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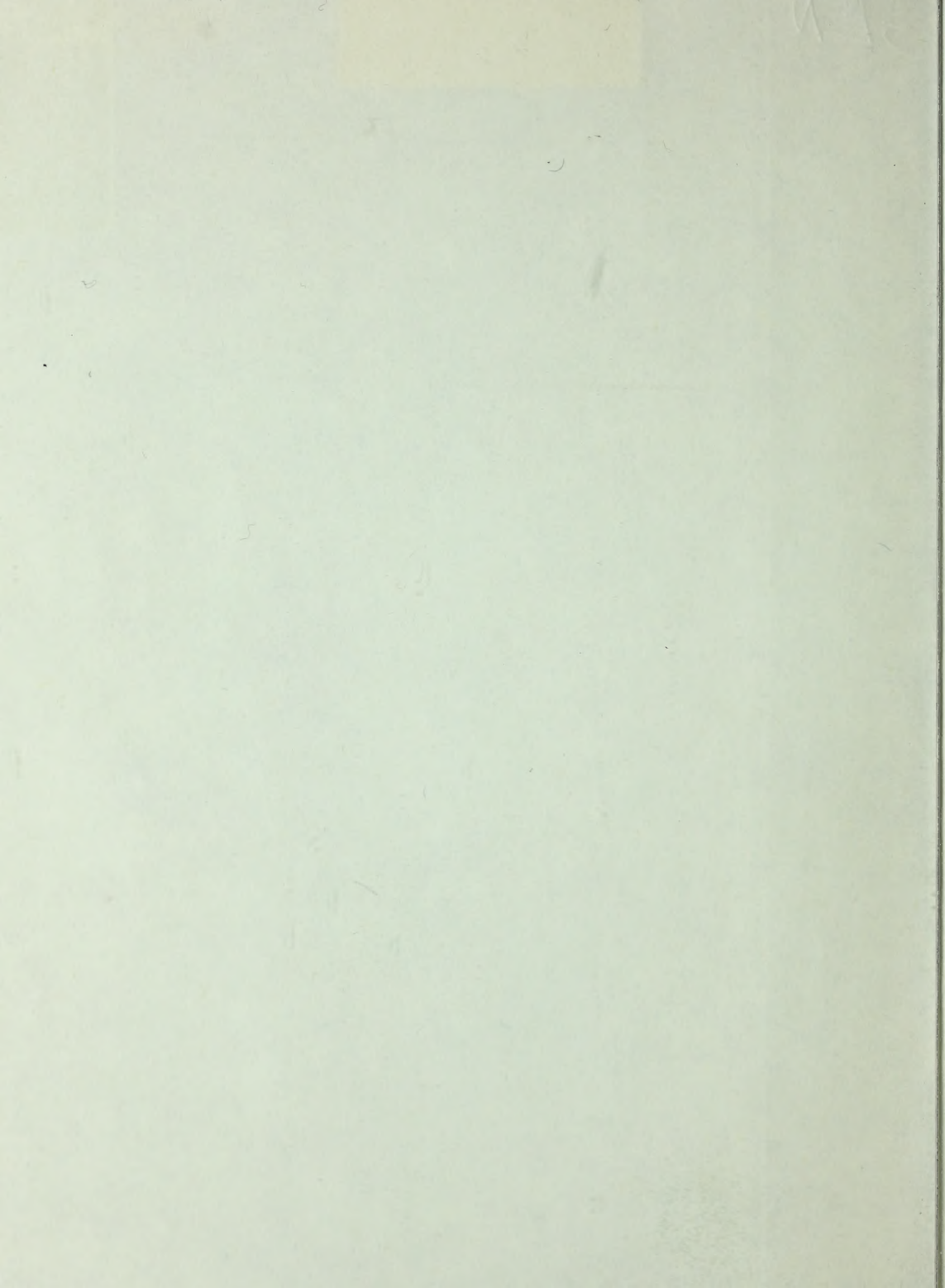
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Franklin ^{AND} Grand Isle Counties

^{Vt.} VERMONT 1891

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME
OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

Very soon after George Barney's decease, R. Lester Barney induced the Hon. John N. Aldrich to visit the marble quarries there with a view of engaging with him in the marble business. The effort resulted in the organization of the "Barney Marble Company" in 1888, and preparations were at once commenced for extensive operations. All the marble quarries of value in the vicinity were either bought or leased. The new mill erected by George Barney just before his death was thoroughly repaired and equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances, and everything done regardless of cost. The old mill was operated, but

EDITED BY LEWIS CASS ALDRICH ^{pt. 2}

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS

1891

HISTORY

Franklin and Grand Isle Counties

VERMONT

1841

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME
OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY LEWIS CASS ALDRICH

STANFORD, N. Y.
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the market so cheap that the demand for black native marble was very much limited. This change was a serious blow and discouraging to the dealers of Swanton, and then followed the manufacture of hearths for a season, for which there was only a limited demand. The above mentioned conditions and circumstances compelled the local dealers to look for some other use for the products of their mills or abandon the business of sawing entirely. About this time, 1848, George Barney, the principal man in the business, impelled by a strong desire to keep up the business at the Falls and to continue in it as an occupation, began an investigation and ascertained that all the tile used in this country for floors was imported from Italy, and, the color being of a light and dark blue, concluded that the Isle La Motte black and gray and other Vermont marbles might be successfully introduced in competition with the Italian tile, and so the same year commenced sawing and finishing tile from Isle La Motte marble. The first made were used for the floor of the then new Free Masons' building, Grand street, New York, and these were the first made in this country. This new avenue thus opened revolutionized the marble industry at Swanton Falls; the mills were changed and fitted up for tile-making, and for many years after tilemaking was the principal business of the mills; even now tile is one of the leading products of the Barney Marble Company, made from Vermont marbles. About 1870 the variegated marbles of Swanton began to be used for inside finish of costly buildings. The demand was largely due to the efforts of George Barney and his son, R. Lester Barney, who were in partnership, and sawed and finished the Lyonnais marble for their trade.

Very soon after George Barney's decease R. Lester Barney induced the Hon. John N. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt., and others to come to Swanton and examine the marble quarries there with a view of engaging with him in the marble business. The effort resulted in the organization of the "Barney Marble Company" in 1888, and preparations were at once commenced for extensive operations. All the marble quarries of value in the vicinity were either bought or leased. The new mill erected by George Barney just before his death was thoroughly repaired and equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances, and everything done regardless of cost to make the plant first-class in every particular. The old mill was operated until the new was ready, but

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long before business was commenced in the new mill the new firm was flooded with orders that would take them months to fill, and thus has it been to the present time, the mill running night and day to meet the increasing demand.

The new firm opened a quarry on the farm of Charles L. Bullard, where they found a great variety of mottled marble of fine texture, and in shades from dark solid red to light red, mottled with many shades of red and chocolate, spotted with white, yellow, green, and other colors, making when finished a beautiful surface of superior quality. It has no equal in this country.

The Barney Marble Company sends their finished marble all through the United States and Canada. The demand is so great that they have recently purchased the old tannery property, and are contemplating to erect soon a large mill, and thereby more than double their present capacity. They employ now from sixty to seventy-five men in the mills and in the quarries, paying out weekly for labor and other expenses from \$700 to \$1,000. The pulsations of business in village and town are quicker, and the outlook for Swanton on account of this industry alone is quite flattering. It makes a home market, and thousands of dollars are paid out annually that find their way into the legitimate channels of trade, and the grocer, merchant, and farmer find quick sale for their wares in exchange for ready cash, and are happy. John N. Baxter, esq., is the head and front of the concern and business manager, and so long as he remains identified with the enterprise prosperity will attend. The colored marbles of Swanton are inexhaustible and accessible. The Missisquoi River furnishes ample power to propel the numerous gangs for sawing the marble and rubbing beds for smoothing and polishing the same. Shipping facilities are good by rail or water. The Lyonnais marbles of Swanton have already made the town famous, and the indications are that only a few years will be required in developing our marble to have it do for the town what the white marbles have done for Rutland, Vt.

Tanning and Tanneries.—As early as 1814 the business of tanning hides into leather at Swanton Falls was commenced, and the first to engage in it was Henry Steinhour, who located his plant on the flat land on the banks of the Missisquoi, just above the dam, and between the public

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mall or park and the river, directly in the rear of Merchants' Row. The tanning business has been carried on in town ever since, but often, as at present, in a limited way. E. W. Babcock came here from New Hampshire in 1840, purchased the old Steinhour plant, made extensive repairs, and did a good business for many years, down to about 1854, in the meantime moving the plant and business down below the bridge at the east end, to have water-power and better facilities for using modern appliances and machinery in the process of tanning. Nelson Gallup bought this plant at the end of the bridge in 1856, made general repairs, put in new machinery, and carried on a large business until he sold out to Richard Skinner and Cadmus S. Gates, in 1868. Skinner & Gates carried on the business for a year or two, when the property went back into Nelson Gallup's hands, and he then sold out, in 1872, to A. M. & P. D. Moore, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who were owners of several tanneries in Northern and Eastern New York, conducting an immense trade. A. M. & P. D. Moore made such repairs as were necessary, and at once commenced and did a thriving business. Mr. Richard Skinner, who was engaged by the Moores as foreman, having died in 1872, H. F. Martin, of Peru, N. Y., came here and became a partner with A. M. & P. D. Moore, and assumed charge and managed the business until the fire of February 7, 1874, which destroyed the building and contents.

The burning of the tannery threw out of employment a good many men, besides being a heavy loss to the owners, and depressing to the business community, who depended on the earnings of the men employed for trade and continued prosperity. The village people were deeply interested, and were much grieved to have so prosperous an industry so suddenly and disastrously terminated. The regret and sympathy of the enterprising citizens were so intense that substantial inducements were offered the owners if they would re-build. Very soon a stock company was organized with a capital of \$25,000, under the name of the Swanton Tanning Company. The stockholders were A. M. Moore, of Plattsburgh; P. D. Moore, then of Boston; A. L. Wright, George Barney, and Edwin S. Miegs, of Swanton.

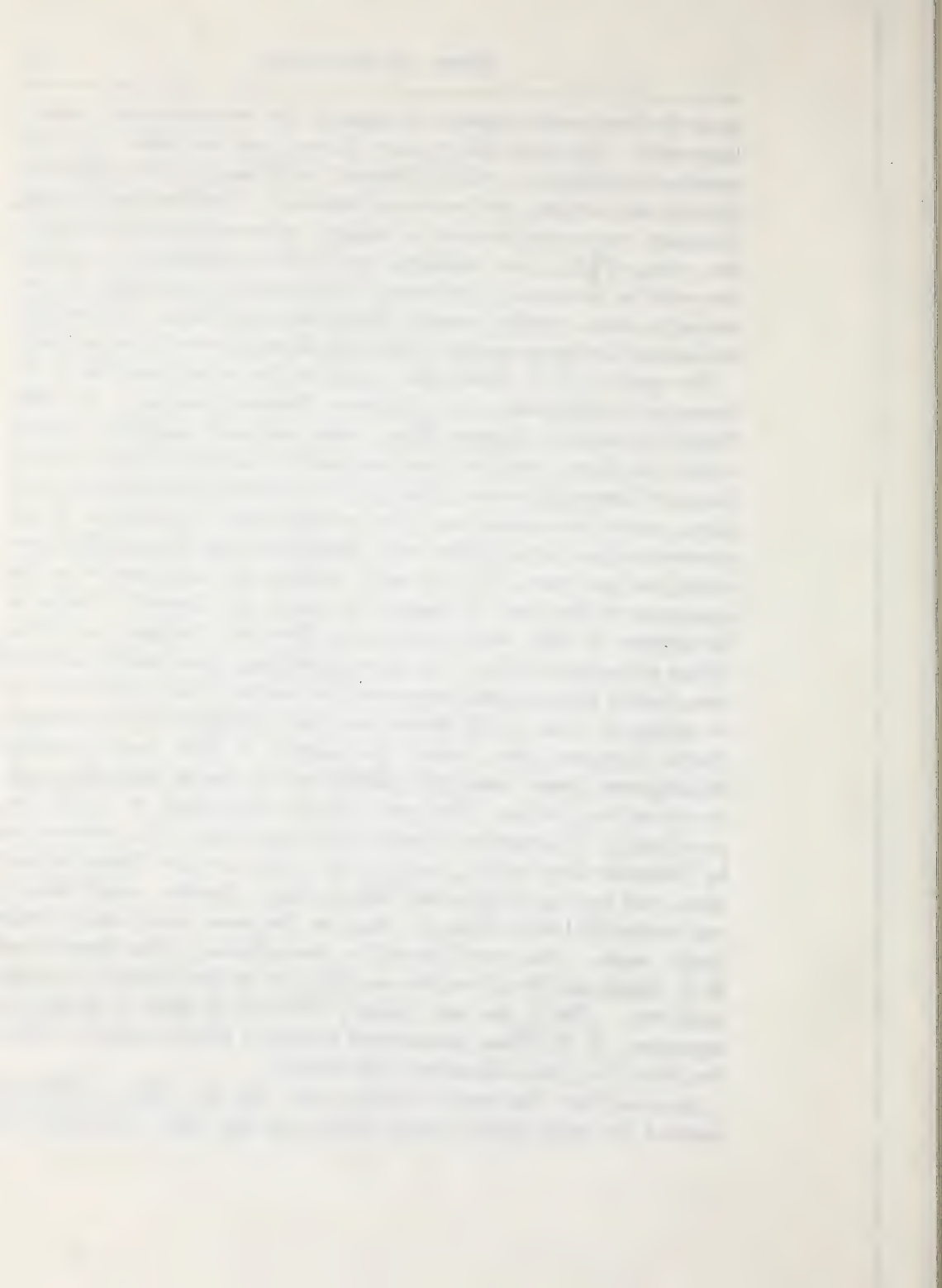
Additions were made to the plant by purchase of the old woolen mill (then owned by E. S. Miegs), a vacant lot and water-power owned by George Barney, and a new brick building erected, and everything fitted

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is organized into a national association and numerous state and local associations. The national association is organized into a governing body, the House of Delegates, which is composed of representatives from the state and local associations. The House of Delegates is responsible for the management and control of the association. The association is organized into a number of departments, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The departments are: the Department of Education, the Department of Legislation, the Department of Public Relations, the Department of Research, and the Department of Service. The association is also organized into a number of committees, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The committees are: the Committee on Education, the Committee on Legislation, the Committee on Public Relations, the Committee on Research, and the Committee on Service. The association is also organized into a number of divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The divisions are: the Division of Education, the Division of Legislation, the Division of Public Relations, the Division of Research, and the Division of Service. The association is also organized into a number of sections, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The sections are: the Section of Education, the Section of Legislation, the Section of Public Relations, the Section of Research, and the Section of Service. The association is also organized into a number of committees, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The committees are: the Committee on Education, the Committee on Legislation, the Committee on Public Relations, the Committee on Research, and the Committee on Service. The association is also organized into a number of divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The divisions are: the Division of Education, the Division of Legislation, the Division of Public Relations, the Division of Research, and the Division of Service. The association is also organized into a number of sections, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The sections are: the Section of Education, the Section of Legislation, the Section of Public Relations, the Section of Research, and the Section of Service.

up in the best possible manner for tanning and manufacturing upon a large scale. The good will of many citizens was manifested by their generous contributions, which influenced the Moores in their decision to re-build and continue the business at Swanton. The Swanton Tanning Company commenced business in tanning and manufacturing leather in the spring of 1875, and continued until 1882, employing, in connection with the business, on an average forty men per day, doing an immense business, tanning mostly South American hides, and finishing the leather for Boston market, where the Moores owned a leather store.

The death of P. D. Moore and decline in the leather trade led to the closing of the business of the Swanton Tanning Company. In 1882 Walter Kimball, of Andover, Mass., came here and associated himself with C. A. Howe, who had been foreman for a number of years for the Swanton Tanning Company, (both practical tanners,) and they leased the plant, carried it on about two years, and then gave it up because of the constant decline in the leather trade, having lost from \$6,000 to \$10,000 during the two years. A very small business was done here, after the dissolution of the firm of Kimball & Howe, by Howe & Marcia, in the summer of 1884, which was the last done on this plant and in the village of Swanton Falls. The tannery buildings, from want of use and care, rapidly decayed and commenced to tumble down, and finally, in the spring of 1890, A. M. Moore sold the real estate to the Barney Marble Company, who, during the summer of 1890, took down the buildings and cleared away the rubbish, with a view of building a large marble-mill on the site. The new mill is to be erected, it is said, this year (1891). The tanning of leather on a small scale was commenced by Frederick Gove in 1815, on the west road, near the Daniel Bullard place, and kept up by him until about 1845. Another small tannery was started by Daniel Dean in 1846, on the same road, about a mile farther south. Dean was followed by James Malony, Elias Burnell, and R. T. Wood, and Wood and his son still carry on the business in a very small way. This is the only tannery, however, in town at present in operation. B. D. Wood commenced tanning at his home place in 1862, but after a few years abandoned the business.

It is said that other small tanneries were run for awhile in different parts of the town, which is quite likely, but just when and where the



writer is unable to ascertain. A few years ago (say thirty) there were many tanneries in successful operation in this section of the state, but now, on account of the scarcity of hemlock bark in this section, and the tendency to combine, nearly all have been driven out of the business in this and other parts of Vermont, and the tanning business transferred to the hemlock forests of other states.

The only cotton-mill operated in this part of the state was built on "Swanton Hill," about 1820, by William O. Gadcomb, then of St. Albans. The only article manufactured was cotton yarn, and this was in great demand among the settlers, being used as warp in the hand-loom in making linen and other cloth for family use. The mill was erected on a small stream that empties into Fairfield Pond a few rods below the site of the mill. The writer visited the spot a few years ago, and the walls and parts of water-wheels and other machinery still remained. On this same site and on the old walls a saw-mill was built quite recently by Lewis & Morton, of St. Albans. The cotton for the old mill came by way of Lake Champlain to St. Albans Bay, and then through the woods by horse and ox-teams to the mill.

Ship Building.—In 1820 S. W. & S. S. Keyes built a first-class boat, sloop style, at the Falls just below the dam; this was the first built here or in this section, and the launching was a great event, and the country people came in for miles around to witness the novel scene. It was christened, as it plunged into the river, *Montgomery*, and was used by the Keyeses in shipping lumber from Highgate and Swanton to Whitehall. In 1823 another large boat, canal style, schooner-rigged, was built by Julius H. Rice, Samuel Hoffman, and Thomas Clark. This boat was named the *Washington*, and was run by Captain Thomas Clark for many years. Thomas Webster, becoming the owner of the *Washington*, rebuilt her, after which she was commanded by George W. Webster, running up and down the lake and to New York city, and it is said did a good business for years. The *Royal Oak* was next, and was built in 1825 by Samuel Bullard. After the opening of the Champlain Canal these boats were mostly engaged in carrying pine lumber from the Falls direct to New York, also spruce and hemlock later on; but the shipping of lumber from Swanton ended about 1848. These boats, on their return trips from New York, brought

cargoes of merchandise for the merchants of Swanton, Highgate, and towns east. Iron from the Barney forge and marble from the marble-mills were taken in boats through the lake to New York markets. Since 1880 quite a number of steam yachts have been built here, the largest of which was the *Hattie Belle*, built by George F. Atwood at an expense of \$1,500 or more. She was adapted for river and lake, and in fact was a staunch, fine boat. Atwood sold her to Charles C. Gilmore, and he made many trips with her up and down the river, through the lake, down to St. Johns, P. Q., and wherever he or his friends desired to go in pursuit of game or pleasure. The *Hattie Belle* did the carrying trade for the camping, fishing, and hunting parties starting out from Swanton Falls for a number of years. Gilmore sold her in the summer of 1890 to St. Albans parties. Captain F. J. Hawly and F. D. Lapelle own a good steam yacht, built by them to be used in summer in going to and from camp, and in making forays on fish and game down the river and in back bays and creeks. Boat-houses line the banks of the river below the dam where the yachts and small boats are housed during the winter and when not in use. Steam yachts are also owned by Dorman & Jewett, Barnes & Hosinger, Furman, Brown & Allen, and others. The Missisquoi, from the Falls to the lake, cannot be excelled for pleasure boating.

Public Houses or Hotels.—The first hotel was located where Lorenzo Laselle now owns and lives, and was run by Asa Holgate from 1793 to '98. This was the first hotel in town. Mr. Holgate dying, his widow continued to manage it until 1802. She was succeeded by Theophilus Mansfield to about 1821; then John R. Phelps, Capron, Harrison Stevens, and lastly Thomas Webster, in 1826. The next hotel at the Falls was built on the site where stands the residence of William H. Blake, 2d, and at first called the old Stevens stand. Ezra Jones was landlord from 1805 to 1812; Nathaniel Stearns from 1812 to 1825; James Brown from 1825 to 1826; Rice from 1826 to 1828; Nelson Bullard, 1828-33; Calvin Perry, 1833-37; William Cain, 1837-41; Nelson Bullard, 1841-49; L. D. Trurrill, 1849-58. This old-time and popular stand was burned in 1858. The next in order was called the Eagle Hotel, on the same site where stands the Central House, now owned and managed by J. F. Kelly. The first landlord was Thomas Webster, 1825; James Brown,

1827; Samuel Curtis, 1830; Mrs. Samuel Stevens, 1831; Lorenzo Perry, 1833; Daniel B. Marvin, 1835; Thomas Dimon, same year, 1835; W. Keys, 1836; Samuel Stevens, 1837; Harry Asselstyne, 1838-41; William Cain, 1842; Homer E. Loveland, 1844-46; Mrs. Samuel Stevens, 1847; Ward Barney, 1848; Stiles Faxon, 1851; William Keys, 1852; Horace Stearns, 1853; William Keys again in 1854, and he changed the name to "Central"; Erastus C. Jennison, 1856-66; Widow Jennison & Sons, S. H. and Stephen, 1866-69; Briggs, 1869-70; C. F. Smith, 1870-80. The Central was enlarged and generally repaired by C. F. Smith. Mr. Smith sold to J. C. Babbitt, who leased it to a Brattleboro man by the name of Lawrence. Thomas S. Babbitt, son of J. C., succeeded Lawrence in 1882, and managed it until 1884; then S. H. Jennison, son of Erastus, came here and leased it, and operated it for one year, and he was succeeded, in the spring of 1885, by J. F. Kelly, the present landlord. This hotel is now one of the best in the state, and is as well managed and as popular as any. Mr. Kelly has made a good many improvements to the property outside and in, by building, repairing, painting, etc. It is of brick and a fine looking structure, standing on the corner of Grand avenue and First street. On the west side of the river at the Falls the first to open a hotel were Ira and Erastus Church, in 1823. Ira Church and widow continued down to 1854, when Stiles Faxon ran it for awhile; William Keys followed in 1856-65; Hammond, 1865-69; William Keys again, 1869-72; J. I. Gibbs, 1872-74. In 1874 R. Lester Barney bought the hotel property, moved back the old building, and put up a new modern building, fitted it up and named it the Barney House, and a man by the name of Thomas Bolack was the first landlord under the new name. It was sold in 1876 to Charles & William Pease, who managed it until 1878, when it was sold to A. T. Kellogg. In 1880 the property came into the possession of E. A. Sowles, esq. He added a third story and changed the name to the "American House," and leased it to J. F. Kelly, who ran it until 1885, since which time it has been run by A. P. Herrick, jr., and F. B. Martel, and by a Mr. Hill. In the east part of the town, at a place known as Green's Corners, a hotel was opened in 1796, and run, first, by William Green, a pioneer in that section; after by Scofield, Jackson, Butler, Ordway, and George Green. There has been no hotel in this part of

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have built a great nation from a small colony. The first settlers came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it. They built a nation that was free, democratic, and full of opportunity. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of a land where anyone can make their fortune. The story of the United States is a story of the American spirit, of a people who are always looking for a better way of life. The story of the United States is a story of the American people, of a nation that is always growing and always changing. The story of the United States is a story of the American future, of a nation that is always looking for a better way of life.

the town since 1833. On the middle road Clark Hubbard commenced keeping hotel in 1798, and he was followed by Jarib Jackson, Ora Willard, Daniel Campbell, Daniel B. Miegs, and Seth W. Hathaway ending in the year 1831. On the west road, near the Daniel Bullard brick house, Levi Hathaway commenced keeping hotel in 1797. Nathaniel Stearns, John R. Phelps, Adam Andros and John B. Keep followed him in the same building, but after 1834 it was abandoned as a tavern. On the same road, a mile or more farther south, and the same house now owned and occupied by Samuel Bullard, was the hotel known as and called the Old Stone Tavern. This was built by Samuel Bullard, grandfather of the present owner, in 1819, and was run by him, his widow, and son Charles until 1832, and was the half-way house between Swanton Falls and St. Albans village. There is a summer hotel on the lake shore, near Maquam dock and the terminus of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, owned by the railroad company, erected a few years ago by the Maquam Land Company. It was first built at Sheldon, Vt., taken down and brought here by railroad and put up, and finished and furnished in first-class manner, intended for summer travel and city boarders, and is open in the summer season only. It is quite an imposing building and nicely located. It is about two miles west from Swanton village, and is now under a lease to C. F. Smith, who opens it in summer for city patronage mainly. There are only two regular hotels in town at present.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ENOSBURGH.

THE town of Enosburgh was brought into existence through the medium of a grant issued by Governor Thomas Chittenden, under the recommendation of the General Assembly, during the year 1780. At this particular period the authorities of the state were greatly in need of funds with which to conduct the affairs of government and provide

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for military defenses on the northern frontier ; therefore, on the 10th of March, 1780, a committee of the Assembly, chosen for the purpose of providing for frontier defenses, made a report by which it was recommended that the governor grant, or order to be granted, four, five, or six townships of land " if it can be found without danger of lapping on the former grants."

In pursuance of this report, on the 12th of March, Governor Chittenden made grants of six towns—Berkshire, Enosburgh, Richford, Montgomery, Wyllis (Jay), and Westfield; all being, as will be noticed, in the northern region of the state, and of lands not previously granted.

The conditions upon which Enosburgh, and the others as well, was granted were: " That each proprietor of said townships pay to the treasurer of this state, or a committee hereafter to be appointed, the sum of eight pounds, lawful money, to be made good as it passed current in the year 1774. That the proprietors of Enosburgh and Westfield make payment to the said committee on or before the first day of June next, on payment of which charters of incorporation will be given. And each proprietor of the above townships, his heirs, or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land within the term of four years after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right or share of land in said townships, and the same to revert to the freemen of this state, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. And said committee is empowered to erase the names of such proprietors as shall not appear and pay the money aforesaid, and enter others in their stead. And that five sixty-fifth parts in said township be reserved for public uses in this state, as shall be hereafter described in the charters of incorporation for said towns, as also all pine and oak timbers suitable for a navy."

Such was the character of the act by which Enosburgh was created ; and such were the conditions on which the grant was made. But the proprietors or those holding under them never complied with the strict requirements of their grant, nor, on this account, does it anywhere appear that there was any forfeiture of rights by any of the grantees.

The war closed in 1783, and settlement could have been made with safety very soon after that year, but none was made by that time, nor within the specified four years thereafter. As provided by the grant the grantees, Roger Enos and his associates, paid the consideration required of them by the state, and thereafter, on the 15th of May, 1780, Governor Chittenden issued a charter for the town, giving to it these boundaries: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Berkshire; thence east in the south line of Berkshire, six miles; thence southerly on such points as to gain six miles on a perpendicular from the south line of said Berkshire; thence west parallel with said south line of Berkshire, to the easterly line of the land heretofore granted by New Hampshire (Sheldon or Hungerford); thence northerly in such line, to the bounds began at, as will contain the contents of six miles square, and no more. And that the same is hereby incorporated a town by the name of Enosburgh; and the inhabitants that do or hereafter shall inhabit the said town, are declared to be enfranchised, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities that other towns within this state do by law exercise and enjoy. To have and to hold the said granted and described tract of land, as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances to them, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever."

Of the "five sixty-fifth parts," reserved for public uses, specified in the grant, the charter provided that one share be set apart for the use and support of a seminary or college within the state; one share to the first settled minister of the gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the town shall direct; one share for the use and support of the ministry; one share for the support of the grammar schools throughout this state; and one share for the use and support of a school or schools within said town.

The town of Enosburgh was named by Governor Chittenden in honor of its chief proprietor, Major-General Roger Enos, who entered the Continental army at the opening of the Revolutionary war. In the expedition conducted by Brigadier-General Arnold through the forests of Maine to Quebec, in the autumn of 1775, General Enos commanded the rear division of the army, which consisted of eleven hundred men. When the difficulties were so great as to make the enterprise questionable a council of war was held, and it was determined to go on, and



Enos was ordered to bring up his strongest men and leave the sick and feeble to return, but Enos took upon himself the responsibility of returning with his whole command. His conduct was severely criticized, but his action was excused on account of the circumstances that prompted it. Says a recent writer: "General Enos first appeared in Vermont history in March, 1780, when the town of Enosburgh was granted to him and his associates. He next appears as above, commander of all Vermont troops in service, where he was among the few cognizant of the Haldimand Correspondence, and governed his military movements accordingly. His residence was in Hartland until after 1791, as the record shows that he represented that town on several occasions from October, 1782, to October, 1792. The closing years of his life were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Ira Allen, in Colchester, where he died October 6, 1808. He was a major-general in the Vermont militia." But whatever prominence may have come to General Enos by virtue of his connection with the civil and military affairs of the state, and whatever riches may have been acquired by him in connection with the charter of this town, he nevertheless became reduced in circumstances in later life, and was confined in jail under the act authorizing imprisonment for debt; but for this misfortune he was subsequently released under a special act of the legislature. Neither Roger Enos nor any of his fifty-nine associate grantees are understood as ever having become permanent residents of the town.

Although the town of Enosburgh was granted as early as March, 1780, the proprietors do not appear to have done anything looking to its settlement and improvement until some fifteen years later, except to have caused a survey to be made of the town's boundaries. But the state in 1789 seems to have assessed the town to pay the sum of twenty pounds, six shillings, and threepence, expenses of surveying town lines, done by Ira Allen and James Whitelaw, who had been successive surveyors-general about that period. In this connection, upon the making of the above assessment, the proprietors protested, and said they had already caused the survey to be made, upon which the collection of the tax was suspended until an investigation should be made. An examination into this matter showed that the proprietors had made the survey and paid the cost of it as they alleged. But Enosburgh did not always continue according to the boundaries described in the original grant, for an act

The first step in the process of developing a research agenda is to identify the research problem. In this case, the research problem is the impact of intimate partner violence on the mental health of women. The second step is to conduct a literature review to identify the current state of knowledge on the topic. The third step is to identify the research questions that will guide the study. The fourth step is to develop a research plan that includes the methods, procedures, and timeline for the study. The fifth step is to obtain funding for the study. The sixth step is to conduct the study and collect data. The seventh step is to analyze the data and draw conclusions. The eighth step is to disseminate the findings of the study to the research community and the public. The ninth step is to evaluate the impact of the study on the field of research. The tenth step is to identify areas for future research.

The research problem is the impact of intimate partner violence on the mental health of women. The literature review identifies the current state of knowledge on the topic. The research questions that will guide the study are: (1) What is the prevalence of intimate partner violence among women? (2) What are the mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women? (3) What factors are associated with the mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women? (4) What interventions are effective in reducing the mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women? The research plan includes the methods, procedures, and timeline for the study. The funding for the study is obtained from the National Institute of Mental Health. The study is conducted and data is collected. The data is analyzed and conclusions are drawn. The findings of the study are disseminated to the research community and the public. The impact of the study on the field of research is evaluated. Areas for future research are identified.

The prevalence of intimate partner violence among women is estimated to be 1 in 4 women worldwide. The mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance use disorders. Factors associated with the mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women include the severity of the violence, the duration of the violence, the presence of other stressors, and the lack of social support. Interventions that are effective in reducing the mental health consequences of intimate partner violence for women include cognitive-behavioral therapy, trauma-focused therapy, and support groups.

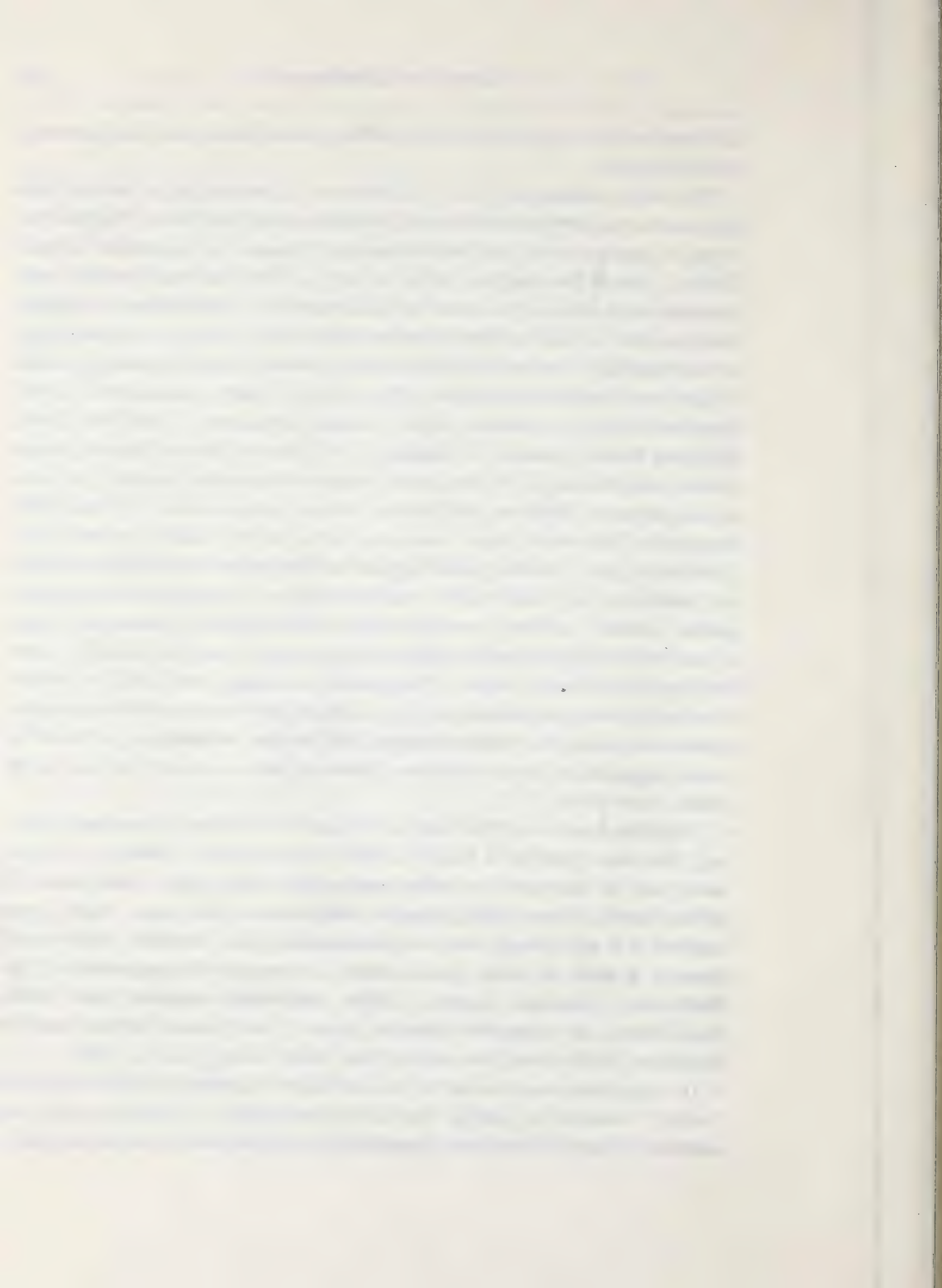
The research plan includes the methods, procedures, and timeline for the study. The funding for the study is obtained from the National Institute of Mental Health. The study is conducted and data is collected. The data is analyzed and conclusions are drawn. The findings of the study are disseminated to the research community and the public. The impact of the study on the field of research is evaluated. Areas for future research are identified.

of October 31, 1798, took a tract of land from Bakersfield and annexed it to this town.

The first meeting of the proprietary of Enosburgh, of which there appears to be any present record, was that held the 8th of September, 1795, in pursuance of an "advertisement" issued by Councilor Samuel Safford, dated Bennington, July 18, 1795. By this warning the proprietors were directed to meet at the house of Joseph Baker in Bakersfield, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day named. In pursuance of the warning the meeting was held, at which time Captain Jedediah Hyde was chosen moderator; Martin D. Follett, proprietors' clerk; Stephen House, collector; Levi House, treasurer. Jedediah Hyde, Stephen House, Samuel B. Sheldon, Levi House, Amos Draper, Joseph Baker, and Martin D. Follett were chosen a committee to allot the town in one or more divisions and to lay out and clear roads. To meet the expense of this work there was voted a tax of ten dollars on each proprietor's right. On the 9th of September the proprietors held a meeting at Cambridge, at which time it was voted to lay out ten acres of land for a public parade; and at a meeting held at Bakersfield, October 24, 1795, it was voted to give Stephen House forty acres of land for building a saw and grist-mill in the town. Proprietors' meetings were held at various times and places until about the year 1823, when they were dropped, or became merged in the town meetings held by the inhabitants; at least no record appears to be in existence showing such meetings of date more recent than 1823.

Tradition has it that the first settlement in Enosburgh was made during the year 1796, by a family named Balch, whose abode was in the west part of the town, on what was called Balch Hill; that the child of this family, Enos Balch, was the first born in the town; that it was cradled in a sap-trough, but notwithstanding this hardship it afterward became a man of much prominence—a respected clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Other authorities contend that Anna Fish Farrar, the daughter born to Isaac B. and Anna Farrar, was the first born in the town, the date of that event being June 4, 1798.

In 1797 there was found to be a sufficient number of inhabitants and "right" owners to justify the full organization of the town, by the election of town officers and the administration of affairs within the juris-

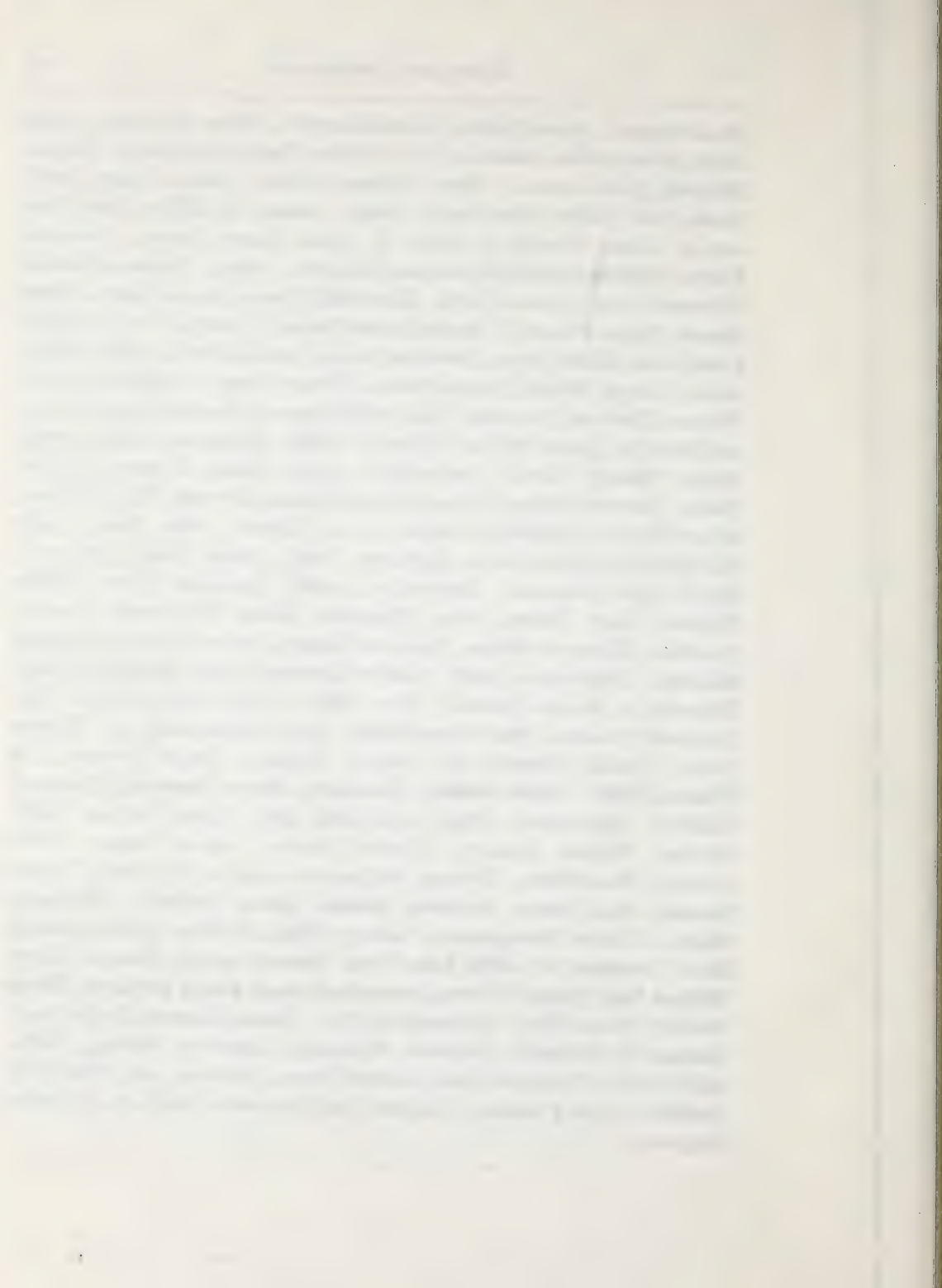


diction independent of the proprietors or their proceedings. Accordingly, on the 12th of December, 1797, Justice of the Peace Jason Kingsley, of Cambridge, issued a warning as follows: "These are to notify all the inhabitants of Enosburgh, in the county of Franklin, who are qualified by law to vote in town meeting to meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Little on the third Monday of March next, then and there to act," etc. In pursuance of this warning the inhabitants met at Samuel Little's house on the 9th of March, 1798, and transacted business as follows: Chose Jonas Brigham, moderator; Isaac B. Farrar, town clerk; Charles Follett, Samuel Little, and Martin Deming, selectmen; Moses Farrar, constable; Benjamin Follett, surveyor of highways; Joseph Terrill, hog-reefe. At a meeting held later in the same month the records disclose what would now appear to be a highly unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the selectmen, being a "license" granted thus: "Enosburgh, March 27, 1798. This may certify that we do approve of Mr. Lewis Sweetland's entertaining, and retailing liquors by small quantity, as an inn-keeper, at his house in Enosburgh, for one year from this date. Charles Follett, Martin Deming, Samuel Little, selectmen."

Town Officers Chosen in 1799.—William Barber, moderator; Samuel Little, clerk *pro tempore*; Wheelock Peet, town clerk; Martin Deming, Isaac B. Farrar, Martin D. Follett, selectmen; William Barber, treasurer; Moses Farrar, constable; William Barber, Edward Baker, Nathan Pierce, listers; Moses Farrar, collector; Lewis Sweetland, grand juror; Martin D. Follett, Amos Balch, Micah Rockwood, Edward Baker, surveyors of highways; William Barber, Wheelock Peet, Anson Hull, haywards.

Now for the purpose of bringing to the reader's attention the names of as many as possible of the pioneer residents of Enosburg, it has been suggested that there be made a record of those who took the "freeman's oath" at various times down to and inclusive of the year 1810, at which time it is fairly conceded that pioneership was at an end. The following persons became qualified freemen at the time indicated: September 3, 1799: Stephen House, Erastus Swift, Challis Safford, Lewis Sweetland, Samuel Little, Moody Clark, Amos Lawrence, Wheelock Peet, Martin D. Follett, Martin Deming, Henry Hopkins, Ralph Stern, Edward Baker, Amos Fassett, Stephen Jones, Anson Hull, Micah Rockwood,

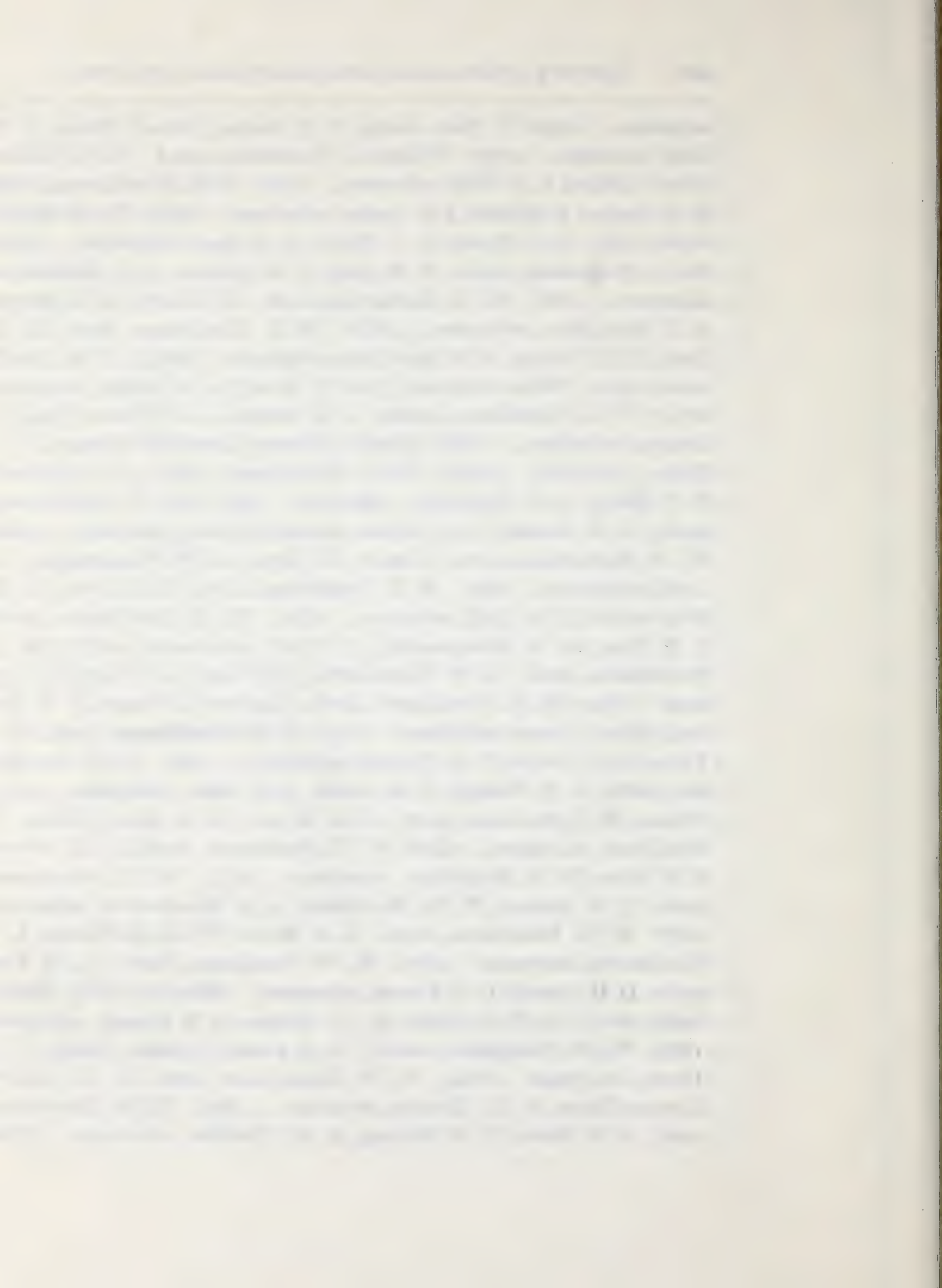
David Fassett, James Follett, Talma Hendrick, Oliver Hutchins, Amos Balch, Joshua Miller, Amaziah Clark, Nathan Pierce, Cyrus Balch, Thomas Richards, John Coburn. 1800: Solomon Gilbert, Charles Rozier, David Davis, John Barber, Paul Duell. 1802: Samuel H. Taylor, David Fassett, jr., Amos Fassett, jr., Israel H. Gunn, Robert Barber, Ebenezer Farrar, Philetus Sweetland, Benjamin Holden. 1804: Solomon Dimick, Solomon Crook, Samuel Todd, Rhoderick Owen, James Eaton, James Bassett, Elisha Fassett, S. Smith, Isaiah Phelps, S. Smith, Henry Albrow, Enos Pease, Elisha Boyce, Jonathan Eagar, Isaac Baldwin, Amos Underwood, George Bassett, Henry Putnam, Horace Jones. March 26, 1806: Thomas Emmons, Artemas Taft, Jehiel Barnum, Leonard Read, Leonard Read, jr., Josiah Baldwin, John C. Waller, Ebenezer Phelps, Joseph Waller, Moody Clark. September 2, 1806: Daniel Stevens, Eliphaz Eaton, Harvey Durguy, Grove Griswold, Jonas Boutelle, Elijah Nichols, Myer Wright, Benjamin Dutton, ——— Fassett, John Perley, John Kingsbury, Stephen Davis, Benjamin Smith, David Perley, Benjamin Kinne, Levi Chapman. September 3, 1806: Benjamin Albee, Elisha Nichols, Clark Gilbert, John Whitcomb, Moses Whitcomb, Timothy Dimmick, Ebenezer Bogue, Ephraim Adams, Samuel Cooper, Jedathon Baldwin. September, 1808: Charles Comstock, John Arbuckle, Daniel Johnson, jr., Enoch Johnson, John Ripley, Enoch Pease, Abijah Rice, Holcomb Fassett, Asa Chamberlain, Lewis Sweetland, jr., Thomas Fuller, Daniel Johnson, 2d, Thomas Burbank, Daniel Johnson, Job Thomas, Peter Allard, Asahel Whitcomb, Amos Dunning, Ebenezer Baldwin. September, 1809: Spaulding Day, Elisha Taylor, Caleb Stevens, William Granger, Michael Jepson, Samuel Bessee, Calvin Stewart, Daniel Finn, Thomas Richardson, Charles Burbank, Thomas Stevens, Asa Rozier, Anthony Bessee, James Arbuckle, Nathaniel Brown, Charles Montgomery, George Flint, William Morey, Gideon Mott, Theodore B. Haight, John Flint, Thomas Sawyer, Ebenezer Hoyt, William Gay, Joseph Waters, James Lockwood, Henry Burbank, Bishop Burnett, Amos Allen. September, 1810: Samuel Rowley, Rufus Ward, Thomas E. Richards, Jeremiah Hutchings, Jonathan Kellogg, Nehemiah Phillips, Solomon Hurd, Gilbert Hayes, Anthony Gay, Horatio G. Hawkins, Jacob Pomeroy, Dolphus Paul, Benjamin Smith, jr., Valentine Sergeant.



Town Clerks and Selectmen.—1798: Isaac B. Farrar, clerk; Charles Follett, Samuel Little, Martin Deming, selectmen. 1799: Wheelock Peet, clerk; Martin Deming, Isaac B. Farrar, Martin D. Follett, selectmen. 1800: Challis Safford, clerk; Edward Baker, Nathaniel Griswold, Wheelock Peet, selectmen. 1801: Amos Fassett, clerk; Martin D. Follett, Nathaniel Griswold, Samuel Little, selectmen. 1802: William Barber, clerk; Amos Fassett, Stephen House, James Tracey, selectmen. 1803: William Barber, clerk; Amos Fassett, Stephen House, Martin D. Follett, selectmen. 1804: William Barber, clerk; Amos Fassett, Challis Safford, James Tracey, selectmen. 1805: William Barber, clerk; Challis Safford, James Tracey, Henry Hopkins, selectmen. 1806: William Barber, clerk; Thomas M. Pollard, Ephraim Adams, Nathaniel Griswold, selectmen. 1807: W. Barber, clerk; T. M. Pollard, E. Adams, N. Griswold, selectmen. 1808: Wm. Barber, clerk; Ephraim Adams, William Barber, Harvey Durkee, selectmen. 1809: William Barber, clerk; Ephraim Adams, William Barber, Challis Safford, selectmen. 1810: William Barber, clerk; Martin D. Follett, John C. Waller, Harvey Durkee, selectmen. 1811: Eliphaz Eaton, clerk; Martin D. Follett, Ephraim Adams, John Adams, selectmen. 1812: E. Eaton, clerk; Martin D. Follett, Jehiel R. Barnum, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1813: E. Eaton, clerk; Martin D. Follett, Jehiel R. Barnum, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1814: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, William Barber, Nathaniel Griswold, selectmen. 1815: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, William Barber, Thomas Fuller, selectmen. 1816: E. Eaton, clerk; Caleb Stevens, Joseph Waller, Levi Nichols, selectmen. 1817: E. Eaton, clerk; Levi Nichols, Solomon Williams, Joseph Waller, selectmen. 1818: E. Eaton, clerk; Joseph Waller, Charles Stevens, Challis Safford, selectmen. 1819: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, Joseph Waller, Charles Stevens, selectmen. 1820: E. Eaton, clerk; Joseph Waller, E. Eaton, Charles Stevens, selectmen. 1821: E. Eaton, clerk; John Adams, Samuel Todd, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1822: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, John Adams, Samuel Todd, selectmen. 1823: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, John Adams, Samuel Bessee, selectmen. 1824: E. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, Samuel Bessee, William Ovitt, selectmen. 1825: E. Eaton, clerk; William Barber, Austin Fuller, Thomas Fuller, selectmen. 1826: E. Eaton, clerk; William

Barber, John Adams, Austin Fuller, selectmen. 1827: Thomas Fuller, clerk; Jehiel R. Barnum, John Adams, Martin D. Follett, selectmen. 1828: Thomas Fuller, clerk; J. R. Barnum, John Adams, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1829: Thomas Fuller, clerk; J. R. Barnum, Samuel Bessee, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1830: Horace Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, J. R. Barnum, Samuel Kendall, selectmen. 1831: Horace Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, J. R. Barnum, Samuel Kendall, selectmen. 1832: H. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, Jehiel R. Barnum, Bennett Eaton, selectmen. 1833: H. Eaton, clerk; Samuel Kendall, Thomas Fuller, Timothy K. Adams, selectmen. 1834: H. Eaton, clerk; Timothy K. Adams, John Adams, Jonas Boutelle, selectmen. 1835: H. Eaton, clerk; Timothy K. Adams, Harding Allen, Bennett Eaton, selectmen. 1836: H. Eaton, clerk; Timothy K. Adams, Horace Adams, Bennett Eaton, selectmen. 1837: H. Eaton, clerk; Timothy K. Adams, Horace Adams, Bennett Eaton, selectmen. 1838: H. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, Charles B. Maynard, Horatio N. Barber, selectmen. 1839: H. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, Horatio N. Barber, C. B. Maynard, selectmen. 1840: H. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, H. N. Barber, P. E. Smith, selectmen. 1841: H. Eaton, clerk; Jonas Boutelle, H. N. Barber, P. E. Smith, selectmen. 1842: H. Eaton, clerk; William N. Smith, Timothy K. Adams, Clark Barnes, selectmen. 1843: H. Eaton, clerk; William N. Smith, Clark Barnes, Chester Waller, selectmen. 1844: H. Eaton, clerk; C. B. Maynard, Clark Barnes, Chester Waller, selectmen. 1845: H. Eaton, clerk; C. B. Maynard, Clark Barnes, Jonas Eaton, selectmen. 1846: H. Eaton, clerk; C. B. Maynard, Clark Barnes, Bennett H. Eaton, selectmen. 1847: H. Eaton, clerk; C. B. Maynard, Bennett Eaton, Caleb R. Brewer, selectmen. 1848: Theodorus Platt, clerk; C. B. Maynard, Bennett Eaton, F. C. Kimball, selectmen. 1849: Theodorus Platt, clerk; C. B. Maynard, George Adams, F. C. Kimball, selectmen. 1850: T. Platt, clerk; C. B. Maynard, George Adams, J. M. Dean, selectmen. 1851: T. Platt, clerk; C. B. Maynard, J. M. Dean, Caleb R. Brewer, selectmen. 1852: T. Platt, clerk; J. C. Bryant, George Adams, Clark Barnes, selectmen. 1853: T. Platt, clerk; J. C. Bryant, F. P. Leach, A. S. Ladd, selectmen. 1854: T. Platt, clerk; J. C. Bryant, F. P. Leach, A. S. Ladd, selectmen. 1855: T. Platt, clerk; F. P. Leach, A. S. Ladd, J. P. Baker,

selectmen. 1856: T. Platt, clerk; H. N. Barber, John P. Baker, C. F. Eish, selectmen. 1857: William R. Hutchinson, clerk; H. N. Barber, John P. Baker, C. F. Fish, selectmen. 1858: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; H. N. Barber, L. Nichols, J. C. Parker, selectmen. 1859: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; J. C. Bryant, J. C. Parker, E. B. Ladd, selectmen. 1860: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; E. B. Ladd, C. R. Brewer, A. B. McAllister, selectmen. 1861: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; E. B. Ladd, C. R. Brewer, A. B. McAllister, selectmen. 1862: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; E. B. Ladd, C. R. Brewer, A. B. McAllister, selectmen. 1863: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; Ellison Maynard, John P. Reed, A. H. Baker, selectmen. 1864: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, A. H. Baker, Daniel B. Stetson, selectmen. 1865: Caleb R. Brewer, Daniel B. Stetson, T. P. Baker, selectmen. 1866: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, F. P. Baker, C. S. McAllister, selectmen. 1867: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, D. B. Stetson, Samuel H. Dow, selectmen. 1868: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; Samuel H. Dow, A. W. Woodworth, J. B. Croft, selectmen. 1869: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; S. H. Dow, A. W. Woodworth, J. B. Croft, selectmen. 1870: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; S. H. Dow, A. W. Woodworth, J. B. Croft, selectmen. 1871: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; A. W. Woodworth, J. B. Croft, E. H. Sayles, selectmen. 1872: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; Gardner S. Fassett, F. R. Perkins, John G. Jenne, selectmen. 1873: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; G. S. Fassett, J. G. Jenne, F. R. Perkins, selectmen. 1874: W. R. Hutchinson, clerk; G. S. Fassett, E. B. Ladd, B. H. Rice, selectmen. 1875: William W. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, B. H. Rice, William H. McAllister, selectmen. 1876: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, B. H. Rice, W. H. McAllister, selectmen. 1877: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, W. H. McAllister, L. S. Woodworth, selectmen. 1878: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; C. R. Brewer, W. H. McAllister, L. S. Woodworth, selectmen. 1879: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; A. M. Forsythe, D. B. Stetson, G. S. Fassett, selectmen. 1880-82: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; A. M. Forsythe, D. B. Stetson, G. S. Fassett, selectmen. 1883: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; G. S. Fassett, Lyman Gilbert, S. N. Howe, selectmen. 1884: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; G. S. Fassett, Lyman Gilbert, A. M. Gladden, selectmen. 1885: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; S. N. Howe, G. H. Nichols, A. M. Gladden, selectmen. 1886:



W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; S. N. Howe, G. H. Nichols, John Whitney, selectmen. 1887: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; G. H. Nichols, Richard Smith, A. P. Leach, selectmen. 1888: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; G. H. Nichols, Richard Smith, Alpheus P. Leach, selectmen. 1889: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; Richard Smith, Lyman Gilbert, Allen H. Manley, selectmen. 1890: W. W. Hutchinson, clerk; Gardner S. Fassett, Stanley Sayles, Allen H. Manley, selectmen.

Representatives in General Assembly.—William Barber, 1798–1800; none in 1801; Stephen House, 1802–07; Martin D. Follett, 1808; William Barber, 1809; Martin D. Follett, 1810; John Adams, 1811–15; Nathaniel Griswold, 1816–17; Martin D. Follett, 1818–23; Austin Fuller, 1824–25; Thomas Fuller, 1826; Jehiel R. Barnum, 1827–28; Horace Eaton, 1829–30; Oliver H. Robinson, 1831–32; John Adams, 1833–34; Horace Eaton, 1835–36; Jonas Boutelle, 1837–38; Samuel Kendall, 1839–40; Horatio N. Barber, 1841–42; Bennett Eaton, 1843–44; Charles B. Maynard, 1845–46; Caleb R. Brewer, 1847; James M. Dean, 1848–49; Henry Walbridge, 1850; none in 1851–53; C. A. Cramton, 1854–55; Anson S. Ladd, 1856–57; A. W. Woodworth, 1858–59; none reported in 1860–63; William R. Hutchinson, 1864–65; Hazen B. Ladd, 1866–67; Caleb R. Brewer, 1868–69; none found in records for 1870–73; Silas Hopkins, 1874–75; George Adams, 1876–77; John G. Jenne, 1878–79; Charles Allen, 1880–81; William Watson Hutchinson, 1882–83; Lyman Gilbert, 1884–85; Moses P. Perley, 1886–87; Samuel H. Dow, 1888–89; Olin Merrill, 1890–91.

By reference to, preceding pages it will be noticed that many names there appear as pioneers of Enosburgh, or as town officers, which names also appear in connection with other towns of the county. The early settlers of Enosburgh were many of them from other and older towns of this county, while others were from more distant localities of the state. The lands through this region of the county had become known to the people living southward as early as the period of the French wars, but it was then hardly imagined that settlement and improvement could ever advance into a locality so remote from inhabited districts; and, more than that, before the final extinguishment of the French dominion in America it seemed more than probable that the early wars with the Indians would never terminate. But the close of the French and Eng-

lish war in 1763 had the effect of subduing the Indians in a measure, but their depredations were continued with less frequency until just before the close of the Revolutionary war, thus rendering settlement in the extreme northern region not only hazardous, but actually impossible. The state authorities of Vermont were not ignorant of this condition of things at the time the grant for these towns were made, and the governor wisely provided that the conditions of the grants need not be complied with so far as settlement was concerned until it could be accomplished with safety.

The grant and charter of Enosburgh were made during the year 1780, yet settlement could not be made with safety until some years later; but it appears that no settlement was in fact made until about the year 1796, a delay that may be in part accounted for in the fact of the troubles existing in the proprietary, and the tardy action of that body in opening the road to settlement and improvement. These land companies and speculators (for they were nothing else) held their estates and towns for some time beyond that provided by the charters in which occupancy should commence; they had influence with the governing power, and therefore had no fear that their rights would be forfeited, and by holding the lands unoccupied they were able to realize larger prices in their sale when other regions should be taken up and fully settled.

And another reasonable explanation concerning the delay in settlement in this region is that, at the period between the granting and actual occupancy, there was a disturbance existing between the subjects of Great Britain in Canada and the United States; and although there was no open rupture between the countries, there was a feeling of unpleasantness growing out of land controversies, and the Canadian government felt it incumbent upon them to maintain an armed force in the region of now Grand Isle county, and at other points on the frontier. With this feeling existing, it is not surprising that the pioneers of this town, and others as well, were somewhat reluctant about coming earlier than they did. But after John Jay's treaty of amity and commerce the British troops were withdrawn from the state, thus admitting of perfect security in settlement. In 1800 Enosburgh had a population of 143, or its equivalent of about 30 families. By 1810 the number of persons had increased to 704, or about 140 families.

Although the pioneer settlers of Enosburgh found many difficulties and obstacles in effecting a permanent lodgment in the town, they were not embarrassed by the almost incredible hardships that attended settlement in many other localities at an earlier day. Fortunate it was for the pioneers of this town that their early life here was favored by the trade relation with the Province, for it enabled them to easily obtain such commodities as they themselves could not produce; and their own productions found a ready market for exchange and barter for such necessities as were required for their comfort. But the President and Congress of the United States felt impelled to enact and enforce the provisions of the embargo and non-intercourse laws; the people of Enosburgh were directly injured, and had recourse to such methods as were employed in other similarly affected towns; and when the Federal authorities sent armed troops to compel obedience to the laws, and characterized as insurgents all who were injured by the provisions of the law, and sought to avoid it in order to obtain the common necessities of life, then the people met, almost with one accord, and expressed their indignation at what was deemed the Federal outrage. On the first Monday in April, 1809, a meeting was held in the town to take action concerning the situation. A committee consisting of Thomas M. Pollard, William Barber, Ephraim Adams, Stephen House, Martin D. Follett, Nathaniel Griswold, and Eliphaz Eaton prepared resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the town, which were read, discussed, and adopted, and voted to be transmitted to the President of the United States. The resolutions were as follows:

“Resolved, That it is the sense of this town that the several embargo laws passed by Congress, and more especially the act approved on the 9th day of January last, does contain provisions for exercising arbitrary powers grievous to the good people of this community, and dangerous to their common liberties, incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, and encroaching on the immunities of this state.

“Resolved, That we will ever support the Constitution of the United States according to the true letter and spirit of the same, Embargo acts, Non-intercourse laws, Standing armies, and Proclamations declaring us in a state of insurrection to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Resolved, That when we have witnessed our common highways

The first part of the paper discusses the historical development of the Earth system sciences, from the early days of geology and geography to the modern interdisciplinary approach. It highlights the contributions of various scientists and the evolution of the field over time. The second part focuses on the current state of the Earth system sciences, including the challenges and opportunities faced by the community. It discusses the importance of interdisciplinary research and the role of the Earth system sciences in addressing global environmental issues. The third part presents a vision for the future of the Earth system sciences, emphasizing the need for continued collaboration and innovation. It outlines the key areas of research that will shape the field in the coming decades. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a call to action for the Earth system sciences community.

guarded with armed troops, seen the property of our fellow citizens wrested from them by an armed force without the least shadow of legal authority, we are constrained to say and declare that, should we continue to suffer all these abuses with patient, submissive silence, the spirits of our patriarch fathers, who nobly fell to purchase our freedom, would reproach us as being unworthy to be called their descendants.

"Resolved, That we are in duty bound, and shall ever respect those officers and soldiers that are called in defense of their country to repel an invading foe ; but that we do highly disapprove the recent transactions of the armed force stationed in this vicinity, and view their conduct incompatible with the laws of this state, for the safe-keeping of the peace, and also of the Embargo laws under which they pretend to act.

"Resolved, That the minority in Congress are entitled to the thanks of all honest men, and that they ought to have the grateful remembrance in the heart of every independent American for their faithful and unwearied exertions in supporting the precious liberties of their country."

The expression of these sentiments disclosed unmistakable tendencies of Federalism on the part of those who participated in the meeting, but it cannot be said that the people were at all disloyal to the Federal government, for they expressly affirmed allegiance to the constitution of the United States, and only protested against what was considered an unjust and unwarrantable violation of their established rights and recognized custom. But the loyalty of the people of Enosburgh was proved in another way, for, during the War of 1812-15, the town contributed its full proportion of men to the service, although there is no record to show in what particular branch of the service they were engaged, except duty on the northern frontier. In common with the people of the whole region the men of Enosburgh rallied in response to the call for volunteers just preceding the battle of Plattsburgh, but that engagement was virtually ended before the majority of the men reached the front ; but although their names cannot be recalled at this time, it is generally understood that a number of men from this town participated in the events of September 11, 1814.

Preceding the actual outbreak of the war Enosburgh had its organized militia of the same character as had other towns, and the local organization was known as the "Enosburgh Rifle Corps." The company

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volunteered for duty on the 14th of October, 1813, and continued in service until the 17th of November following. The *personnel* of the company was as follows: Captain, Martin D. Follett; lieutenant, Benjamin Follett; ensign, John Lewis; sergeant, Andrew Farnsworth; privates, Josiah W. Potter, Thomas Hill, Nelson Brown, A. Fassett, John Stone, Benjamin Austin, A. F. Stone, B. Shaw, Josiah Randall, Anson Sherwood, Raymond Austin, William Colton, Anthony Bessee, James Brown, Salmon Dodge, Henry Follett, John Flint, Page Gould, Samuel Hall, Caleb Hill, Horace Gates, Barnabas Hedge, Nathan Hedge, Samuel Hedge, Talman Hendricks, John Lewis, J. Taylor, R. Essex, Aaron Martin, Chauncey Brown, Harris Streeter, John Miller, James Miller, Tolman Miller, John Martin, William Martin, William Osborn, H. Palmer, Obadiah Sherwood, Luther Taylor, Job Thompson, Moses Wallace, Lyman West, John Wright, Martin D. Follett, jr., Samuel Cooper, Robert Watson, Anson Curtis, Elijah Cooper, John Thompson, Sanford Fay, Aaron Jackson, George Town, William Rood, William Haskins, E. Bishop, John Douglass, William Wells.

In explanation of the foregoing roll it should be stated that an error has possibly been made, for there appears to be a conflict of statement between past writers on the subject. By reference to the above roll it will be seen that names appear that were not then known to the town, and the company, moreover, appears to be very large for a town so small in population as Enosburgh was at that time; still, it may be a fact that Captain Follett's company was comprised not only of Enosburgh men, but of men from other towns in the vicinity. The papers of Samuel Kendall purport to furnish a list of the persons of the town who were in the service during the War of 1812-15, by which it appears that the *personnel* of the local company was quite different from that above given; but which is right and which is wrong the reader must be the judge. Again it is quite possible that both accounts are correct, and that Captain Follett had different companies under his command during the period of the war. According to the Kendall papers the officers and soldiers of Enosburgh were as follows: Captain, Martin D. Follett; lieutenant, Benjamin Follett; corporal, Alvin Fassett; musician, Hiram Fassett; privates, Solomon Dodge, Henry Follett, John Flint, Samuel Hedge, Barnabas Hedge, Nathan Hedge, Talma Hendricks, Samuel

Kendall, James Miller, John Miller, William Miller, John Martin, Joseph Pollard, Anthony Bessee, Abijah Rice, Enoch Pease, John Osborne, Laban Brown, Asa Ladd.

After the close of the War of 1812-15 the town of Enosburgh, in common with the various other subdivisions that comprise the county of Franklin, entered upon an era of peace and prosperity not before enjoyed by its people during the period of its existence; but the history of that period is written particularly in the general building up and improvement of farms throughout the town; in the founding and operation of almost innumerable industries for manufacture on the principal streams, the Missisquoi River and the so-called Tyler's Branch. Each of these has afforded an abundant water-power for manufacturing purposes, than which there is none superior in the county; and while the facilities thus afforded have never been utilized to their fullest capacity, they have, nevertheless, been operated to an extent equal to almost any town in the county. This possession has been of immense advantage to Enosburgh, and has been a powerful factor in establishing for the town the good repute it has as one of the leading towns of Franklin county. More than this, it may also be said as a fact that at least four of the seven villages or hamlets of the town owe their existence to the development of the water privileges offered by the Missisquoi and the branch, while Bogue's Branch has likewise been instrumental in contributing to the general progress of the locality in which it has its course. And in the same connection, too, should be mentioned Cold Hollow Branch, for that has done a full share in the lumber manufacturing interests of the town for many years. But of each of these localities and their industries mention will be made in later pages of this chapter.

For a period of nearly fifty years after the War of 1812 the people of the town continued in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their property, and were not disturbed by any event of unusual importance, or more serious than the rather amusing Canadian rebellion, or the Patriot war, as it has been commonly called, that had its period of occurrence during the years 1837-39. This event furnished a topic of much interesting conversation among the people at the fireside and at the usual places of resort, but none of the people for a moment entertained the serious thought that a mere handful of political adventurers would

be able to overthrow a government so strong as that which then, as now, ruled Canada, and there is no record to show that the local militia company was called upon for frontier duty, although many citizens went to the "line" to watch the proceedings there taking place.

But during the period of 1861-65 the town of Enosburgh was seriously called upon to contribute both men and means for the prosecution and conduct of the civil war then in progress; and the support given by the town, both in volunteers and money contributions, forms one of the grandest chapters of its history. But this is a subject that has been so fully discussed in one of the general chapters of this volume as to demand but a passing notice here. In the chapter referred to there will be found not only a record of the part taken by Enosburgh's soldiery in that great struggle, but as well a record of all from the town who participated in the war. In view of this, and not to hazard a repetition, the present reference will be confined to a summary of the town's part in furnishing men for the service. By reference to the reports of the adjutant and inspector-general of this state it is found that Enosburgh furnished the equivalent of 188 men for the service, of which number only four did not go to the front, making a total of 184 that actually entered service. Of this number there may be made the following classification: Furnished under first call in 1861, for three months' men, four; volunteers for three years previous to call of October 17, 1863, sixty-six men; volunteers for three years subsequent to October 17, 1863, thirty men; volunteers for nine months, twenty-nine; for one year, twenty-seven; volunteers re-enlisted for three years, veterans, ten; drafted and entered service, one; drafted and procured substitutes, six; enrolled man who furnished substitute, one; miscellaneous credits to the town not named, ten. Of the men who entered the service from the town four were killed in battle, twenty-two died of wounds and disease, twenty-five were discharged for wounds, disabilities, etc., seventeen deserted, eighteen were not accounted for, three were in part not accounted for, and eighty-five were mustered out of service.

One of the established present institutions of Enosburgh, and one which cannot be said to have a fixed seat of operations, but extends throughout the town, is that commonly known as the Enosburgh Young Men's Total Abstinence Society. This organization has been in contin-

the first of these is the fact that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The second fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The third fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The fourth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The fifth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The sixth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The seventh fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The eighth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The ninth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour. The tenth fact is that the British government had been in the habit of sending out a large number of ships to the West Indies, and that these ships had been in the habit of carrying a large number of slaves on board. This was done for the purpose of supplying the plantations in the West Indies with a steady supply of labour.

uous existence in the town for a period of more than sixty years, having been organized in February, 1830, and numbering among its original members such men as Horace Eaton, Bennett Eaton, George Adams, Levi Nichols, Moses Wright, Brigham B. Williams, Thomas P. Lawrence, Jonas Boutelle, and others, men who were prominent, not alone in town affairs, but in state as well. And this organization was brought into being and grew and prospered at a time when indulgence in strong drinks was popular, and was considered rather in the light of a credit than otherwise. But one peculiar feature of the society lay in the fact that none but young men, those of the ages of thirty years or less, were eligible to hold any office in it, and this feature has been productive of much good in the society, and kept its ranks well filled with young persons, but in the selection of officers the older members of course have a voice. The membership in the society may be counted by hundreds; it was the first of its kind in the county, one of the first in the state, and is the oldest, perhaps, now in existence. Annual meetings are regularly held at the Center, at which addresses are made and the numerical strength of the society increased by signers to the pledge, which act constitutes membership. The present president of the society is Wesley R. Ovitt, and the secretary is Marshall P. Hubbell.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS OF ENOSBURGH.

Enosburgh Center is probably the most ancient of the settled villages of the town, and one that had its foundation almost as early as settlement was made in the locality. Here it was that the proprietors voted to lay out the parade ground, being an act nothing less than the donation of lands for the public use. The Center never had any corporate existence, but in a way was once the most important trading and business points in the town; here was located the usual and indispensable pot and pearlsh works, a comb factory, a harness shop, a blacksmith shop, and a tailor shop, which, with the customary two stores, comprised the business interests of the hamlet at an early day. Here, too, was the residence of Dr. Eliphaz Eaton, who came in 1805 or '06 and practiced for many years, besides holding the responsible office of town clerk. In this office he was succeeded by his son, Horace Eaton, who likewise was

a physician, and who became not only a person of large influence in the town and county, but was elevated to the high office of governor of the state, being, perhaps, the highest position ever filled by any citizen of the town.

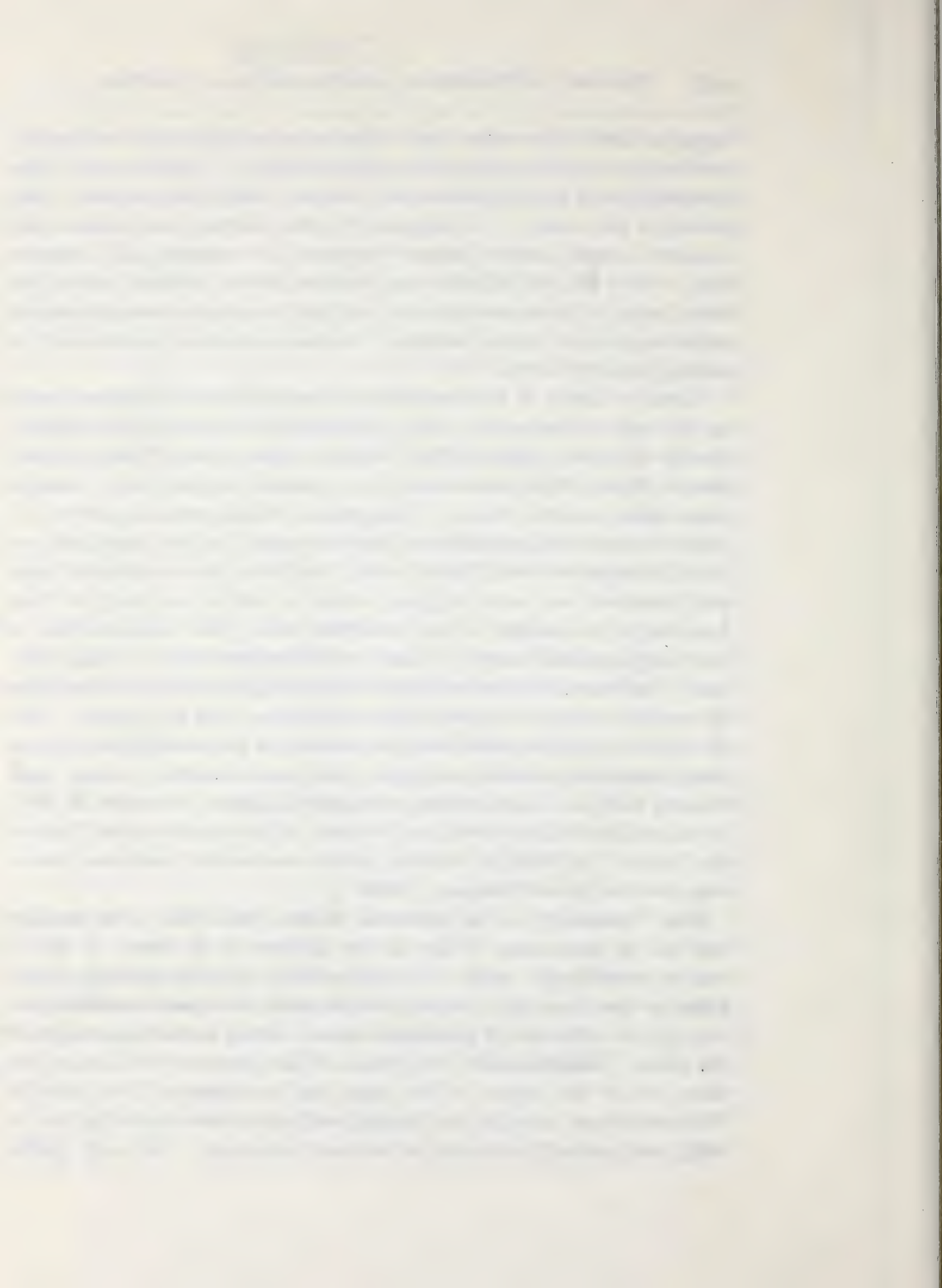
For many years, and until the stage coach was replaced by more modern means of travel, Enosburgh Center was the chief settled and leading community of the town; but with the constant march of improvement and the establishment of modern industries the hamlet has been robbed of much of its former glory, and is now become one of the least important trading points of the town. Its present business interests may be summed up in the possession of Woodward's general store, Spooner's hotel (the Central House), a blacksmith's shop, and the legal and justice business performed by Orrin Woodward. The town clerk's office has ever been maintained at the Center, and the incumbent of that position has generally been a physician, the present being William W. Hutchinson, the successor in office of his father, Dr. William R. Hutchinson.

In addition to what has already been referred to as forming the hamlet of Enosburgh, the place has two regularly established church societies, each being the outgrowth of pioneer efforts and the first founded in the town. These societies are the Congregational and Episcopal. As early as the year 1804 there was an effort made in town meeting to have public worship and preaching at the town's expense, but the proposition did not meet with general approval and was voted down; but at a later period the subject was again discussed with the final result of establishing a primitive church organization, from which the Congregational church and society of the present day are the direct outgrowth, although it was not until the years 1820 and 1821 that the meeting-house of the society was built. Among the early preachers in this vicinity, whose labors were of the character of missionary work and not presumed to be denominational, were Revs. James Parker, Thomas Skelton, John Scott, Moses Parmalee, J. T. Phelps, J. C. Wilder, J. C. Kent, Moses Robinson, Alfred B. Swift, and perhaps others, who were settled ministers and compensated by payment in grain or provisions, which, for want of cash, were considered and adopted as equivalent or money value. But as the population of the town increased the people

began to divide themselves into societies according to their inclination, preference, or early teaching in spiritual affairs. In 1820 and '21 the Congregational meeting-house was erected, being the second of this society in the county. In 1849 and '50 the building was substantially repaired, but the society became so strong in numbers and influence that in 1870 the old building was replaced by the present edifice, the latter being of frame construction, and in all respects a commodious and attractive place of public worship. Its cost was about \$10,000, and its seating capacity is 250.

Christ's Church of Enosburgh had its origin in the association formed on the 19th of December, 1821, by Nathaniel Griswold, Edward Baker, George Griswold, Joshua Miller, William Barber, Giles Martin, Robert Barber, Moses Wells, and others, to the number of nearly forty, but who never came into the church. The persons whose names are above recorded formed the association at the time stated, but the church was not formally organized until May 6, 1822; and even then no church home was provided, nor until 1839-40, when an edifice was built at West Enosburgh, the society in the meantime having the occasional use of the Congregational meeting-house and the school-house for their services. The church was erected at the West village for the accommodation of members living in the west part of the town and in Sheldon. But this proved to be an unfortunate movement for the society, as expected results were not realized; and again, the church structure was so insufficiently built as to soon become practically valueless; therefore, in 1857, it was sold and taken down, and the seat of the church moved back to the Center. In 1861 the church edifice was erected, and was consecrated on the 9th of February, 1862.

East Enosburgh, or, as otherwise known, Stoneville, is the smallest and least in importance of any of the hamlets of the town; in fact it was so exceedingly small as to require much effort in obtaining a post-office for the place, and that end would never have been obtained except for the influence of prominent farmers living in that remote part of the town. Industries and enterprises of like character the hamlet has none, but in the region of the place, and northeast of it, is John M. Whitcomb's saw, shingle, and planing-mill, which was started by him in 1885, and gradually enlarged as necessity required. The only public



buildings at this point are the school-house of district number three, and the Baptist church, the latter having occasional services by a supply minister. This church was organized in 1810. The prominent dwellers in this locality are Samuel H. Dow, T. T. Snell, J. H. Chaffee, John M. Whitcomb, Clarence Whitcomb, G. H. Nichols, George Adams, and Gardner S. Fassett, each of whom is a truly representative citizen and progressive farmer.

West Enosburgh is a pretty little hamlet, situated, as its name indicates, in the west part of the town, on the branch, which stream at this point is of considerable magnitude, and furnishes power for such manufactures as are located here, but its capacity in this respect has never been taxed beyond, or even up to, its power. West Enosburgh has also been known as Jacksonville, but the latter name is applied more in derision and jest than otherwise. This place was the home of Judge Austin Fuller, who, in his time, was one of the foremost men of the whole town. The enterprise of Judge Fuller established this burg, for here he built and started, many years ago, a grist-mill, starch factory, and, likewise then an important industry in the town, a distillery; also Judge Fuller was engaged in merchandising for many years at the West village. But after the Judge's time these industries passed into other hands, and some of them were discontinued. The grist and flour-mills became the property of C. F. Ovitt, and from him went to his sons, C. L. and W. R. Ovitt, the first named now being in charge of the mercantile business, while the latter is proprietor of the grist-mill. These, with the Bessee & Webster store and the few minor establishments, such as carriage and blacksmith shops, comprise whatever of business enterprise West Enosburgh now possesses. A short distance from the village proper there stands an idle building that was formerly a carding and fulling-mill, but being remote from the railroad, and suffering from outside competition, it has gone into disuse. About two miles east from the burg is Lyman Gilbert's tannery, an industry of some note in former years, but now standing idle much of the time. South of the village is a patrons' creamery. The *Venture* was a newspaper publication founded by C. L. Ovitt at Bakersfield about 1873, and two years afterward moved to West Enosburgh, and there continued several years more. It started as a four-page paper, 8 x 10 inches in size, but was subsequently enlarged

to twice its original dimensions. After some six or seven years of life the *Venture* was discontinued.

West Enosburgh has one church society, the Methodist Episcopal, which was organized about 1825, under the ministry of Rev. Isaac Hall, and with a membership of fifteen persons; but for many years preceding that organization Methodist preaching was had in the locality, even as early as 1812 or '14. The church edifice at the West village was erected in 1839, and afterward repaired or remodeled in 1855, and again in 1882. It is a substantial brick building, having a seating capacity for 200 persons. Among the more prominent dwellers in West Enosburgh and its immediate vicinity there may be named Henry Bessee, Henry H. Cutting, Charles L. Ovitt, Marshall P. Hubbell, A. P. Croft, W. R. Ovitt, C. S. McAllister, and J. P. Hendricks.

The little burg that rejoices in the name of Bordoville lies in the extreme southwest corner of the town, being nearly three miles from the West village, and about six from the Falls. Aside from its single store and Seventh-Day Advent Church there is but little to indicate to the wayfarer the presence of a named hamlet; but for all that Bordoville lives and has a being. The society of the church here was organized in 1860, with eleven members, but not until 1864 was the church building erected, costing \$700.

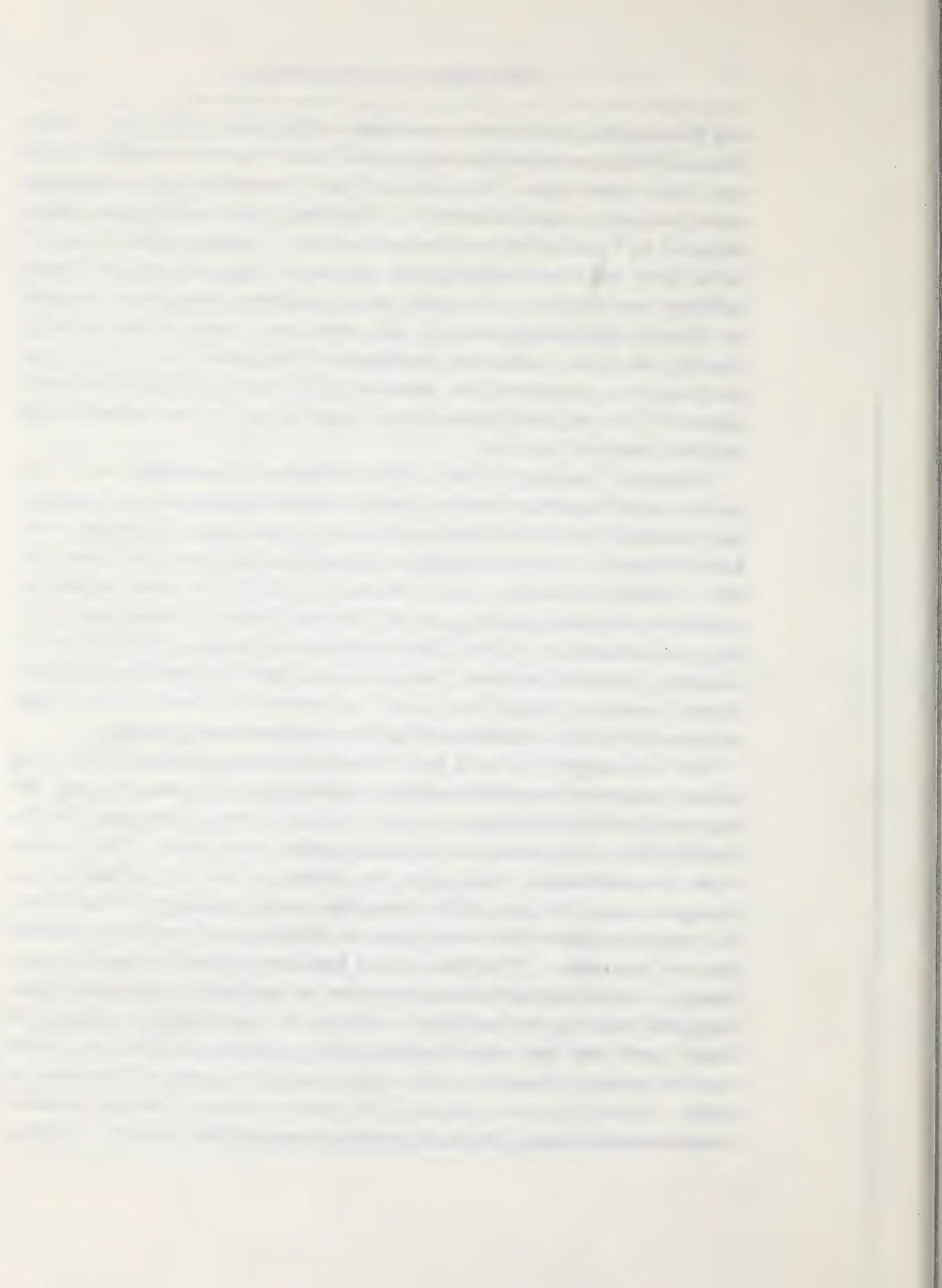
Samsonville, so called in honor of its founder, Dennis Samson, is a station on the line of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad, and on the banks of the Missisquoi River. At this point it is said Samuel Stone built a grist-mill many years ago, probably somewhere about 1825, as old residents state. Samson, the founder of the hamlet, came later and started a starch factory; also a fulling and cloth-mill at the place; hence its name. But Samsonville is not by any means destitute of present business interests, for here are operated the extensive mills owned by Silas P. Carpenter, A. W. Woodward, and Daniel Moren, under the name of "The Samsonville Mill Company." John L. Perley became interested in these mills about the year 1851, then becoming half-owner, but afterward taking the whole plant, operating the saw-mill, grist-mill, and cheese-box factory. In 1887 he sold out to the company above mentioned.

North Enosburgh is a post station on the Missisquoi Valley Railroad,

and likewise has its site on the north side of the River Missisquoi. Here Thomas Fuller made the first substantial improvements something more than sixty years ago. Here, too, at the intersection of the principal roads, was built, about 1810 or '11, a building that is said to have been occupied by Charles Stevens as a hotel or inn. Thomas Fuller "traded" in the little red store building, but afterward built another and larger building near the corner or cross roads, the latter being now occupied by Daniel Woodward, one of the prominent men of the locality. Among the other prominent residents of the vicinity of North Enosburgh may be mentioned the names of D. M. Perley, Byron Woodward, Edwin P. Stevens, and Horace Read Ingalls, the last two named being residents south of the river.

Village of Enosburgh Falls.—The village of Enosburgh Falls is by far the most important trading and manufacturing center in the town, but practically within the last quarter of a century has this prominence been attained. Indeed, so rapid and healthful has been the growth of this locality that on the 19th of November, 1886, the state legislature passed an act incorporating the old Seventh School District into a village, and otherwise provided for the election of trustees, clerk, treasurer, collector, one chief engineer, two assistants, three fire wardens, and conferred upon the village the power to govern its district in the same manner that other corporate villages are ordered and governed.

But Enosburgh Falls as a hamlet had an existence almost if not quite as early as any other settled locality of the town, yet it was not until the construction of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad through the town that the rapid strides in the direction of municipality were made. The hamlet was first started and built up in the vicinity of the falls, where nature designed one of the best of the many fine water privileges of the valley, but which required the arts of man to develop and put into practical use and operation. That this power has been utilized by past generations, as well as by the present, there can be no doubt, for the old buildings still standing are sufficient evidence of the fact in the absence of other proof, but just when manufacturing commenced here, and what was its peculiar character, none of the present villagers will venture to state. During the early years of the present century Samuel Kendall was numbered among the most prominent men of this locality. In 1824



he built and put into operation a woolen-mill, or, as it was then known, a carding and fulling-mill, and manufactured cloth for the few settlers of the locality. Also, that he might profitably turn into cash an accumulated stock of corn, he started a distillery, but the latter industry he gave up, not liking the whiskey business. After Samuel Kendall, the pioneer, came his sons Marshall and Samuel, jr., as proprietors of the mill, and about 1860, or perhaps earlier, the "red mill" was built by Samuel, jr. The property afterward passed through other hands, and finally came to its present occupancy.

At an early day Retup Peck built a saw and grist-mill just below the site of the bridge as at present located. It afterward went to Samuel Peck, and was eventually torn down. Horton Hall was early in the saw-mill business, his mill standing where John Lawrence's mill now is. Perley Hall owned it at one time, and after him Reed & Sprague, and finally, in 1866, it was bought by Mr. Lawrence. There, in the same locality, was the old broom-handle factory, owned and operated by one Drake; but this, too, is numbered with the things that have passed.

But it cannot be essentially within the province of this chapter to dwell at any considerable length upon these old industries; they have many of them long since passed into history, have outlived their usefulness, and are now replaced by new industries, some of like character and others, wholly new and different; but all, both past and present, have contributed their full share in building up and maintaining the reputation that Enosburgh enjoys, as being not only one of the prettiest, but as well one of the most enterprising and prosperous villages in the state of Vermont. The honor of establishing this good name for the place does not belong to the old generation of inhabitants, but to those in the field of business at the present day; and as past writers have alluded mainly to the established institutions of the period of which they recorded events, so it remains only for the present historian to confine his narrative to the things that are rather than those that were, and, at the same time, taking each subject at its founding and pursuing its history to the present. Manufacturing industries have made Enosburgh Falls the prominent village that it is; and it can be said, as an undeniable truth, that no village in the entire state, having no greater population than this, can boast of as many or of as great a variety of manufactured

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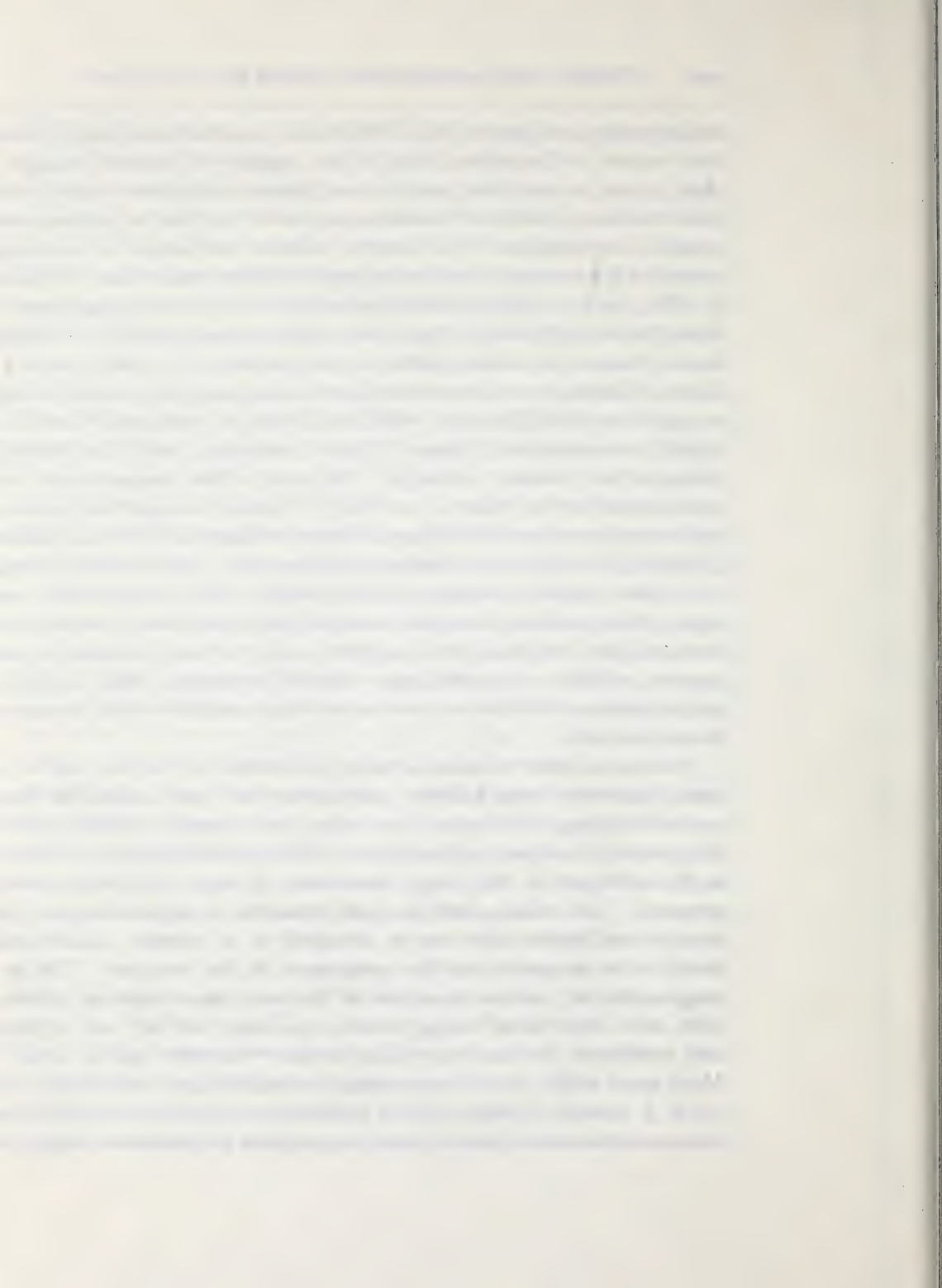
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commodities as Enosburgh Falls. The principal manufactures of this village, and those which bring to the place the greatest annual revenue, are proprietary or patent medicines; and in this special industry Enosburgh Falls has a reputation second to no place in the state. There are in operation in the village at the present time no less than five firms or companies engaged in this branch of manufacture, each of which appears to be doing a reasonably successful business.

The B. J. Kendall Company.—Away back in the early 'seventies Dr. B. J. Kendall was the proprietor of a drug store in this village; and in the course of his business and practice became in some manner possessed of a number of valuable recipes, or prescriptions, or remedies, for application and use in cases of sickness or infirmities in either man or beast. One of these remedies (and how the worthy doctor happened to discover it the world has not yet learned) was found to be peculiarly beneficial when applied to horses affected with the infirmity commonly called a "spavin." This remedy was then a new discovery, and one not in use in the market, and to give it circulation and bring it prominently before the public it was named "Kendall's Spavin Cure," and so advertised and published to the world, at least so far as Dr. Kendall's means enabled him to do. But the good and worthy proprietor soon found that the invention and compounding of a medicine, however meritorious an article it might be, was one thing, while putting it on the market and bring in substantial revenue returns was quite another thing, and somewhat difficult of accomplishment. In his efforts to advertise and make a market for his remedy the doctor soon found his means were exhausted and his success doubtful; but in his extremity he applied to Carmi L. Marsh, a resident of Franklin, and a farmer of large means, with the result that the latter became interested in the business under the firm style of B. J. Kendall & Co., in the year 1879. This acquisition to the business and firm proved highly beneficial, and Kendall's Spavin Cure was freely and liberally advertised throughout the country. Among other things the worthy doctor issued a book publication called "Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse," and this was given a wide distribution and circulation, in the form of club inducements and other legitimate devices. But the prominence these measures brought to the company and its business was not wholly due to the firm as at first constituted, but rather

to the energy and push of Mr. Olin Merrill, who had been brought into the concern in December, 1879, in the capacity of business manager. And it may be said here, and it is no fulsome compliment either, that from the time Olin Merrill became a partner in the firm the business has steadily increased, and it is doubtful whether the annual or monthly output of the company was ever so great as at the present time. Again, in 1881, the firm required additional assistance in its managing department, therefore Moses P. Perley, then traveling salesman for a Boston house, became an active partner in the business. In 1883 the B. J. Kendall Company was incorporated and subsequently organized, having a capital stock of \$200,000, with Dr. Kendall as president; Carmi L. Marsh, vice-president; Moses P. Perley, secretary; and Olin Merrill, treasurer and business manager. The stock of the company was entirely owned by the officers. In 1884 Dr. Kendall resigned his position and moved away from the village, whereupon General Marsh was chosen president, the other officers remaining as formerly. But with the young and active business managers of the company Dr. Kendall could not agree; their methods, however successful they had been, were not his methods, and the result was his offer to sell to them his stock in the concern, which was accepted, upon which in September, 1889, the original proprietor of this famous cure retired from connection with its manufacture and sale.

Previous to 1880 the manufacturing department of the firm was in a small, one-story frame building, but during the year named the firm erected the large and elegant three-story and mansard building which the company now owns and occupies. It stands fronting on Main street, in the north part of the village, surrounded by ample and well-ordered grounds. The building itself is quite attractive in appearance, and its exterior and interior alike are so arranged as to provide comfort and health to its occupants and the employees of the company. The arrangements for various branches of the work done inside are admirable, each department having its own apartment, and all well lighted and ventilated; in fact, everything is done "decently and in order." Much more might be said concerning the business and manufacture of the B. J. Kendall Company, but it could not be desirable or essential in this connection other than to state that, besides the enormous output of



the spavin cure, the company also manufactures the celebrated "Dr. Flint's Condition Powders" and a preparation called "anti-aploplectine."

Daniel A. Harvey is the proprietor of a large business, and one that had its origin in 1882, when Mr. Harvey and H. D. Kendall became associated in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, but of which business Mr. Harvey afterwards became sole proprietor. His manufactures, past and present, comprise Kendall's liver and kidney cure, Kendall's sarsaparilla and iron, elixir, cordial, pain cure, pills, soothing syrup, condition powders, and, lastly, superior healing oil, this being the leading product, and one that meets with a wide sale, for it is an article of much merit and deserved popularity.

The firm of Nathan A. Gilbert & Company (the partner being J. W. Beatty) was organized as a patent medicine company in 1886, as the outgrowth of a drug and medicine business formerly established by H. D. Kendall, and in which Mr. Gilbert became interested. The present firm of N. A. Gilbert & Company manufactures Scotch oil, lung balsam, and sarsaparilla bitters, and does a successful business.

Hamilton Kimball & Co., successors to the former firm of Hamilton, Best & Kimball, began business in the manufacture of proprietary medicines in 1888, although the business was in fact started in 1886 by the preceding firm. The present firm puts upon the market a number of the well-known Kendall preparations, and also a variety of extracts.

McAllister & Green are also one of the patent medicine firms of the village, having been formed in 1886. Their productions comprise Green's blood purifier and nerve tonic, cough elixir, condition powders, besides a silver polish and other products.

Allard & Burt is the firm name of another proprietary medicine concern, the chief manufacture of which is "black oil."

The Missisquoi Woolen-Mills is one of the substantial industries of the village at the present time, and stands on the site where Samuel Kendall originally built a carding-mill. The present mill is operated by M. A. Kent, of Boston, and superintended by C. A. Nichols. Here are manufactured gloves and mittens, giving employment to about thirty persons.

The Missisquoi Flouring-Mill was built in 1877, by Daniel B. Stetson and Nathan A. Gilbert. The mill stands near the dam, on the east

side of the river; a substantial building, well adapted for its use, having four "runs of stone," and equal in capacity to any industry of its kind in the region, excepting only those at Swanton. In 1883 Mr. Gilbert retired from the business, and was succeeded by General C. L. Marsh, the firm becoming Stetson & Marsh, a relation that has ever since been maintained. In connection with the milling business here done the firm has an extensive grain, flour, and feed store on Main street, near the railroad.

Alanson A. Kendall is the proprietor of a carriage and wagon shop, which is located near the end of the bridge at the falls. This plant was established in 1841, by Nathan Kendall, who managed it some twenty-eight years, and then sold to Frank Eldridge; later it went to Jere Leach, and finally to Alanson Kendall. Then the old and unprofitable so-called broom-socket shop went also to Mr. Kendall, and forms a part of his carriage works.

Lucius C. Kendall commenced the manufacture of carriages and lumber wagons about the year 1868. His factory stands on St. Albans street, near Main street, but is now used only for the manufacture of wagons, the carriage branch of the business having become unprofitable on account of the cheap product in that line by the factories of the large commercial cities. Still Mr. Kendall deals extensively in carriages and buggies in connection with his manufacturing business.

Allen H. Manley is the proprietor of the sash and door factory and planing-mill that stands below the bridge at the falls. In 1872 Mr. Manley bought the privilege there, and built the sash and door factory, in addition to the plant formerly there and known as the Sprague & Lawrence planing-mill. The present proprietor has materially increased the capacity of the mill, and made it the prosperous industry that it now is, using it in connection with his extensive business as contracting builder and carpenter.

John Lawrence's Saw-Mill became his by purchase in 1866, having formerly been known as the Reed & Sprague mill, which has already been mentioned in this chapter.

Theodore H. Armstrong's Box Factory is one of the established industries of the village, and is located on the river, just off St. Albans street. The water privilege here was formerly used by E. C. & M. Burt in

running a saw-mill. That firm was succeeded by Gladden & Marsh, and by them the mill was changed into a box factory. Marsh sold his interest to Gladden, and the latter, in 1886, to Mr. Armstrong. Under the present management the business done here is planing and matching lumber, all kinds of job work, and the manufacture of boxes for the spavin cure works and other patent medicine factories of the village and vicinity.

In addition to the manufacturing industries of the village mention may properly be made of some of the mercantile interests of the place. It is a fact that this branch of business is well represented in the village, but at the same time it does not appear to be overdone. The principal business blocks are those occupied and owned respectively by W. H. Billado and M. P. Perley, each of which is a substantial structure, the former two and the latter three stories in height. These proprietors have extensive stocks of general merchandise. Other substantial merchants are Messrs. Archambault, Jones & Co., Burt, Jeffords, Rublee, Burt & Potter, Stetson & Marsh, John Burns, and others well known in the town as men of undoubted worth and integrity. The public health is guarded by five worthy and regularly schooled physicians—Drs. W. R. Hutchinson, A. J. Darrah, F. S. Hutchinson, Achille G. Payment, and Charles R. Draper. The attorney of the village is Counselor Emmet McFeeters.

Church and other Societies.—The recently published Gazetteer of Vermont, in recording the history of the several church societies of the town, has devoted much space to that subject; in view of all this it scarcely becomes this chapter to discuss the several societies of that character at any great length, for their history remains the same, with the exception that a new generation of people has replaced that of twenty years ago. The churches and church societies of Enosburgh Falls are four in number, being respectively the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic. The society of the Baptist church was organized in 1830, then having a membership of only twenty-nine persons, but during the next ten years the number was increased to over one hundred. The church building is understood to have been the result of the joint efforts of this and other societies as a union meeting-house, but the others subsequently withdrew or sold out their interests, and built for themselves.

The Baptist church edifice is as substantial as any, perhaps, in the village, being of brick construction. It stands on Main street, in the center of the village.

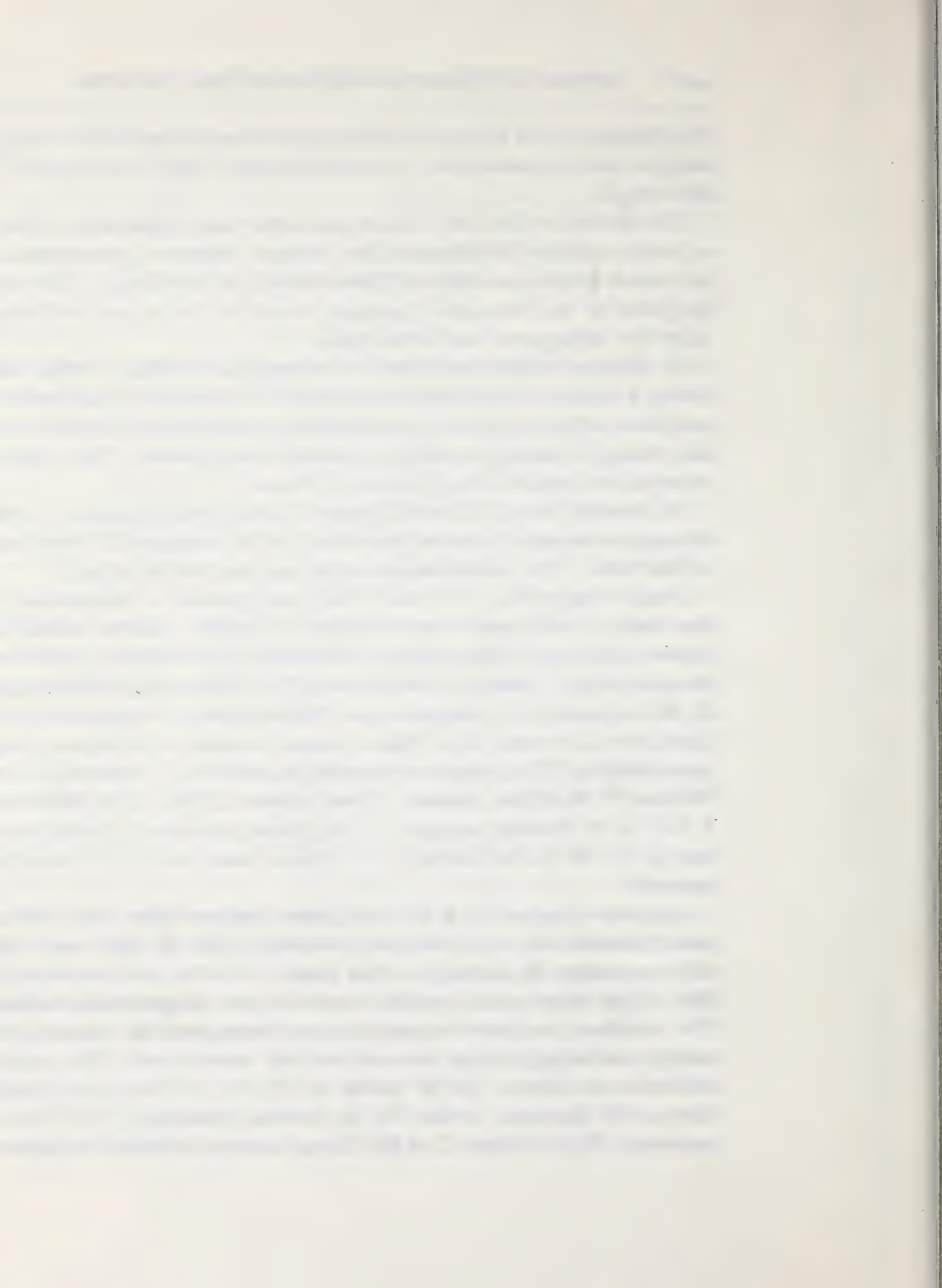
The Methodist Episcopal Church is an attractively appearing building, of modern style of architecture, but without elaborate ornamentation, and stands on the west side of Church street, in the village. The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church is the largest and financially the strongest of any in the town.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was organized October 7, 1869, then having but three communicants in its parish. In 1872 the church edifice was built on Church street. It is a plain but comfortable wooden structure, having a seating capacity for about 100 persons. The present rector of the parish is Rev. Edward S. Stone.

St. John the Baptist Church (Roman Catholic) was organized in 1870, although missionary labors of the church in the community dated back of that time. The church stands in the east part of the village.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 78, F. and A. M., was granted a dispensation in the winter of 1867, and chartered June 11, 1868. Charter members: Solomon Bradley, Ralph Stebbins, William H. McAllister, J. M. Burt, Michael Hatch, Charles S. McAllister, S. B. Maynard, Alvin House, G. W. Maynard, S. O. Maynard, Eli Noble, George W. Sprague, J. A. Ladd, John Lawrence, C. E. Waller, Samuel Kendall, D. B. Stetson, Solomon Stebbins. The present membership is about fifty. Present officers: William H. McAllister, master; Linus Leavens, S. W.; E. H. Hamilton, J. W.; A. H. Manley, secretary; J. H. Burns, treasurer; Charles Stratton, S. D.; W. L. McCarthy, J. D.; Hiram Leach and T. W. Sprague, stewards.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., was chartered June 18, 1828, at East Berkshire, but was moved to Enosburgh Falls in 1868, soon after the organization of the lodge at this place. In a fire that occurred in this village some years ago the records of the chapter were burned. The members, too, have become scattered throughout the country, the society now being able to account for but twenty-two. The present officers are as follows: R. W. Marsh, H. P.; W. H. McAllister, king; George W. Sprague, scribe; D. B. Stetson, treasurer; J. H. Burns, secretary; N. A. Gilbert, C. of H.; Linus Leavens, principal sojourner;



A. R. Bell, R. A. C.; George Gibson, M. 3d V.; E. S. Pease, M. 2d V.; W. L. McCarty, M. 1st V.; C. A. Hull, guard.

Pixley Post, No. 102, *G. A. R.*, was chartered in May, 1887, and so named in memory of Lieutenant Charles Pixley, whose remains lie buried in the village cemetery. The post has a membership of about twenty-two persons, and is officered as follows: George A. White, commander; Richard Smith, S. V. C.; Daniel Burt, J. V. C.; E. B. Larrabee, Q. M.; John E. Chamberlain, adjutant.

In the foregoing chapter the reader's attention may be drawn to the fact that there is but little of eulogy or biography regarding the life and deeds of early residents of the town, when some of them were, perhaps, so prominently associated with town, county, and state affairs as to deserve some special mention; but as preceding writers of Enosburgh's history have devoted their efforts mainly to that kind of history, the writer in the field to-day feels that further work of that character would be but a repetition of what has already been done, and therefore superfluous. In view of this a later chapter is devoted to the lives of men of the present generation: men who are in some manner identified with the present interests of the town, and who are regarded as worthy of having their records and deeds perpetuated.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RICHFORD.¹

THE town of Richford lies in the extreme northern part of the state of Vermont, and is one of the border towns of Franklin county, described in the charter as containing thirty-six square miles. The surface of the town is very uneven, yet the greater part is suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes, with a variety of soil well watered and fertile. There are also some variety of rocks, valuable as building material and for the manufacture of lime. In some parts small deposits of gneiss and slate are found.

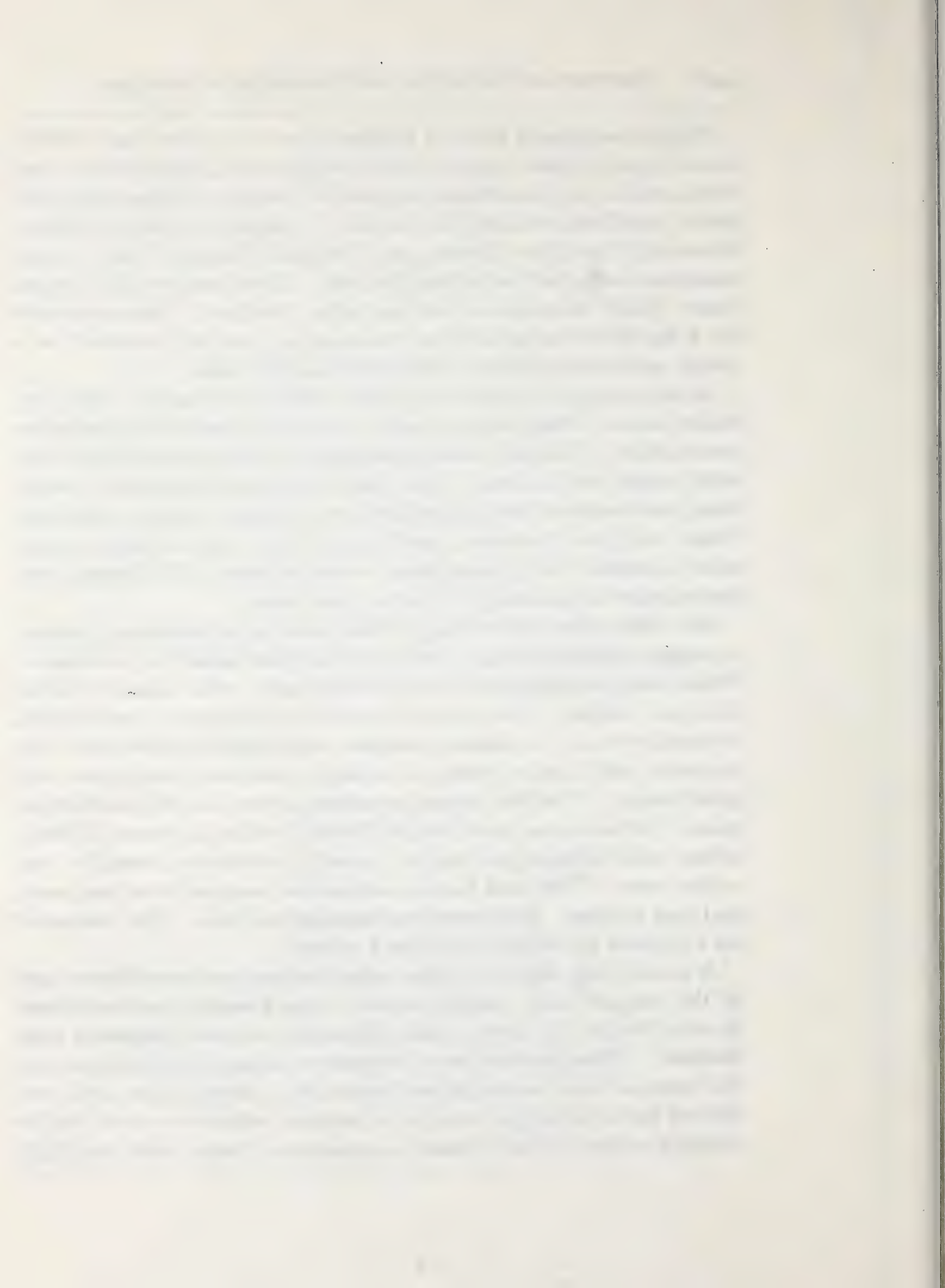
¹ Written by Mrs. J. G. Powell.

The first settlement made in Richford was in 1795, by Hugh Miller. In the spring of that year Mr. Miller, with his wife, eight children, and three sons-in law, started from Brandon, Vt., whence, by some wilderness route, they found their way to this place. The sons-in-law were Robert Kennedy, Theophilus Hastings, and Benjamin Barnet. They located about one and a half miles from the falls. About one year later others came: Joseph Stanhope and wife, and a Mr. Loveland. Stanhope settled on a flat known at present as Stanhope flat, and Mr. Loveland on a brook southwest of the flat, which still bears his name.

In the spring of the year 1795 these immigrants reached their destined homes. Their first care was to construct a shelter for themselves and families. This they did by slashing the trees and covering them with boughs and blankets. They then cleared and burned the smaller trees, and converted the ground between the larger trees into cornfields. There they grew their corn, usually good crops, and as there were no mills accessible for grinding they converted some of the larger trees into mortars for pounding or grinding their corn.

Mrs. Miller, the wife of Hugh Miller, was an extraordinary woman, a woman of rare courage, and possessed great powers of endurance. There being no physician in town she was often called upon to visit the sick and suffering. She traveled much in midwinter on snow-shoes, by marked trees. In summer time she was obliged to cross the river by boats, which, many times in midnight darkness, brought her into great danger. The first sermon preached in town was delivered at her house. It was in the year 1802, by Bishop Hedding, a pioneer of Methodism, who, following the trail of the early immigrants, found his way to her home. This good woman survived her husband about ten years, and died in 1820. Her funeral was attended in a barn. She was buried on a hill near her home, beside her husband.

It was not long, however, before other families came from different parts of the state and even outside the state: the Powells from the Massachusetts border, the Royces from Tinmouth, and the Carpenters from Rutland. These pioneers made themselves homes in different parts of the state and were seemingly well united, for a time at least, until two distinct parties arose (the result of a political influence exerted by the exciting events of the French Revolution). Party spirit ran high,



although our government persisted in preserving a position of strict neutrality and of showing due respect to the mother country. Besides, the commerce of the country suffered greatly from the rules and regulation instituted by England. As a matter of course the people of Richford, occupying territory bordering on Canada, were subjected to many hardships and dangers.

The earliest settlers of Richford, it seems, were not the original proprietors or landowners, but the territory was owned by a company of men, sixty in number, most of them outside of the state, and many of them living in the state of Connecticut. These men, Jonathan Wells, esq., and his associates to the number of sixty, petitioned the legislature of Vermont to grant them this tract of unoccupied land, lying in the northern part of the state, bordering on Canada, "and not heretofore granted." The legislature of Vermont, the Governor and Council, for the purpose of encouraging the settlement of a new plantation, and other valuable considerations, granted their request, "and this tract of land, six miles square, forming a part of the northern boundary of Franklin county, was incorporated into a town by the name of Richford."

Provisions of the Charter.—"Each proprietor of said town, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each right or share of land in said town within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will with safety admit of settlement. This on penalty of a forfeiture of said grant or share of land in said town, which shall in all cases revert to the state. These grants, together with five equal shares, to be appropriated to public use, as follows: one share for the use of a seminary or college within the state; one for the use of the Franklin County Grammar School; one for the first settled minister of the Gospel in town; one share for the support of the ministry; and one share for the support of a school or schools within said town."

Town Meetings.—The first town meeting was called by Stephen Royce, of Berkshire, in a warning dated March 30, 1799, to be held at the house of Jonathan Janes. Agreeable to call the meeting opened and Stephen Royce was chosen moderator, after which the town was organized by the selection of the following officers: Town clerk, Chester Wells; treas-

urer, Jonathan Janes; selectmen, Jonathan Janes, Daniel Janes, and Robert Kennedy; constable, Theophilus Hastings.

"Grand List for 1799:

Sixteen Polls, twenty dollars each.....	\$320.00
Twenty-five acres of land improved.....	61.25
One House.....	3.00
Other property.....	800.00"

These landowners, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Daniel Wadsworth, and Timothy Seymour, and others of Hartford, Conn., appointed as their lawful attorney Jonathan Janes, to vote for, and in their names in all legal meetings to draw lots, make, divide, and partition all lands owned by them in said town of Richford. In witness whereof is affixed their names and seals, the first day of July, 1800. That Jonathan Janes was for a time lawful agent for a majority of the landowners of the town is seen by a statement made by him, recorded on page 12, Book 1, of the records of the town of Richford, as follows:

"Be it remembered that for the encouragement of the settlement of the town of Richford, I have this day agreed with Chester Wells (who is now residing in said Richford and owns a number of lots of land in said town) that I will, as agent for a major part of the proprietors of said town, give him a chance to pitch the lots he owns, except those he has already pitched, provided he takes only one lot in a place, and puts a settler on to each lot which he pitches, on any lands that are not already engaged, that I have the care of."

• The same year a tax of six dollars on each proprietor's right was voted for the purpose of paying Jonathan Janes for his services, time, and expenses in attending to matters concerning suits before the Circuit Courts; also "voted that John Powell be appointed collector to collect the above tax" About this time there was considerable uneasiness felt in regard to land titles, and in regard to the division or size of the lots, as no correct record had been kept. On petition of more than one-sixteenth of the proprietors of the town of Richford a meeting was called to consider the subject of re-division. Agreeable to call fifty-seven proprietors, by themselves or duly authorized agents, met at the house of Jonathan Janes, June 21, 1801, and transacted the following business:

"Voted, That as it is found on examining the lots in said town that

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some lots contain more than double the number of acres that other lots do, which ought to be of equal size ; and as it appears that, by reason of the said mistake, the same lands included in some of the lots surveyed for a first division are also included in the lines of some of the lands surveyed for a second division; and as it also appears by the papers handed over to the person who had heretofore, as it is said, been clerk for said proprietors, that no division has heretofore been legally made of any part of the lands in said town, and if there has been a division pretended to be made there appears no record of the same whereby it can be ascertained where each proprietor's lots are. It is therefore voted that all the former doings of said proprietors, if any have been done, and also of the surveys, be considered void and of no effect, and all the land be considered as common and undivided until a division shall be made, by voting to settlers the lots on which they live, or by drawing for their lots as the law directs.

“JONATHAN JANES, Town Clerk.”

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town June 21, 1801, Bradford and John Powell were appointed a committee to lay out, and survey into lots of 105 acres each, three lots to each proprietor's right in said town, and to make an accurate plan and report the same as soon as completed, or at an adjourned meeting June 21, 1802.

“Met June 21, 1802, and report work not completed; vote to adjourn to 1803; met and adjourned until 1806, when the report of the committee was received and accepted.” Still the settlers were not quiet; doubts arose in the minds of some in regard to the legality of the doings of the proprietors; whether the meeting of said proprietors was so organized as to make all doings legal and binding. Although the greatest effort was made to quiet settlers in possession of their lands there was still great uneasiness in regard to the titles, and also as to the size of the lots. Thus matters progressed until February, 1822, when the proprietors, by themselves or their agents, met at the house of Stephen Blaisdell, and appointed Asa Aldis, Stephen Royce, and John Powell a committee to make a full and complete survey of the town, and a division among the proprietors, either by draft, or by voting to settlers the lots on which they were then located. All of this was thereafter done as required by the proprietors.

The first freemen's meeting was held on the first Tuesday of September, 1799, only eleven votes being polled. The vote was unanimous, however, for the following officers: Governor, Isaac Tichenor; lieutenant-governor, Paul Brigham; treasurer, Samuel Mattocks; representative, Jonathan Janes.

The following is a list of the various town representatives since the organization of the town: Jonathan Janes, 1799-1802; no record, 1803; Joseph Parker, 1804; Robert Kennedy, 1805-07; Amherst Willoughby, 1808; John Powell, 1809-10; William Rogers, 1811-12; Joseph Parker, 1813; William Rogers, 1814; Captain John Powell, 1815-17; Hezekiah Goff, 1818; Captain John Powell, 1819-21; Caleb Royce, 1822; Sterling Parker, 1823-26; Jonathan Carpenter, 1827-29; Rev. William Rogers, 1830; Caleb Royce, 1831; William Rogers, 1832; John Huse, 1833-35; Alden Sears, 1836-37; John Huse, 1838-39; Nathaniel Sears, 1840; Jay Powell, 1841-42; Josiah Blaisdell, 1843; Alden Sears, 1844; no election in 1845; Harvey D. Farrar, 1846-47; Silas P. Carpenter, 1848-49; Caleb Royce, 1850; Calvin P. Dwyer, 1851-52; no choice, 1853; S. P. Carpenter, 1854; Lucius Goff, 1855-56; Josiah Blaisdell, 1857; Charles Royce, 1858-59; Arvin A. Brown, 1860-61; Lorenzo Corliss, 1862-63; Orvill Smith, 1864-65; William Corliss, 1866-67; Caleb Royce, 1868; William C. Brown, 1869-70; M. W. Rounds, 1872; E. H. Powell, 1874; A. S. Chace, 1876; W. C. Brown, 1878; Alonzo Button, 1880; Richard Smith, 1882; Reuben Combs, 1884; J. S. Dailey, 1886; J. C. Baker, 1888; Henry Heath, 1890.

The first bridge across the Missisquoi was built at the mill-pond just above the dam. The dam referred to was a little above the present one. It was built by Timothy Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., in 1796. He also built a saw-mill (a little later) near where the present mill now stands and put into the mill a run of stones for the purpose of grinding corn. The mill stones were made from native granite.

The first store in town was owned by Amherst Willoughby, and located near the falls. He also built a distillery near the dam. Daniel Janes built a house on the north side of the river, on the site where William Corliss's house now stands. About this time Samuel Shepherd built a trip-hammer shop on the same side of the river. He built a log house

where G. N. Goff's house is now located, where afterwards John Dwyer built and lived nearly a half century, and was for many years the only blacksmith in the town. F. Steward built of scantling and boards a small house where now stands the house occupied over a half century by William Goff, one of the early settlers, and now occupied by Homer L. Baker. Nathaniel Rains built a hotel on the corner near the present residence of C. S. Royce, esq. A Mr. Spring built a house near where Hon. Luther Baker lives. Deacon Joshua Smith, Caleb Sanders, and a Mr. Calf built tenements on the same road. Samuel Heath built on a road leading to "Hardwood Hill." Chester Wells and Rev. William Rogers settled on the road leading to North Berkshire, and Stephen Carpenter near where James Conner now lives, on a farm lying both sides of Canada line, with other settlers on the east side of the branch, on what is now Province street, and some in the south part of the village, now Main street. There were others who came about this time, among them Mr. Brayer, Mr. Ladd, Samuel White, Bradford Janes, Jared Farnham, and John French. About this time there was a road opened to the head of the rapids, to what is now known as East Richford. Settlers were now coming in quite rapidly, and much of the best land was taken. For awhile everything seemed prosperous, and land brought a good price. But a change came. In the spring of 1804 the high water did great damage to the business interests of the town. It took off the bridge and some of the shops and other buildings about the falls. The depression of business caused thereby, together with the disturbance in regard to land titles, which had previously agitated the settlers, induced many of the early inhabitants to leave the town. Some moved to St. Albans, some to Berkshire, and some even to other states, and across the border line to Canada, leaving the few with their large families to face the trials and hardships of pioneer life as best they could.

At the time our country declared war with Great Britain, 1812, the people of Richford found themselves face to face with their old enemy, although Vermont was not compelled to take up arms in the common cause. John and Bradford Powell were then living at the falls. John was an officer in the customs department, and also kept the only hotel in the place. This served as a rendezvous or barracks for the soldiers then stationed along the line. The company, called militia, who vol-

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of the disease are found in the lower social classes, and that the disease is more prevalent in the large towns and cities than in the country. This is a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The second of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the winter months than in the summer months. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The third of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes than in the upper social classes. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The fourth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the large towns and cities than in the country. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The fifth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the winter months than in the summer months. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The sixth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes than in the upper social classes. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The seventh of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the large towns and cities than in the country. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The eighth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the winter months than in the summer months. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The ninth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes than in the upper social classes. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject. The tenth of these facts is that the disease is more prevalent in the large towns and cities than in the country. This is also a fact which is of great importance in the study of the disease, and it is one which has been well established by the results of the various inquiries which have been made into the subject.

unteered to march in defense of the country, went as far as Plattsburgh, the headquarters of the United States forces on the frontier. They were expected to report for duty on arriving at camp. Some of these brave men, however, thought that too severe, and concluded to wait a little to see if they could not get along without them. It seemed they did.

The War of 1812-15, and the cold season following, nearly desolated the town. The few remaining inhabitants were in a starving condition; corn could not be purchased for less than three dollars per bushel, and flour comparatively high, and, the worst of all, there was no money in circulation and nothing that would bring money or purchase the necessary articles of food. There was no alternative for the settlers but to cut down the trees and convert them into salts and potash, the only articles within their reach that would bring money; meanwhile potatoes and milk supplied the large families with food.

In 1817 the third bridge across the Missisquoi was swept away, and the people were compelled to cross the river in boats until 1818. Hezekiah Goff built a bridge and warranted it to stand fifteen years. In the year 1822 the high water again did great damage to the people of Richford. It carried away the saw-mill, the grist-mill, and the cloth works, and also the bridge. This seemed almost a finishing stroke to the people of the town. By it some were nearly ruined. Stephen Blaisdell was one of the principal losers. It was about this time that the settlers of the town called a meeting of the proprietors at the house of Stephen Blaisdell and voted to have the town re-surveyed, which was accordingly done by Joseph Beeman, of Fairfax, as already stated, and matters so arranged as to give good titles and quiet the settlers in possession of their lands. This gave great encouragement to settlers, and it was not long before others came to town. Enoch Carlton, with his son-in-law, Alden Sears, came about this time. Sears built a store and did quite a successful business for a time. He afterwards built a hotel, which is still standing—a portion of the Union House of Richford. In 1837 Mr. Sears built a starch factory on a brook southwest of the Union House, which gave some relief to farmers for awhile, and until the potato rot cut short the supply. Mr. Sears afterwards converted his starch factory into a distillery.

In 1822 William Goff, of Sheldon, brother of Hezekiah Goff, came to town, and for the sum of \$1,000 bought the falls and much of the land surrounding. He put into the saw-mill previously built by Blaisdell a run of stones for grinding. Mr. Goff afterwards built the grist-mill now standing. In making repairs on this mill, in 1884, the following inscription was found on the back side of the bolt: "The first grist-mill built in Richford was built by Colonel Seymour in 1797, burnt up in 1800. The second built in 1803, by Jonathan Janes, and stood until William Goff built another in 1824. William Goff built, in 1837, the mill now standing. Men worked on this mill: A. Newton, S. Brown, W. Davis, A. Squire, C. Smith, F. Lamb, J. Wells, Jon. J. Combs, R. Lathrop, J. Harvey, A. Carr, and J. Upham."

Village of Richford.—As the population of the town increased the resources of the inhabitants became greater. The business interests of the town gradually centered about the falls, now the village, which is situated on both sides of the river, while one of principal streets crosses the river a little below the falls proper.

The falls were for many years controlled by one man, Mr. Goff, but of late have passed into the hands of different parties, and the power is now being utilized to something of its capacity. Mills have been built and machinery put in operation. As one, speaking of the industries of the American colonies, has said, if we may be allowed the comparison, "all other trades have here fallen into their ranks and places to their great advantage." The building of railroads through the town of Richford (in which the thoughtful and enterprising citizens displayed great interest) gave a powerful impetus to its business interests. In 1870 the town of Richford issued bonds to the amount of \$39,800, to be used in building the two roads now established. The first road was built in 1871, called the Southeastern. This formed a connecting link between the Passumpsic and Chamblee. The other was built a little later, and connects the town with the south and the great southwestern portion of the country. The effect upon the business interests of the town was not only immediate, but lasting. It is growing, and to-day Richford is really one of the most prosperous towns in the northern part of the state. As a port of entry Richford ranks among the first. The amount of goods assessed at this office the past year, the year just closed, was about \$500,000, and the duties collected amounted to \$230,000.

At present Richford is doing something in the way of manufacturing articles in common use, but the lumber interest exceeds all others. Richford has four mills on the river, and as many more on the smaller streams. The mills on the river are supplied mostly by logs floated down in times of high water. The amount of lumber turned out by these mills is truly considerable. These lumber manufacturers on the river, represented by Baker, Brainerd & Co., C. P. Stephens & Co., Manual, Richards & Co., and Brainerd & Hatch, have of late pooled their interests, by which operation all are supplied from the same stock, and all share alike the profits and control the markets. This organization has done much towards advancing the business interests of the town. It has given to society certain conditions of security and regularity necessary for the benefit and welfare of the people. Not only have they given a permanence and security to the business interests of the village, but they have been a powerful incentive to trade. In the place of two or three variety stores there are now a large number of extensive business interests, such as grocery, hardware, dry goods, men's furnishing goods stores, etc. There are now in the village two good hotels, the Union House and the American House.

East Richford, formerly called the "Head of the Rapids," is growing to be a place of some importance. It is located on the Missisquoi. During the War of 1812 soldiers were stationed at this place to guard the frontier. A postoffice is established here, a depot, and a hotel. Grocery and other stores have, within a few years, been started; also a blacksmith and other shops. The Seventh-Day Adventists have recently built here a house for worship. The Methodists hold services occasionally.

South Richford, so called, is in the southwest part of the town, and was at one time a place of some business. A small stream of water runs through it, on which, in 1802, a saw-mill and grist-mill were built by Hezekiah Goff; also other machinery for cloth-dressing, etc., were run for awhile, until the larger streams took away the custom. The hamlet still sustains good schools, and some of the time has preaching on the Sabbath.

Schools.—The first school-house in town was located on the west side of what is known as the north branch of the Missisquoi. This served

On the subject of the medical profession, the American Medical Association has long been a leader in the movement for the improvement of the medical service to the public. In the past, the association has been successful in securing the passage of laws which have benefited the public in many ways. For example, it has secured the passage of laws which have made it compulsory for all physicians to be licensed, and which have made it compulsory for all hospitals to be inspected. It has also secured the passage of laws which have made it compulsory for all physicians to keep accurate records of their patients, and which have made it compulsory for all hospitals to keep accurate records of their patients. These laws have been of great benefit to the public, and they have been the result of the efforts of the American Medical Association. In the future, the association will continue to work for the improvement of the medical service to the public, and it will continue to be a leader in the movement for the improvement of the medical service to the public.

not only for a school-house, but for many years a place for worship. This was the first school district organized in town. The next, known as No. 2, was afterwards called the village district. The house was located on Province street, near where Mr. McCarty's house now stands. The number of scholars in the second or village district, in 1802, between the ages of four and eighteen, is given as thirty. In 1825, according to the record of the district clerk, there were belonging to district No. 2 twenty-two families with eighty-eight scholars of suitable age for school. Richford has now nine full school districts, with two union districts on the border of the town.

Richford Academy, now in the village, is a two-story building, erected in 1871, capable of accommodating 200 students. The cost of the building was about \$5,000. In 1888 an addition was built, capable of accommodating nearly as many more.

Churches.—The first church in town was that of the Baptist Society, organized August 12, 1802. The record gives eleven original members, five males and six females, namely: Stephen Carpenter and wife, Rhoda Gibson, F. Brown, J. Rowe, L. Gibbs, S. Scoville, J. French, S. French, and a Mr. Calf. The St. Armand and Sutton churches sent delegates to hold recognition services. At a covenant meeting held the same month Mr. Thomas Arms and wife were received into the church. Stephen Carpenter and wife and Rhoda Gibson were the first persons baptized in Richford. This church called to the pastorate Rev. William Rogers, of Stanbridge, P. Q., who, in 1804, commenced a pastorate which continued over forty-five years. In 1825, in consequence of some difference in doctrinal views, a number of persons withdrew from church connections, and the result was the formation of another church, a second Baptist society. Several attempts, however, were made to reunite the two, but to no effect. For a time there were some additions to the first church. Later the loss of these members without additions, together with the natural diminution by deaths and removals, resulted in the final extinction of the society. The church records show no dates later than February 5, 1848.

The Second Baptist Church, formed in 1825, existed about eighteen years. Revs. Prosper Powell, James Spaulding, Albert Stone, William Arthur, and Wellington Sornborger were ministers in charge of the

church at different times. In 1842 this society, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal, built the first meeting-house in town, the building now used for a town house.

The Third Baptist Church was organized July 15, 1851, with fourteen constituent members. Delegates from the Baptist churches in Enosburgh, Montgomery, Fairfield, and St. Armand composed the re-organizing council. The first pastor was J. C. Briant, succeeded by Rev. A. Bedell, February 17, 1857. Arnold L. Arms, son of Thomas and Martha Arms, first members received into the First Baptist church of Richford, was ordained to the ministry, and in 1860 was called to the pastorate of this church, in which capacity he served acceptably for some time.

The First Methodist class in town was formed in 1825, with these members: Dr. Alvin Lusk and wife, Porter Bliss and wife, Jay Powell, Rebecca Goff, and Rebecca Carr. It was not long before the number increased to thirty or forty members. Dr. Lusk was appointed leader of the class; Jay Powell, assistant leader. Mr. Powell was afterwards appointed leader and steward, which office he held for twenty years or more. At the time of formation the Richford class was connected with the Sheldon circuit, but in consequence of increasing membership of the Sheldon church Richford was set off with the Franklin circuit, and again from the Franklin to the Berkshire; also to the Montgomery circuit. In 1861 the Richford and Berkshire circuit was formed, with headquarters at Richford. In 1864 a parsonage was built, and from that time the Methodists have had a resident minister. Rev. B. F. Livingstone was the first. Under his care the membership increased. In 1867 it was nearly 100. The present membership is about 171.

The Advent Church of Richford was organized in the year 1856, with about sixty members. Rev. S. S. Garvin was the first pastor. Some of the members were formerly connected with the Second Baptist church of Richford, among them Deacon Nelson Smith, Samuel Heath; also Russell Smith, formerly a member of the Methodist church. Rev. F. H. Peabody was the first minister ordained by this church in 1879. For several years this society had frequent additions to its numbers, but in later years there have been few new members. During the last two or three years the church has sustained preaching only part of the time.

The Protestant Episcopal Church established a mission in Richford in

1881, called St. Ann's Mission. In 1883 they built a house for worship, which is located on the hill just in rear of the union church, now the town house of Richford. Their present rector is the Rev. Mr. Daggett.

The Roman Catholic Church of Richford was organized in 1874, by Bishop L. de Goesbriand, with about 100 members. They now have a large church with rapidly increasing membership.

There are now five churches and church organizations in Richford village. The first church edifice was built in 1842, located on the hill north of the bridge which crosses the river just below the falls. This was the only church building occupied by the Methodists, Baptists, and Adventists until 1871, when the Methodists built a house on River street and the Adventists one on the south side of the river. In fact the latter was called a union church. The Baptists were invited to occupy the house immediately after its dedication, and filled the pulpit one-half of the time until 1888, when they built a house on the west side of Main street near the Richford Academy. They now sustain preaching regularly. Rev. Mr. Schofield has been their preacher since the dedication of their house.

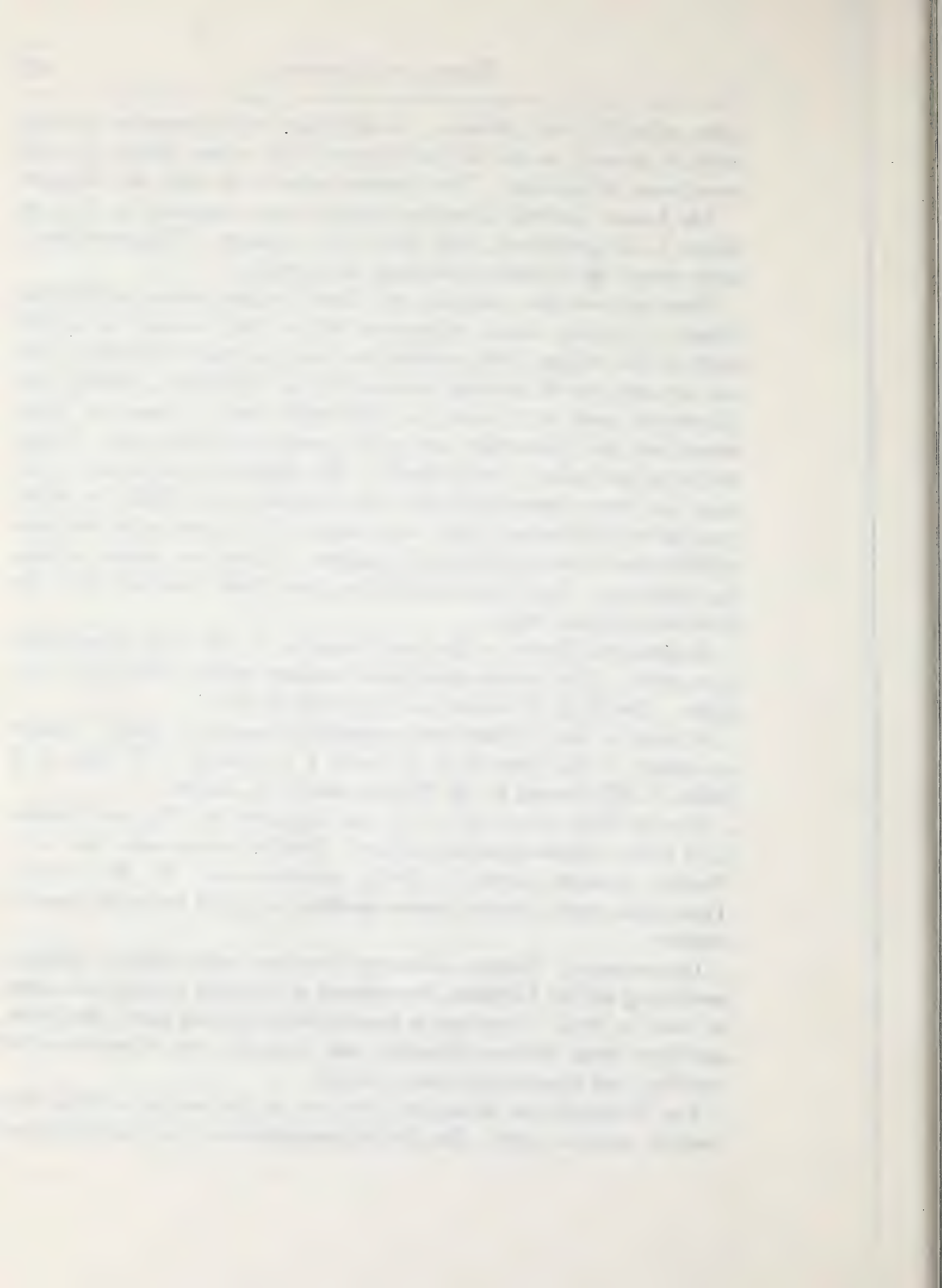
Societies and Orders.—The Good Templars is the only organization now active. This is kept alive by the constant efforts of Mrs. R. R. Boright. The W. C. T. Union was organized in 1871.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized January 17, 1883. Charter members: H. E. Rustedt, G. F. Smith, J. N. Powell, J. H. Hale, J. C. Baker, L. W. Powers, H. H. Thomas, and H. L. Baker.

Frontier Post, No. 70, G. A. R., was organized in 1883, and Colonel C. D. Gates was the mustering officer. The first commander was E. H. Powell; adjutant, Lewis S. Hebb; quartermaster, W. W. Kinsley. There have been sixty-six names enrolled, forty-five being the present number.

Descendants of Pioneers.—Among the oldest inhabitants of Richford now living are the Corlisses, descendants of Ephraim Corliss, who came to town in 1804. There are at present living in town three daughters, and three sons, William, Hezekiah, and Lorenzo, men of means and of standing, and representative men withal.

The Stanhopes are descended from one of the earliest settlers, who came to town in 1796. But few representatives of this name are now



remaining. Two or three families are still in possession of the lands left to them by their ancestors.

Bradford Powell came to this town as early as 1799, then a young man about twenty-four years of age. Mr. Powell had much to do in the business of the town. His name appears as one of the first surveyors, as lister, and also deputy collector of customs. He early formed a co-partnership with his brother John and Horace Janes, of St. Albans, and traded for a time in a small store on the corner where Alvin Goff's dwelling house now stands. The firm, however, did not live very long. It was during the troublous times of 1812-15, when Congress placed some proscription on trade, and as many of their goods came from Canada, their trade was necessarily embarrassed. The cold season following Mr. Powell was compelled to place an encumbrance on his real estate, which he was never able to discharge. Mr. Powell married Clarissa Goff, in April, 1803, and was the father of nine children. He died when a comparatively young man. He was a member of the First Baptist church. Mr. Powell has no surviving children, but has several grandchildren living. Jay Powell, the oldest son, born March 7, 1704, died September, 1872. The father of Jay Powell died when Jay was about sixteen years of age, leaving nine children, Jay being the eldest. The care of the family consequently devolved upon him. At the time of his father's death his estate, owing to cold seasons and a protracted sickness of three years, was in an embarrassed condition. Jay managed to provide for the smaller children until places could be found for them. He then went to work, wherever he could find employment, to raise money to pay the debts that were against the estate. In less than five years he had succeeded in paying them all, and saved the property for the children. In 1824 Mr. Powell married E. M. Smith. In 1825 he became a Christian, and was one of the eight members that formed the first Methodist class in town. He was appointed leader of the class, and afterwards labored for some time as an exhorter. He was ordained deacon in 1824, at Plattsburgh. Mr. Powell never joined the conference, but labored on the plan of the circuit, filling a share of the appointments. He never received any compensation for his labor, but, like most local preachers of early days, worked with his hands during the week and preached on the Sabbath. There being no settled preacher in

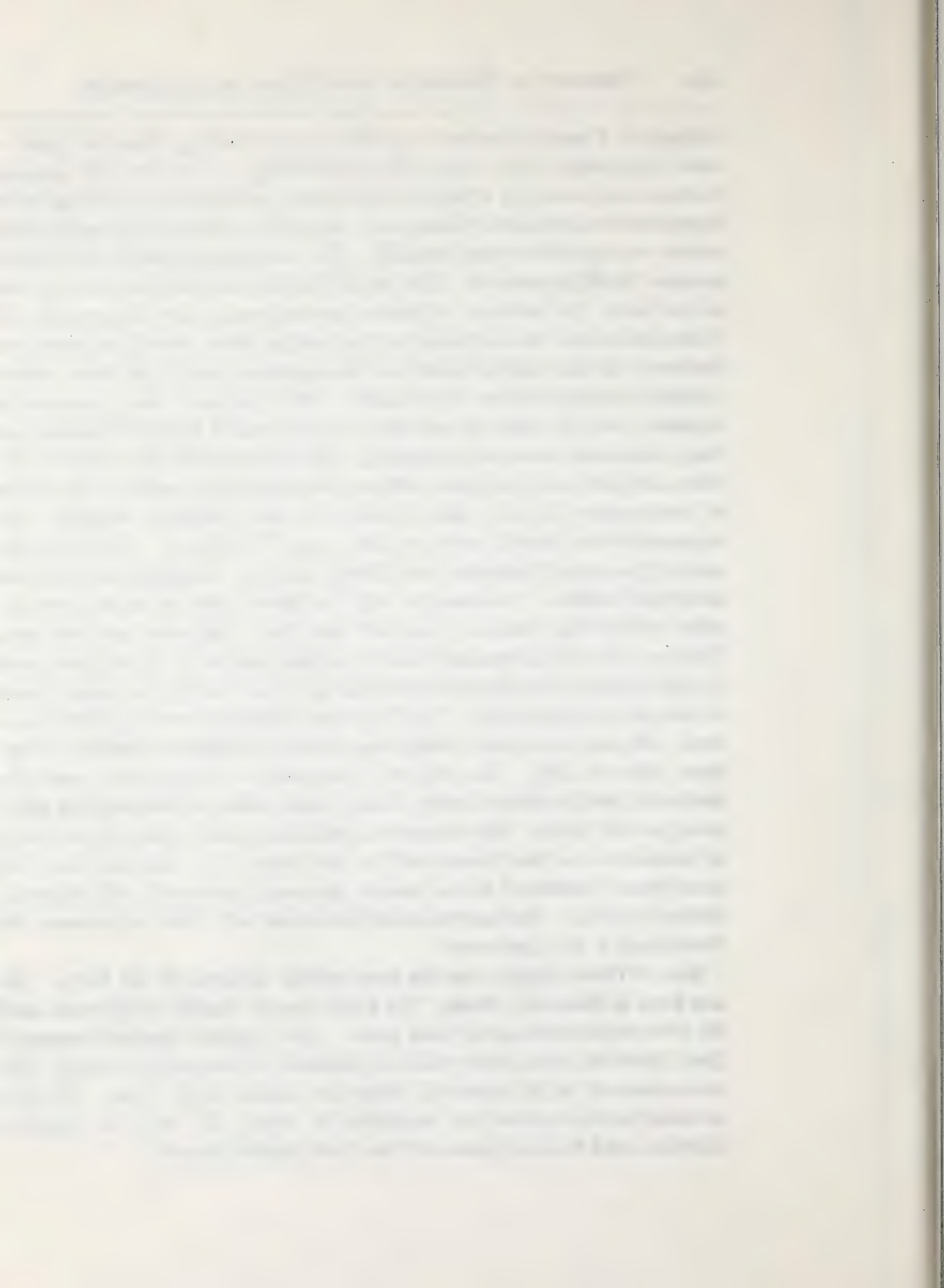
town he was often called upon to attend funerals, which called him from his secular business, oftentimes under the most trying circumstances. Mr. Powell never wholly gave up preaching, and for many years preached but little. Yet he was always zealous to promote the interests of the church, still, at the same time, liberal in his views. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, who honored him in many ways. He was in the legislature in 1841-42.

Captain John Powell, brother of Bradford Powell, was another one of the oldest settlers. Of his children, three sons and one daughter are now living. Captian Powell was a person who had much to do in town business. He was appointed to survey and make a permanent division of the town; was also a collector of taxes and of customs. He represented Richford in the legislature in 1809-10 and in 1815-17. He kept the only hotel in town for several years. His sons now living in town are John F. and James G. Powell. The former was a grocer for many years, but failing health compelled him to give up the business. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Frank C. Sears, who is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Sears served in the late war. George N. Powell, another son and the father of J. N. Powell, now one of the grocers of the village, is still living in Eden, Vt. He was at one time proprietor of the Union House, of Richford. James G. Powell commenced business in 1845 as a carriagemaker (the first in town), but failing health, and the loss of one arm, put a check on that business. In 1860 he opened a grocery store in the village (the first grocery in town). He continued in this business about twenty years. James G. Powell has taken some interest in town affairs, and held many offices; he was in the Senate in 1886, the only Democrat in the body. Mr. Powell has been the local agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company over twenty-five years.

Jonathan Carpenter was one of the early settlers of the town. He was born in the southern part of the state. His father came to Berkshire when Jonathan was quite young, where he lived for a time. Jonathan, however, was soon compelled to rely wholly upon his own efforts, and therefore apprenticed himself to a tanner and shoemaker. He came to this town as early as 1800, and in 1810 married Patience Rogers, daughter of Rev. William Rogers. They settled on a small farm bor-

dering on Canada, (owned at present by F. Puffer,) where he built a rude log house and a shop for shoemaking. His vats for tanning leather were made on a flat near the brook, without any covering aside from a few loose boards thrown over them, and covered with tan bark in winter to keep them from freezing. The increasing demand for leather induced Mr. Carpenter in 1826 to sell his farm on the line and remove to the falls. In addition to leather manufacturing and shoemaking he built a store near the north end of the bridge, where he did an extensive business; he also had an ashery on the opposite bank of the river, where Sheldon Boright's store now stands. Mr. Carpenter did a successful business, and he used to say that tanning would be good business as long as children were born barefoot. He had much to do in all town affairs, and held nearly all town offices; he was the first mover in the cause of temperance in town, and a believer in the Christian religion. He represented the town in 1811-12, 1814, and in 1831-32. The descendants of Jonathan Carpenter, now living, are four daughters and one son and their families. Previous to 1887, for thirty years or more, there resided within the limits of one-half mile five daughters and one son. The son, Silas P. Carpenter, married a daughter of Dr. John Huse, and is now living on the site occupied by Dr. Huse during the many years of his life as a physician. Mr. Carpenter has been active in town business. He was town clerk twenty-five or thirty years, and customs officer from 1861 to 1885. In 1885 Mr. Carpenter was appointed associate justice of the Franklin County Court, which office, by subsequent elections, he still holds. He has several times occupied a place in the body of lawmakers in the House and in the Senate; he also has been for many years interested in the lumber business, associated with Manuel, Richards & Co. He has two sons interested with him in business, De Forest and J. H. Carpenter.

Rev. William Rogers was the first settled minister of the town. He was born in Hancock, Mass. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and the first settled minister of that place. Rev. Rogers married Susannah Carr, April 28, 1791, after which he resided in Hancock five years. He then removed to St. Armand, where he resided until 1804. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1802. In 1804 he came to Richford, and became pastor of the First Baptist church.



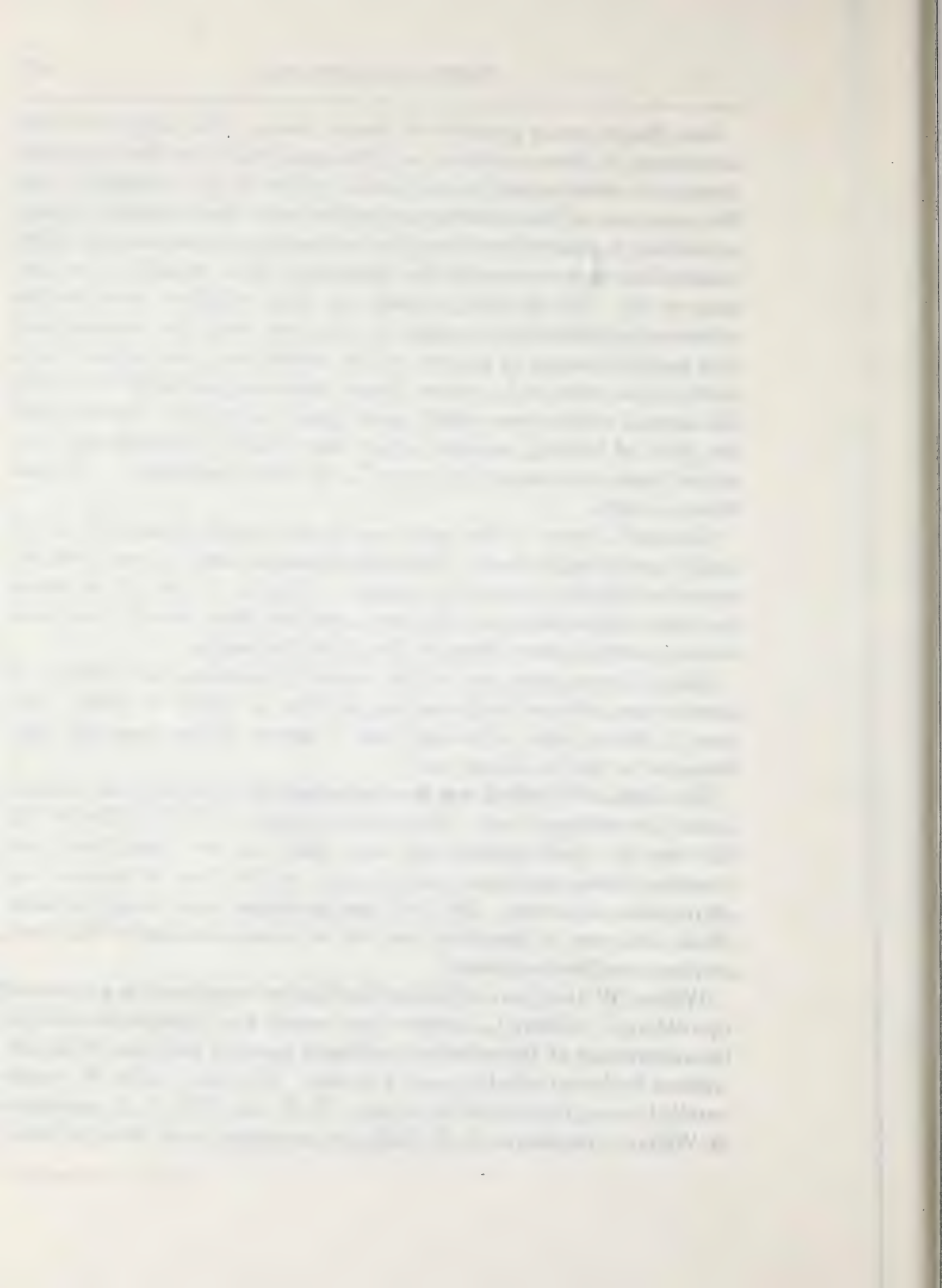
Rev. Rogers was a preacher of the old stamp. He enjoyed but few advantages for literary culture, but Providence had given him in greatest plenty that which would be most useful to him in his condition in life. He was a man of close observation and accurate discrimination, permitted nothing to pass without his notice, and possessed a rare memory which enabled him to accommodate the knowledge thus attained to the purposes of life. His life was governed by fixed religious principles, for whatever he believed to be right he was ever ready to maintain, and ever had the courage to be true to his convictions, and express them boldly, even when such a course placed him in opposition to his friends. His ideas of reform were wholly upon gospel principles. He discarded the idea of forming societies other than church organizations. He several times represented the town in the state legislature. He died March 9, 1851.

Charles S. Royce is the only one of the second generation of his family now living in town. The other members have in later years removed to different parts of the country. Charles is one of the oldest and most influential men of the town, and has, from time to time, been honored with different offices in the gift of the people.

John S. Royce, also one of the second generation, was a lawyer of some repute, able and well-read for the time in which he lived. Herman S. Royce, also a brother, was a lawyer of the town, but later belonged to the St. Albans bar.

The Goffs, of Richford, are the descendants of Hezekiah Goff, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. In this war Mr. Goff enlisted and took with him two sons, David and Jonathan, twins, seventeen years of age. At the close of the war they all returned unharmed. Mr. Goff has grandsons now living in town. Alvin Goff, son of Hezekiah Goff, 2d, is a harnessmaker of the town, and lives on Province street.

William W. Goff, son of William Goff before mentioned, is a farmer of ripe old age. Gilbert L., another son, served four years in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and came home at the close of the war without the loss of a limb or even a wound. His son, Corliss W., stands enrolled among the Sons of Veterans. H. M. and M. R. Goff, grandsons of William and sons of L. H. Goff, are merchants now living in town.



The Rounds, Joseph, Reuben, and George, were not among the first nor the oldest settlers of the town, yet they were industrious, substantial, and useful citizens, who lived long and quiet in possession of the lands early acquired by themselves.

There are now living two aged sisters, Mrs. Mary Thorn and Mrs. Justice Calkins. A few of their descendants are now living in town. M. W. Rounds, a grandson of Reuben Rounds, is doing an extensive dry goods business in the new bank block, on the south side of the river.

Some Business Interests.—There are now in town two creameries, one on Troy street, owned by Button & Deal, and one on the north side of the river, owned by Boright & Smith; also a furniture, sash, and door factory, owned by Ira J. Sweat & Co. Another successful enterprise, recently started in town, is a veneer-mill, at present owned by Manuel, Hardy & Co. The company now use the mill principally for the manufacture of butter trays and boxes. Besides these there are the marble shop, tin, harness, and blacksmith shops, and other industries necessary to the prosperity of the village. The Richford Savings Bank and Trust Company was chartered February, 1875, and commenced business with a capital of \$50,000. E. H. Powell is president, and S. P. Carpenter, treasurer.

Physicians.—Dr. William Samson was the first physician in town, and lived near where C. S. Royce now resides. Dr. Alvin Lusk came to town about 1816. He had a good practice and remained here until 1827. One year later Dr. John Huse came. He was the only practicing physician for many years, and was quite successful. Besides his practice Dr. Huse had much to do in the business of the town. He was elected town clerk in 1830, which office he held until 1846, when his son-in-law, S. P. Carpenter, succeeded, and who continued until 1873. Dr. J. H. Hamilton succeeded Dr. Huse as local physician, and is still in practice. Dr. Hamilton has not only had a long and successful practice, but has started a number of young men on the road to success. He is now assisted by Dr. Manuel. Dr. S. L. Fuller has been since 1850 one of the physicians of the village.

Dentists.—Dr. Andrews practiced dentistry in this village for several years, and left town about 1876. About that time Dr. N. F. Hamilton

commenced practice. Dr. Hamilton's practice has been successful. Although located in Richford he "draws" for many persons residing in the adjoining towns, and also from Canada.

Druggists.—There are at present two druggists, F. W. Mitchell and E. G. Garvin, both located on River street.

Richford has at present two cemeteries, one called the old, the other the new. The new cemetery, situated in the northern part of the village off Province street, is neatly laid out, though but sparsely settled. The old, on the south side of the river, is not so orderly, but almost every foot of ground within its enclosure is occupied. This burying-ground was given the town by Stephen Blaisdell, one of the early settlers, whose mortal remains have long rested there. Hezekiah Goff, one of the early settlers, father of Alvin Goff, was the first person buried in the old cemetery. The first birth in town was that of Seymour, son of Theophilus Hastings, the latter the son-in-law of Hugh Miller, the first settler of the town of Richford.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in town was the *Frontier Sentinel*, a weekly four-page paper, started by Myron F. Wilson (now publishing a paper in Bristol, Vt.) in 1886. In the fall of the same year Josiah B. Bowditch purchased the paper from Mr. Wilson, and continued its publication. The first number bears date October 25, 1866. Mr. Bowditch continued the publication of the *Sentinel* until 1875, when he sold to Scott & Brown. Brown soon after sold his interest to C. L. Reed (now publishing the *Richford Journal*), and soon afterward Scott retired. In the spring of 1877 Reed transferred the paper and office to Lyman Bailey, of Richford, and he sold it to a young printer from St. Johnsbury, who neglected to carry out the contract, whereupon the paper ceased issue. Since 1879 there has been published in town two newspapers, the *Richford Journal* and the *Richford Gazette*.

The *Gazette*, a four-page weekly, published by the *Gazette Publishing Company* and edited by Mr. P. Maloney, is a reliable journal devoted to local and general news.

The *Richford Journal* is also a four-page weekly. It was established by C. L. Reed, October, 1878, as the *Green Mountain Journal*. In 1881 Mr. Reed changed its name to the *Richford Journal*. Besides local and general news Mr. Reed gives space for contributions of religious intelligence.

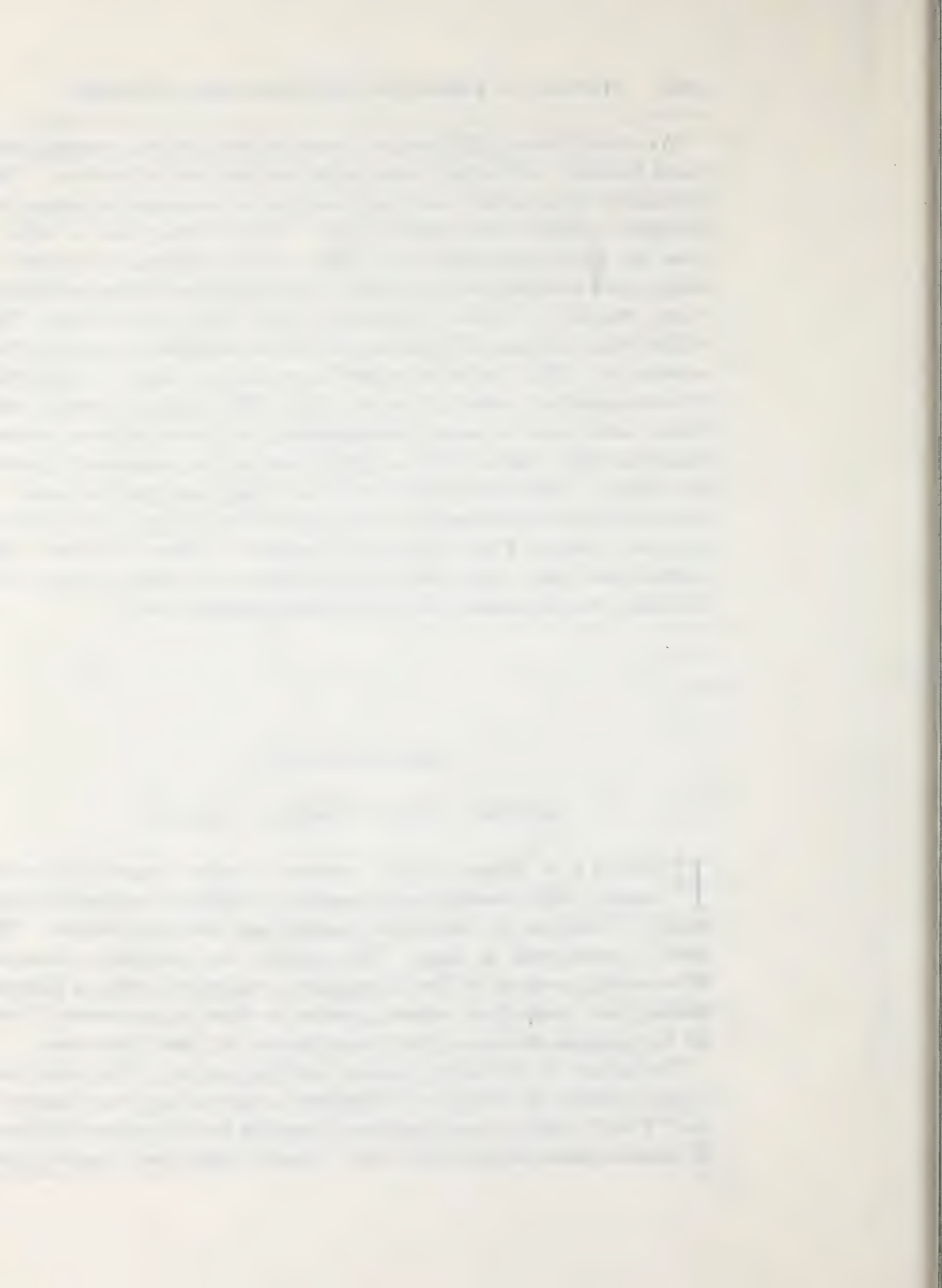
As already stated, Richford, in enterprise and business energy, compares favorably with other towns in the northern part of the state. The increase of its population and the enterprise of its people are shown by statistics gathered from time to time. In 1800 there were in what is now the village corporation but eight or nine families, with about as many more scattered over the town. In 1890 the population was about 2,200, one-half of which is included in the village corporation. The village was incorporated by an act of the state legislature approved November 21, 1878, "to be hereafter known as the village of Richford." It was organized under this act in 1879. The village is provided with water and a board of water commissioners, with hose and an organized hose company, and an electric light plant for the purpose of lighting the village. The business interests of the village and town are about to receive fresh encouragement in the erection of a large grain elevator by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. Money has been subscribed and land purchased for the company, on which to erect the building, and preparatory work has already commenced.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FAIRFAX.

FAIRFAX is situated in the extreme southern part of Franklin county, and is bounded on the north by Fairfield; east by Fletcher; south by Westford in Chittenden county; and west by Georgia. The town is pentagonal in shape. The charter was granted by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, August 18, 1763, to Edward Burling and sixty-three others, granting to them 23,040 acres of land, for the purpose of encouraging the settlement of a new plantation.

The surface of the town is broken, and has but very little plain land. Lying between the village and Westford is quite a large tract known as the "Plain," which is very level, and here the first village was laid out. It contains about 600 acres of land. The old stage road, running from



Huntington to Canada, runs across the same, north and south. A road running east and west was laid out ten rods wide and known as the parade ground. Formerly on the Plain was a store, tavern, pottery, still, pot-ash, and fulling-mill, all of which have now passed away, and what was the first incorporated village of Fairfax is now used for farming purposes.

Among the original forest trees the pine predominated, with a large admixture of sugar-maple, beech, birch, elm, ash, hemlock, and basswood. In most all cases where the pine was cut off the sugar-maple has sprung up.

The town is well watered by the Lamoille River running through the southern portion, and about half way of its course there is a fall of eighty feet, which is known as the "Great Falls," which is without doubt the best water-power in the state. The stream now called Mill Brook heads in the extreme northern part of Fairfax, and flows a serpentine course through the town and empties into the Lamoille River at the village. On this brook are three dams. That which is known as Shepardson or Stone Brook heads in Fletcher, passes through the southeast part of the town, and empties into the Lamoille just below the Great Falls. On this there is one pond.

Early Proprietors' Meetings.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Fairfax, legally convened at Arlington at the house of Elnathan Merwin, innholder, on the 30th day of August, 1786, according to the monition published in the *Vermont Gazette* for July, 1786, and occasionally in the *Vermont Journal* at the same time, the following action was taken :

"Whereas, Application is made to me the subscriber, by more than one Sixteenth part of the proprietors of the Town of Fairfax, County of Addison, State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors; these and therefore to Notify to the sd Proprietors that they meet at the Dwelling house of Elnathan Merwin, of Arlington, in the County of Bennington, State aforesaid, on the 30th day of August next, beginning at Two oclock in the afternoon of sd day, then and there to act on the Following articles: 1st, to choose a Moderator for sd Meeting; 2d, a Proprietors Clerk; to see if the Proprietors will proceed to lay out the first division Lots; 4th, to see if the Proprietors will raise a sum of Money by Tax to defray the necessary charges which may arise in making a division.

"ISAAC TICHONOR, Justice Peace.

"Bennington, July 2, 1786."

The meeting was properly opened and James Everts chosen moderator, and Timothy Todd, proprietors' clerk.

"Voted, That the proprietors will lay out as soon as may be one hundred acres on each right for the first Division in such a manner that the length of the lots shall not more than Twice exceed the Breadth of the same. Voted, That the surveyor be one of our Committee for laying out sd township, and that James Everts be our surveyor, and one of our committee. Voted, That James Horsford be another of our Committee, and that this meeting be adjourned to Fryday the 8th day of Sept. next, to meet at the house of Timothy Todd, in Sunderland, at 3 oclock P. M.

"Test. TIMY TODD, Proprietors' Clerk."

At a subsequent meeting held at Sunderland, November 8, 1786, the committee made their report of the survey of the first division of lots, and they were allotted to the several owners. At a meeting of the proprietors holden at the house of Reuben Molton, innholder, at Castleton, on the 25th day of October, 1790, it was voted to survey the remaining undivided land in Fairfax, and to employ John Safford, of Bennington, as surveyor.

The first meeting of the proprietors holden in town was held June 9, 1791, at the house of Broadstreet Spafford, at which time Captain Seth Ford was elected moderator, and the oath of office was administered by Thomas Russell, justice of the peace. Nathan Spafford was proprietors' clerk. At this and subsequent meetings the balance of the lots were surveyed and drawn out. The surveying and dividing the town was not finished until May 7, 1792.

The first deed recorded in Fairfax was from James Everts, of Georgia, to Joseph Beeman, jr., dated May 20, 1798, deeding to him the whole of the right or share of Thomas Newton, likewise the right of Joseph Newmarch, for \$450.

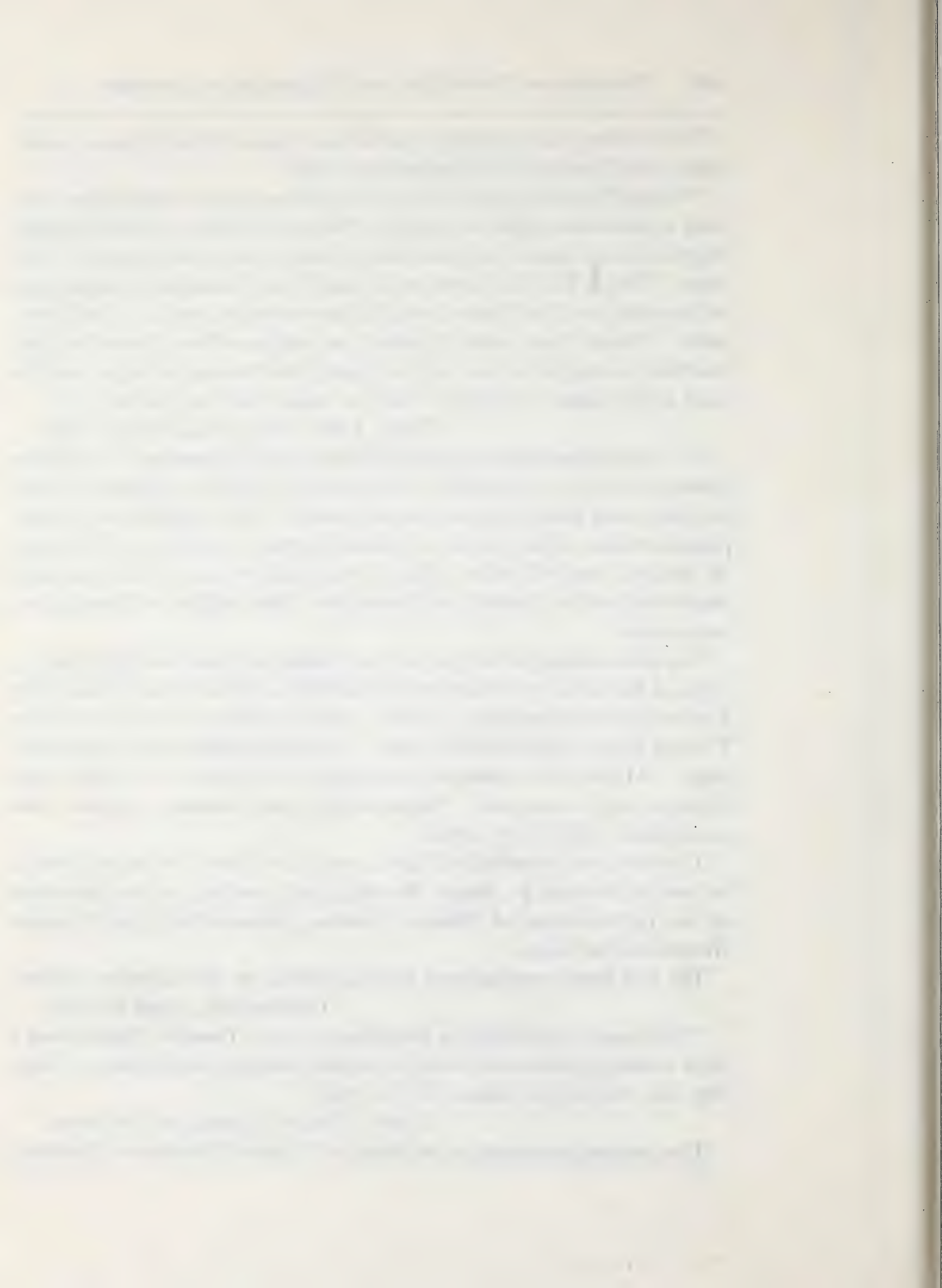
The first town meeting was held according to the following notice :

"CAMBRIDGE, April 20, 1787.

"This may certify that the inhabitants of the Town of Fairfax had a legal warning given out to them for a town meeting in sd town on Tuesday, the 22d Day of March, A. D. 1787.

"AMOS FASSETT, Justice of the Peace."

The meeting was held at the house of Captain Broadstreet Spafford,

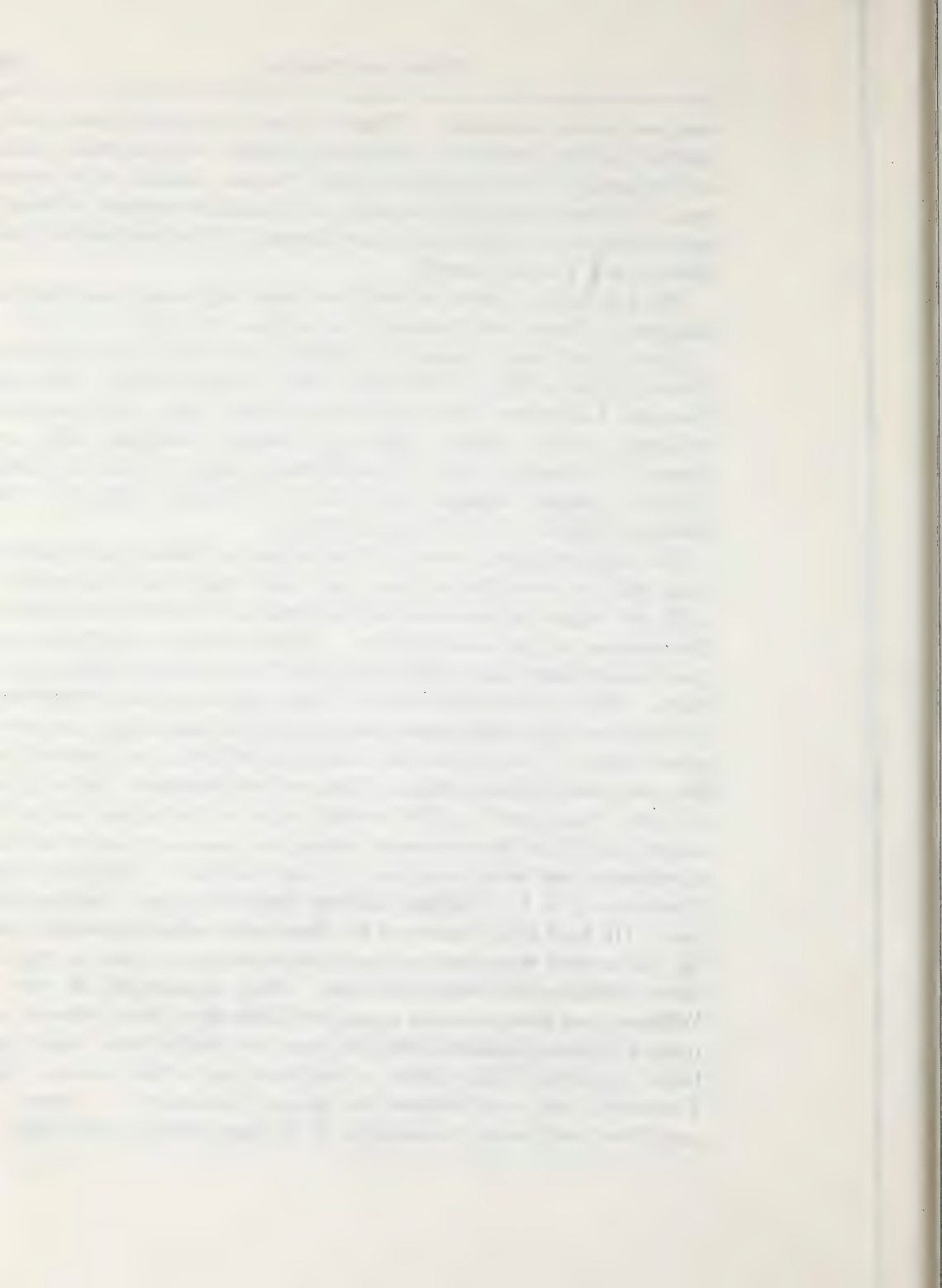


who was elected moderator. Thomas Russell was elected town clerk; Nathan Spafford, constable; Broadstreet Spafford, first selectman; Robert Barnett, 2d, second selectman; and Thomas Russell, third selectman. At that meeting the freeman's oath was administered to Broadstreet Spafford, Asa Spafford, Robert Barnett, 2d, Nathan Spafford, Jose Barnett, and Thomas Russell.

The first birth in town of which we have any record was Martha, daughter of Simon and Prudence Powers, June 10, 1784.

Town Clerks and Treasurers.—Thomas Russell to 1796; Erastus Safford, 1796 to 1802; Seth Ford, 1802; Erastus Safford, 1803-07; Hampton Lovegrove, 1807-20; Erastus Safford, 1821; H. Lovegrove, 1822-30; N. W. Perry, 1831-33; Churchill Sampson, 1834-43; James H. Farnsworth, 1844; Silas W. Brush, 1845-56; Elias H. Wells, 1857-61; Samuel Randall, 1862; Dr. C. F. Hawley, 1863-68; Elias Bellows, 1868-81; A. B. Beeman, 1882-91.

The first settlement made in Fairfax was by Broadstreet Spafford, who, with two sons, Nathan and Asa, came from New Hampshire in 1783 and began improvement on the farm now owned by Mrs. David Shepardson, on the Lamoille River. In the following year Robert and Jose Barnett came, and a short time after Thomas Russell settled in the town. None of the descendants of these persons are now living here. At that time the nearest known settlers were at Cambridge, some seven miles distant. For supplies they had to go to Burlington, generally on foot, and brought their purchases back on their shoulders. In the spring of 1787 Broadstreet Spafford started to go to Burlington, and as he neared the "Plain" he saw smoke arising, and was surprised to find that a settlement had been made there by Levi Farnsworth, who came from Charlestown, N. H., bringing nothing but his dog, gun, and axe with him. He built a log house on the farm now owned by Mary Ovitt. Mr. Farnsworth went back to New Hampshire that fall, and in 1790 returned bringing his family with him. They returned by the way of Williston, and from there cut a road to Cambridge; then followed the road of Captain Spafford down the river, and forded that stream just below the Great Falls, whence a road was cut to their homes. Levi Farnsworth was soon followed by Jasper Farnsworth, sr., Jasper, jr., and Oliver and Joseph Farnsworth, all of whom settled on the Plain.



Buck Hollow.—In the northeast part of the town of Fairfax, separated from the other portions by a high range of hills, is the locality commonly known as Buck Hollow, and so named from one of the pioneer families of the town surnamed Buck. The pioneer of this family was Gould Buck, who came to the locality called Buck Hollow during the year 1790; but his coming was soon afterwards followed by his brothers, George, Zadock, Nathan, Joseph, and Jesse. Joseph Buck went into the British army, and afterwards drew land in Canada from the English government, on which land he lived and died. Jesse Buck afterwards moved to New York state.

Of the pioneers but little can be now learned, and whatever is here stated is said on the authority of an old member of the family now living in the "Hollow." Gould Buck married Hannah Burritt, and had by her nine children. His second wife was Sarah Stone, who bore him two children. George married Lucy Hard, and raised a large family. Zadock married Harriet Murray, but had no children. Nathan married Polly Stone, and had seven children. Joseph married Hannah Hard, and had a goodly family of children. Jesse also married, but his wife's maiden name cannot be recalled. She was always known as Aunt Lydia. They also had a family. The Buck family name is well preserved in the town, and among its representatives are some of the most thrifty and progressive farmers of the county.

Another of the old families in this locality was that of which Abijah Hawley was the head. He was the son of Jehiel Hawley, of Arlington, a man prominently associated with the events relating to the early history of Vermont. Abijah Hawley settled in the extreme northern part of what is called Buck Hollow, as early it is said as 1789. He was in all respects the industrious and useful citizen, prominent in town affairs, and highly respected throughout the community. His descendants, though not numerous in Fairfax, are among the leading people of the town. The old home farm is still in possession of the family, though three generations removed from the pioneer stock. A part of the old dwelling still stands, and to that ancient structure the present Hawley representatives point with especial pride.

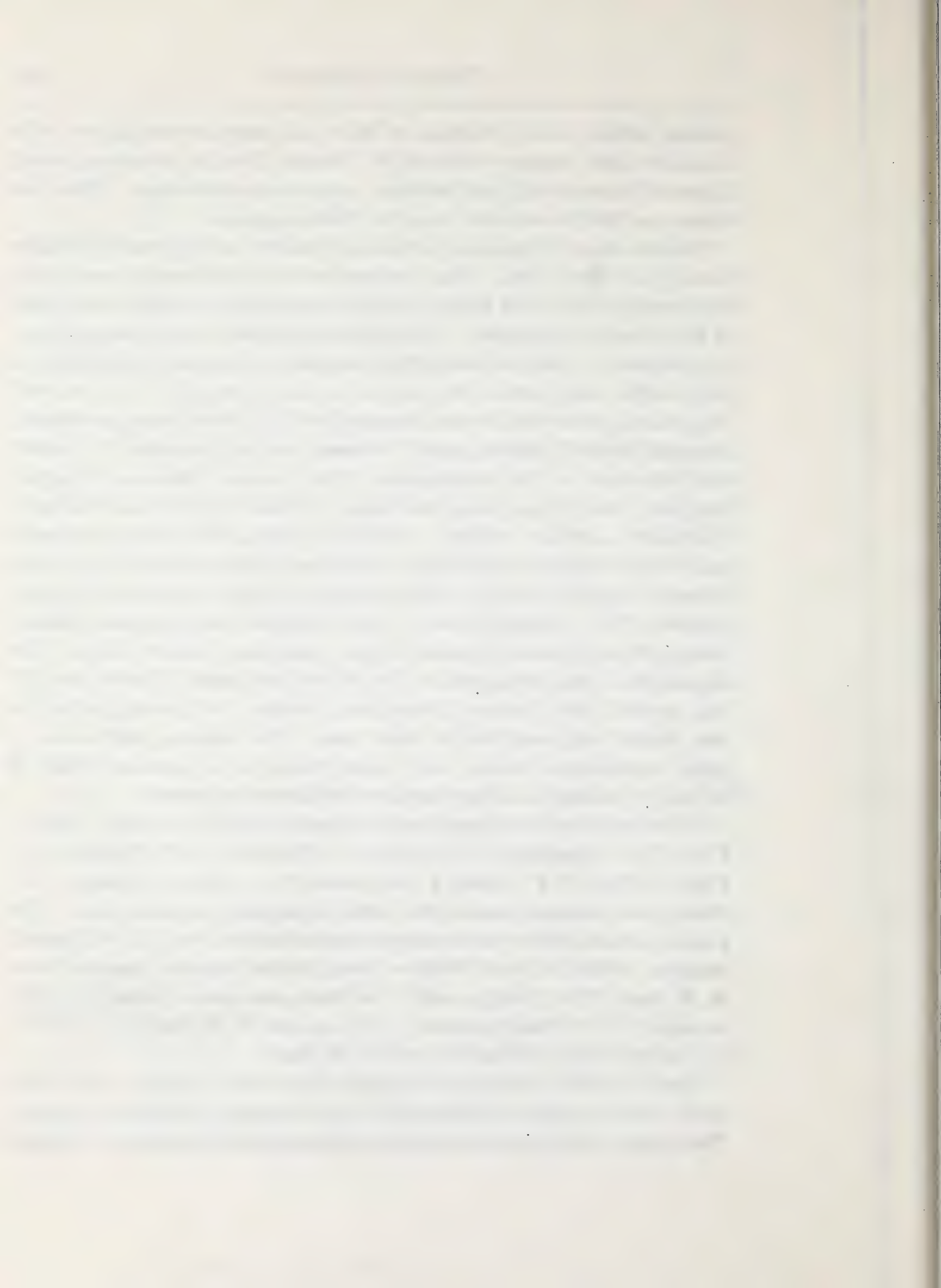
The Hollow has never been particularly productive of manufactures, the residents preferring the more peaceful arts of agriculture. The

present efforts in the direction of trade and manufacture appear to be confined to the industry of which W. Harmon Rood is proprietor, being a saw and planing-mill, and incident to it a blacksmith shop. These are situate on Mill Brook, west from the Hollow proper.

Christ's church (Episcopal) is the only society having a seat of location in this part of the town. The first seed of the church was sown here in the coming of the Buck family, and they were from Arlington, the home of the church in Vermont. Through the influence of the Bucks, Hawleys, Bradleys, Lobdells, and others mission services were held here as early as the first years of the present century, although it was not until 1835 that a parish was formed, the people of the church being previously annexed to the Fairfield parish. Among the early rectors of Fairfield who officiated in this locality were Revs. Beach, Brainerd, Burgess, Bingham, Hard, Humphrey, and Sabin. Abijah Hawley and Nathaniel Chittenden were lay readers. On May 8, 1835, the parish was formed and thirteen persons signed the "Articles of Association," viz.: Alfred Wheeler, Lyman Hawley, Nathan Buck, 2d, James Farnsworth, Hiram Bellows, H. E. Hubbell, Asa L. Gove, Bundie Roys, James Bellows, George Buck, Horace Stearns, Jasper Rand, and Andrew Buck. The organization was perfected in 1836, when the name "Christ church" was applied, Rev. Samuel Crane being rector. In January, 1861, the new church was used for the first time. The building still stands, a plain, comfortable edifice, built mainly through the personal efforts of its people, having a seating capacity for about 200 persons.

The rectors since the formation of the parish have been these: Silas A. Crane, J. A. Spooner, E. H. Sayles, S. B. Bostwick, E. F. Putnam, J. A. Fitch, C. Fay, R. F. Cadle, F. W. Smith, J. A. Hicks, J. Swett, A. H. Bailey, and Gemont Graves, the latter being the present rector. The present officers of the church and parish are Andrew Buck, C. A. Hawley, wardens; Noble H. Buck, William Buck, Rollin Wheeler, Douglas Buck, A. N. Buck, S. F. Sturgis, and D. N. Buck, vestrymen; Douglas Buck, treasurer; D. N. Buck, secretary; lay readers, N. H. Buck, C. A. Hawley, D. Buck, X. C. Wheeler, and D. N. Buck.

North Fairfax, as the name implies, lies in the northern part of the town, and is a scattered settlement, the occupants of which are farmers. The hamlet proper has two churches, Baptist and Methodist, the former



having been some years abandoned, and the latter supplied from Georgia. At North Fairfax is located the reservoir from which the county seat is supplied with water. A creamery was established at this point about three years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal church at North Fairfax had its organization about the beginning of the present century, but the society had no church home at the point until the year 1852, when was built the edifice now used. In 1873 it underwent substantial repairs, and it is now an attractive structure. The Baptist church here owes its origin to the labors of Rev. Alvah Sabin, who formed the society January 18, 1828, and was its moderator, while the office of clerk was filled by Elder William Arthur, father of the late President Arthur. The church building was erected in 1852, but is now sadly out of repair on account of the lack of interest and the constant reduction in members of the society.

North Fairfax has a postoffice, smith's shop, and occasionally a store for small trade, but is so near the county seat and metropolis of the region that the people prefer the enlarged facilities for trade at that place.

Fairfax Falls, commonly and appropriately called the "Great Falls," is unquestionably the most attractive spot in the town; but beyond this quality there is the more important fact that here is the most excellent and valuable water-power that Vermont can boast. The survey in this locality was made for James Everts in 1791, in the original right of Joseph Sackett, but the latter allowed the land to be sold rather than pay the tax laid against it. The first improvement here is credited to Amos Fassett, who built near the falls the first saw and grist-mill in the town, in 1791. In 1824 Crane & Crandall built a cloth-mill on the privilege, the first also of its kind in the town, but which was carried away by the freshet of 1830. Samuel N. Gaut purchased the entire privilege and property in 1849, and operated it extensively until quite recently. In 1850 he built the brick grist-mill, having four runs of stone, and soon thereafter started in trade, thus making the falls a considerable trade center. Mr. Gaut also enlarged the saw-mill and changed it to a cloth or woolen factory, in which he was assisted by F. W. Shepardson as partner. Their products were flannels, cassimeres, and yarns, and their business was large and successful. Mr. Shepardson withdrew from the business in 1881, and the property soon passed into the ownership of

Susan E. Gaut and Harriet G. Minot, the latter being the present proprietress. She has entire supervision and control, both general and in detail, of the factory and business, and it goes without saying that the product of the Lamoille mills is not equalled in America. It is no exaggeration, but a fact, that the blankets manufactured at this place are superior to any produced in this country at the present time.

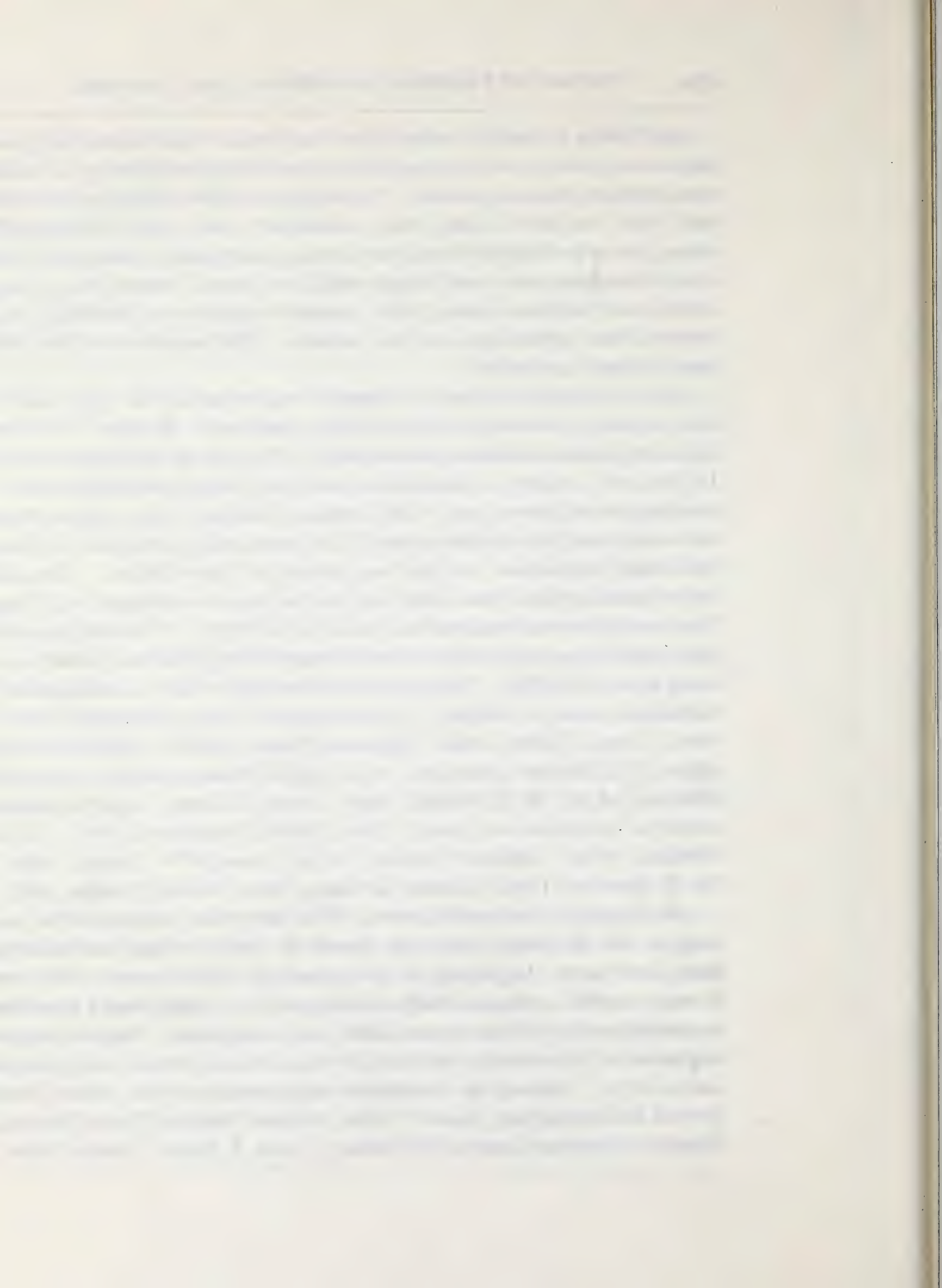
Fairfax Village.—This is by far the largest and most important settled community in the town, and is, withal, a desirable and comfortable place of abode. The village took a certain form of municipality in the year 1820, the people availing themselves of the provisions of an act of the state legislature that authorized the selectmen to prescribe certain limits within which cattle, swine, and other animals should not be permitted to run at large. These limits were defined by the selectmen in pursuance of a petition signed by Luther B. Hunt, Hampton Lovegrove, Hiram Bellows, Medad Parsons, Elijah Levens, James Farnsworth, Asa Wilkins, jr., and David Bascom.

Fairfax village, while an altogether desirable place, is peculiarly situated, being practically divided by a high hill, a part of the business and residences being on the hill and the remainder in the valley. From this situation the people are classed as residents on the "Hill" or in the "Hollow"; and this condition of location has been productive of a division of sentiment among the people, which does not fail to manifest itself on frequent occasions, and particularly when a postmaster is to be selected, and sometimes in the choice of local officers. At present the "Hollow" folks have the best of their brethren on the "Hill," for they have the coveted office and a majority of business houses. The few who are dwellers along the ascent are happily situated, for they enjoy equal benefits from above and below. There appears to be no immediate hope for an adjustment of differences, and each faction will continue to struggle for its own advantage so long as the hill lasts, and it is yet in an exceedingly healthy condition. The up-Hill forces are led by merchants John B. Alfred and A. B. Beeman, while the champions of the Hollow are Counselor Ballard, Dr. Brush, S. E. Wilson, John B. Drew, Ira E. Hunt, and others. But all, whether "up or down-hillers," are good men and true, and all interested in the welfare of their pretty village. And their controversies are buried with each final result, regardless of which side wins.

But Fairfax is, and for many years has been, a trade center of great importance, and at no time has there been a greater diversity of business interests than at present. The village has three churches, two hotels (only one now in use), one undertaker's shop, three blacksmith shops, two wheelwright shops, one tin shop, one jewelry store, one millinery store, one saw and shingle-mill, five general stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, four groceries, eighty-two dwellings, two lawyers, four physicians, and two barbers. The population of the village is about 400 souls.

The First Baptist Church of Fairfax was organized in 1792, and its first ordained minister was Rev. Elisha Andrews. In 1801 the Rev. Ephraim Butler conducted services here. He died in the town in 1861. In 1824 the society in association with the Congregationalists built a meeting-house (now a part of the institute building). In 1848 and '49 the society built the present church, the frame being furnished by Deacon Ansel Shepardson and the long timber by Harry Safford. The old union meeting-house was used for the last time on August 19, 1849. The new edifice was repaired and enlarged in 1851. It is in all respects an attractive and comfortable church home, having received further material repairs in 1885. The succession of pastors, so far as can be ascertained, has been as follows: Elisha Andrews, 1793; Ephraim Butler, 1801; Amos Tuttle, 1806; Ephraim Butler, 1821; Jeremiah Hall, 1830; J. C. Bryant, licenciate, 1832; Josiah Huntly, supply; Simeon Fletcher, 1837; H. D. Hodge, 1840; Lewis A. Dunn, 1843-71, a pastorate of twenty-seven years; Jabez Ferris, December, 1871; J. S. Webber, 1872; Deforest Safford, 1874; George W. Bower, 1877; W. G. Goucher, 1879; Charles A. Votey, 1884; Henry Crocker, 1887.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early class services of the society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fairfax village and vicinity date back to the beginning of the century in which we now live, but it was not until a comparatively recent time, or in 1832, that a separate organized society of the denomination was made here. The first meeting-house of this society was built in 1840, and the second and present one in 1851. Among the prominent early members of the society were Sewall S. Chamberlain, Isaac T. Parris, Reuben Moulton, Zenas Bascom, Kendrick Bascom, George W. Farrar, Flavel J. Butler, Aaron Drew,



E. J. Rogers, Hiram Stewart, and others. Among the early local preachers were Rev. Benjamin Stoddard, in 1822, who continued nearly thirty years, Rev. A. Hazelton, and Rev. O. Pier (preacher and physician). Other early ministers in this circuit were Revs. Solomon Stebbins, Chase, Caryhey, Foster, Leonard, and Campbell. From 1842 to the present time the succession of ministers has been as follows: George McKillips, Zina H. Brown, Chester Lyon, John Fassett, Reuben Washburn, S. W. Clements, Albinus Johnson, A. C. Rose, John Bate, Simeon Gardner, S. B. Whitney, H. F. Austin, George Townsend, H. Warner, M. Spencer, H. A. Bushnell, S. L. Eastman, W. Underwood, F. C. Kimball, W. D. Malcom, W. H. Hyde, W. W. Wilder, J. Enright, E. Folsom, and C. A. Smith.

The Roman Catholic Church at Fairfax village was built during 1872, under the direction of Father M. Pigeon, but there had been Catholic mission services in the town before that time, conducted by the same zealous priest. The church stands on Bridge street, and is a comfortable structure built of wood. The society or parish is not large, and the church is supplied from Milton and St. Albans.

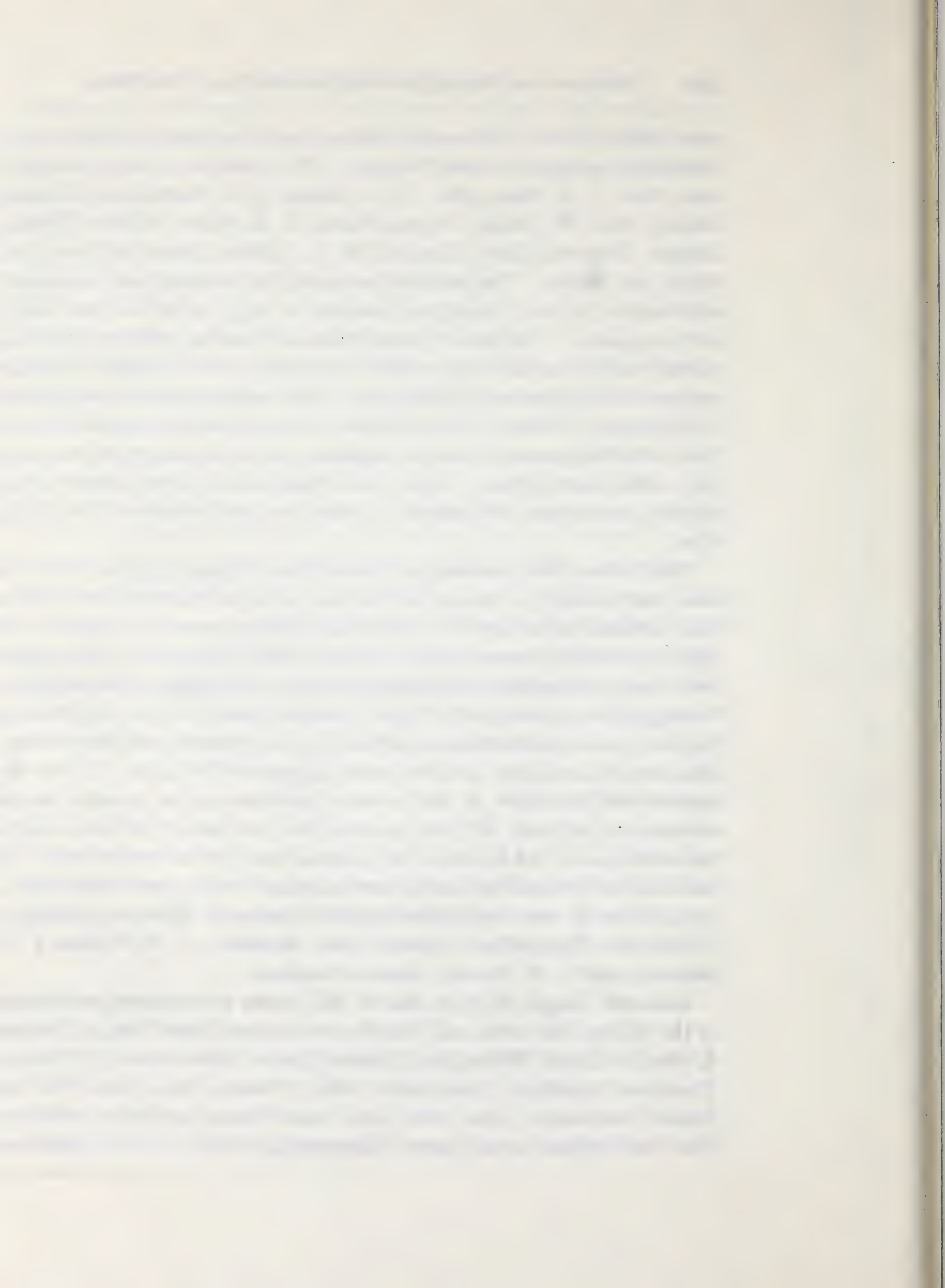
The Society of the Congregational Church of Fairfax was organized on March 28, 1802; by Rev. Purlius V. Bogue, of Georgia, with an original membership of nine persons, viz.: Josiah Safford, Zenas Palmer, Samuel Dorwin, Giles Swift, Charles Swift, Joseph Parmalee, Jonathan Whipple, Abigail Parmalee, and Sarah Swift. The society as a church has not met since 1852.

The New Hampton Institute.—During the period in which Fairfax may be said to have attained its greatest prosperity some of the leading citizens of the village and town conceived the idea of establishing a literary and educational institution that should not alone be an ornament and honor to their locality, but one as well that afford the youth of the region the facilities for thorough and complete education. To this end they opened correspondence with the managers of the New Hampton Institute, of New Hampton, N. H., with a result of a promise that the same would be moved to this town, provided suitable buildings should be erected free of expense to the management. To do this the enterprising people of Fairfax went deeply into their pockets and succeeded in raising the sum of nearly \$10,000, with which such additions

were made to the old union meeting-house as made it a large and admirably arranged school building. The leaders of this enterprise were Rev. L. A. Dunn, Rev. H. L. Parker, J. H. Farnsworth, Reuben Dewey, Silas W. Brush, Heman Hunt, S. D. Alfred, Albert Ufford, Damon Howard, Harry Maxfield, H. C. Safford, Franklin Hunt, Ira Hunt, and others. The work of preparing the building was prosecuted with such vigor that during the summer of 1853 the school was ready for occupancy. The school proved to be all that its projectors had expected, and from the very outset and many years thereafter Fairfax enjoyed the reputation of having one of the best educational institutions in Northern Vermont. But in more recent years the school has suffered with the general decline in popularity of such throughout the state, yet, unlike many others, it has been maintained to the present day. At the present time the institute is under the principalship of Prof. A. G. Cox.

The Bellows Free Academy.—The late Hon. Hiram Bellows, of St. Albans, but formerly a resident of Fairfax, in his will devised four acres of land, situated at the corner of Hunt and Spring streets, in Fairfax village, to certain persons in trust for the future erection of a free academy; and at the same time he bequeathed to the trustees certain shares of Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock, of the par value of \$25,000, to be invested as a trust fund by the trustees and their successors, and so continued until the same aggregated \$150,000. It was the purpose and direction of the testator that this sum be devoted to the erection on the land of a free academy for the use of the town, and if the millenium is not too near the purpose may yet be carried out. By judicious investment the fund is now increased to the gross sum of \$90,053.20, and is now under the charge of James M. Beeman, president; F. Wayland Shepardson, secretary and treasurer; I. F. Wilcox, I. T. Beeman, and C. A. Hawley, board of trustees.

Lamoille Lodge, No 25, F. and A. M., is one of the oldest institutions of the village and town, and was chartered by the Grand Lodge, October 8, 1806, to Zerah Willoughby, Simeon Lester, Elias Fassett, Eli Green, Thaddeus Murdock, Theophilis Blake, Phineas Page, Isaac Warner, James Farnsworth, Asa Stone, and Isaac Farrar, as charter members. The first officers were James Farnsworth, W. M.; A. W. Robinson,



S. W.; Isaac B. Farrar, J. W. The lodge has a present membership of forty-four persons, and is in all respects a prosperous fraternity. Its officers are as follows: N. C. Dermnich, W. M.; C. E. Mudgett, S. W.; George Northaway, J. W.; F. W. Shepardson, treasurer; A. B. Beeman, secretary; A. H. Bell, S. D.; H. L. Pease, J. D.; L. B. Hunt, William A. Decker, stewards; Sidney Bascom, tyler.

General I. B. Richardson Post, No. 92, G. A. R., of Fairfax, was organized November 20, 1885, with the following officers and charter members: L. B. Hunt, P. C.; Page Ufford, S. V. C.; George Hunt, J. V. C.; E. G. Minkler, adjutant; Fred S. Hunt, quartermaster; J. S. Howard, surgeon; A. M. Storey, chaplain; S. Sturgis, O. D.; B. S. Davison, O. G. The post was named as above in honor of General Israel Bush Richardson, a native of Fairfax, and a veteran of both the Mexican war and the late Rebellion. In connection with and auxiliary to the post is the I. B. Richardson Drum Corps, under the captaincy of Charles H. Watson,—a uniformed organization which, on proper occasions, furnishes martial music.

In the matter of schools the town of Fairfax will bear favorable comparison with any town in the county, and as a rule the school buildings are of better appearance than shown in many other towns. Since the early years of the present century, when the town was divided into districts, there have been frequent alterations both in number and size of districts, making it quite difficult to correctly follow the changes. At the present time the town comprises fifteen districts, each of which is very well provided with school buildings, and in charge of a competent teacher. The schools are maintained on the district plan. District No. 1 is commonly known as the Huntsville district; No. 2 is at Sanderson's Corners; No. 3 is in the Leach neighborhood; No. 4 is the Buck Hollow district; No. 5 is in the village; No. 6 is on the Plain; No. 7 is at the falls; No. 8 is located in the Spafford neighborhood, so called; No. 9 is the North Fairfax district; No. 10 is in the extreme southeast corner of the town, joint with part of Cambridge town; No. 11 is in the Bellows neighborhood; No. 12 is in the southwest part of the town; No. 13 lies between North Fairfax and Buck Hollow; No. 15 joins the Safford district; No. 16 lies partly in Fletcher; and No. 17 includes the "Hill" part of Fairfax village.



Revolutionary Soldiers who afterward lived in Fairfax.— Captain Oliver Farnsworth, Nathan Murray, Stephen England, Thomas Stickney, Josiah Brush, Stephen Holmes, Jonathan George, James Keeler, Zelda Keyes, Jonathan Major, Arad Joy, Hampton Lovegrove, Philip Blaisdell, Eunice, widow of Captain John Stark, Robert Wilkins, ——— Ward, Oliver Farwell, Edmund Goodrich, James Crissey, Briar Beeman, Brigham Rood, Anthony Cline, Stephen Howard, Stephen Holmes, and Joseph Starkweather.

Fairfax Company of Eleventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, War of 1812–15.— Joseph Beeman, jr., captain ; George Myers, Stephen Howard, William Blake, Austin Root, Z. C. Howard, Elisha Hoit, Samuel Storey, Joel Tucker, Nathaniel Parker, J. Baker, R. Hubbard, Cary Edwards, Bates Clittenden, Joseph Clark, John Bissell, Stephen Howard, jr., Joseph Butler, Peter Jesmyer, Elijah Chapman, John Sampsie, John Fox, Frederick Burnham, Thomas B. Read, James Collis, D. W. Collin, Timothy Burdick, Robert Miller, Ansel Follett, R. Estus, Asahel Lyon, Reuben Brown, Ansel Lebanon, Orson Bryant, John Martin, Benjamin Stevens, B. Watson, Noel Frisket, Peter Morse, George Majors, Ephraim Wood, Joseph Wilcox, Benjamin H. Estus, Lewis Marberds, John Noles, William Michelon, William King, William Shampar, Ezra Eastman, William Garland, Joseph Gale, Gardner Wright, Thomas Dukeman, Rufus Austin, Jared Camp, Cyrus Pierce, Amos Casey, George Bates, John Bussels, Stephen Howard, Thomas B. Rood, Nicholas Turman.

Fairfax Company at the Battle of Plattsburgh.— Joseph Grout, captain ; Asa Wilkins, lieutenant ; Abner Holmes, ensign ; Hiram Storey, David Wilkins, Lemuel Scott, jr., sergeants ; Jesse Higgins, Benjamin Holmes, Joseph Webster, Isaac F. Storey, James Wilkins, corporals ; privates Phineas Chapman, James and Joseph Robinson, Cyrel Cull, John Town, John Randall, Noah Richardson, Samuel Wright, Joseph Cox, Amos Fisk, Marshall Howard, John Andrews, Ebenezer Smith, Sylvanus Crissey, Joseph Story, Allen Loveland, Joseph Kingsbury, Eben Bellus, Joseph Ellsworth, Jonathan Scott, Parker Ingalls, Samuel Bigsby, Levi Lockwood, Andrew Story, David Palmer, Joseph Hunt, George Major, jr., Ezekiel Richardson, Peter Smith, John Major, Samuel Crissey, Samuel Webster, Zacheus Kinney, Elijah Story, Hopkins

Webster, R. B. Wilkins, Elnathan Burdick, Asahel Farnsworth, John Crissey, Isaac Webster.

Representatives in General Assembly.—Thomas Russell, 1787-92; Josiah Spafford, 1788; Nathan Spafford, 1789-90; James Farnsworth, 1791; Jonathan Danforth, 1793-95, '97, and 99; Ross Coon, 1796; Joseph Beeman, jr., 1800-04; Asa Wilkins, 1805-06; Erastus Safford, 1807-10; Benjamin Gale, 1811; Samuel Ufford, 1812-13; Joseph Holmes, 1814; Stephen Holmes, 1815-16; Erastus Safford, 1817; Samuel Parmalee, 1818; Elias Bellows, 1819-20; Joseph Beeman, 1821; Luther B. Hunt, 1822-24; Reuben Wood, 1826; Erastus Safford, 1827; James Farnsworth, 1828; James Bellows, 1829 and '31; Joseph Kingsbury, 1830; Joseph Learned, 1832-33; Alanson Webster, 1834-35; Alfred Wheeler, 1836-37; James Bellows, 1838; Lyman Hawley, 1839-40; James H. Farnsworth, 1841; Asa S. Gove, 1842; Joseph Leonard, 1843-44; Reuben Dewey, 1845-46; Homer E. Hubbell, 1847-51, '61; Anson Soule, 1852-53, 1862-63; George Buck, 1854-55; Albert Ufford, 1856-57; Lucius Kingsbury, 1858-59; Julius Halbert, 1860 and '67; Rev. L. A. Dunn, 1865-66 and '68; George A. Ballard, 1869-70; Curtis F. Hawley, 1872 and '74; Harry S. Ufford, 1876; G. G. Orton, 1878; David A. Shephardson, 1880; A. J. Merrill, 1882; Jude Fairman, 1884; Adelbert B. Beeman, 1886; George Hunt, 1888; F. Wayland Shephardson, 1890.

Family and Personal Sketches.—Captain Broadstreet Spafford was the first white settler in the town. He came from Pierpont, N. H., in 1783, and settled on the farm now owned by F. H. Shephardson, where he died. Of his descendants none are now living in town.

Thomas Russell came about the year 1786 and made the first clearing on what is now known as the Swift farm, owned by Solomon Marsh. This is one of the best stock farms in town. Afterwards, at tax sales, he bought several other pieces, so that at one time he was the owner of a large tract of land. In 1804 or '05 he moved to St. Albans.

Joseph Belcher came to town in 1787. He was a migratory person, a hunter, and a trapper. He made the first clearing in that part of the town known as the village. He cleared a spot and built a log cabin for himself and one for each of his two boys, near the stone house now owned by Lewis Story. Thus the name "The City of Fairfax" originated. He never owned any land.

Gideon Orton was born in Farmington, Conn., and with his wife, Phebe, came to the town in 1789, locating in North Fairfax. On his farm was the head of Beaver Pond. His son Aaron was born the year he came to town, and lived on the old farm until his death. His wife survived him several years, dying in 1889. The farm than passed into the hands of his son, Gardner G. Orton.

Stratton B. Hunt, a son of Caleb and Lydia Hunt, was born in Alstead, N. H., January 12, 1799. At the age of twenty-one years he took his pack upon his back and started for Fairfax to join his brother, Hon. Luther B. Hunt, who was established in business here. He walked the entire distance. He remained here five years, teaching and helping his brother. He then went into the store of Runnels & Hunt, at Cambridge, Vt., as a clerk. On the 8th day of October, 1826, he was married to Abigail C. Parmalee. In 1830 he returned to Fairfax and bought the farm on the Lamoille River where he lived until 1840, when he bought a place in the village, on Hunt street, where he lived and died June 1, 1881.

Asa Wilkins came to Fairfax from the town of Reading, in this state, about 1797, and settled on the farm now owned by John S. Howard, 1st, in consequence of its being lease land and hardwood timber. He built the house and barn now standing on the place. He had nine children, John, James, Robert, Daniel, Asa, Polly, Alice, Hannah, and Lucy. Polly married Joseph Hunt; Alice married Palmer Hunt; Hannah married William Crane; and Lucy married William Parker.

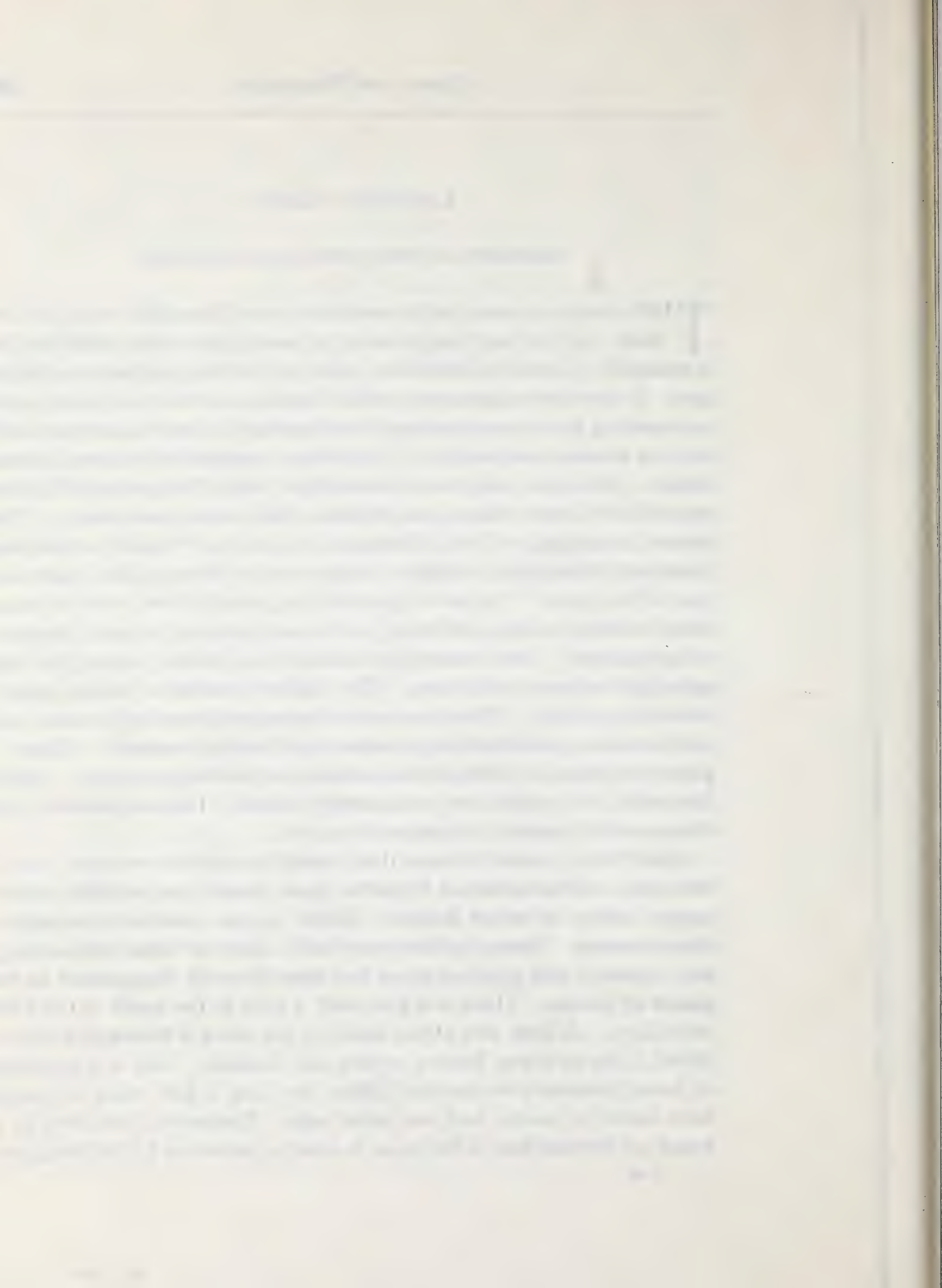
Thomas Story came from Bennington, Vt., to Fairfax in 1796, and made the first settlement on a farm near Buck Hollow. His son, Thomas, was then six years of age. Thomas Story, jr., married Hannah Sylvester, of Georgia, in October, 1814, and on the death of his father succeeded in the ownership of the farm. He died February, 1864. His wife died June, 1858. The farm is now owned by his son, A. M. Story.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

THIS town is situated in the northern part of Franklin county, in latitude $44^{\circ} 58'$ and longitude $4^{\circ} 2'$, and is bounded north by St. Armand, P. Q., east by Berkshire, south by Sheldon, and west by Highgate. It contains 19,040 acres, and in form is somewhat irregular, as the surrounding towns were surveyed first, leaving this tract somewhat deficient in measure and outline. The surface is somewhat uneven, but not abrupt. There are only two hills worthy of note: Bridgeman Hill, lying west of the Center village, and Minister Hill, about a mile north. The former, according to Prof. Hitchcock, is a peak or "uplift" of the Red Sandrock Mountains, a distinct range running through the northwest part of the state. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, with an occasional mixture of clay and sand, and is well adapted to most purposes of agriculture. Stock raising is followed to a limited extent, but the principal business is dairying. The timber consists of maple, beech, hemlock, pine, etc. There are several swamps abounding in cedar and ash that have furnished large amounts of fencing material. There is plenty of stone, but little of it is suitable for building purposes. Slate, limestone, and granite are occasionally found. The only mineral yet discovered is hematite, a species of iron ore.

Rock River, a small stream that passes through the western part of the town, and the outlet of Franklin Pond furnish the available water-power, which is rather limited. There is now a saw-mill on each of these streams. Formerly there were half a dozen of these with carding-mill, tannery, and machine shop, but these have all disappeared in the march of events. There is a grist-mill a mile to the north of the Center village. A little east of the center of the town is Franklin Pond, or Silver Lake as it was known among the Indians. This is a fine body of water pleasantly surrounded, about two and a half miles in length from north to south, and one mile wide. Connected with this by a brook on the east line of the town is what is known as Little Pond, sur-

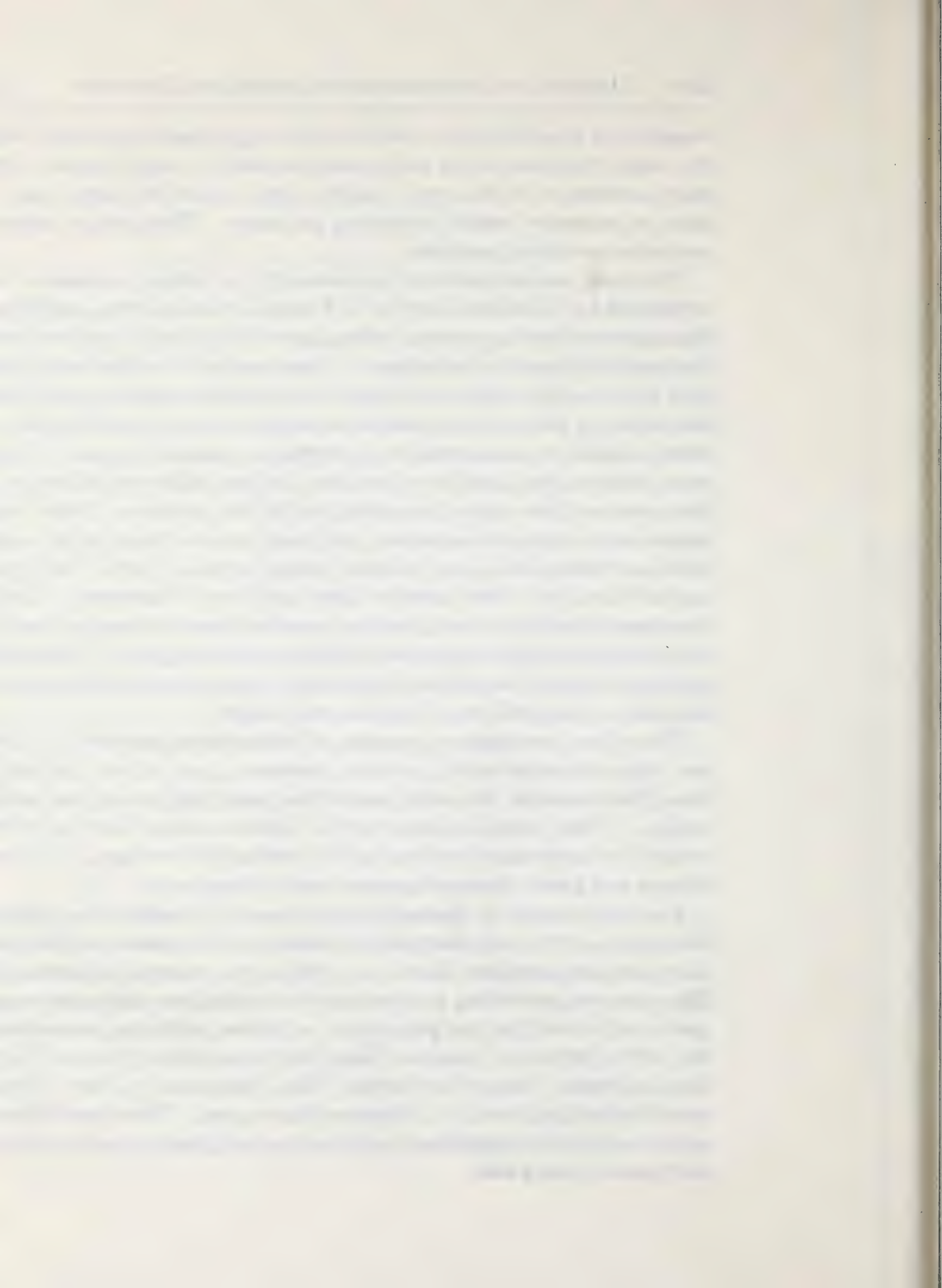


rounded on three sides by a marsh which is gradually extending into the water, the pond being only about one-half as large now as in the early settlement of the town. In the north part of the town there is quite an extensive marsh containing 224 acres. There are no natural curiosities worthy of mention.

This town was not inhabited permanently by Indians previous to its settlement by white men, but the St. Francis, a Canada tribe, employed it as a summer hunting-ground where, game being plenty, they procured their winter's supply of provisions. They used to drive the moose and deer from the hills adjoining Little Pond into the marshes, where they succeeded in killing them, and then prepared their flesh with that of other animals for transportation by drying on racks in the sun. There were plenty of deer, and for a time after the first settlement of the town they were so tame as to frequently feed in the meadows. Bears and wolves were also quite numerous, and made serious havoc in the corn-fields and sheep-folds, and afforded many occasions for the rally and spirited hunt, but these animals have long since disappeared. Otter have been taken in the town, and the remains of beaver dams are conclusive evidence that that animal once inhabited these regions. The mink, muskrat, fox, and raccoon are still found, but are gradually disappearing, and ere long will very likely become extinct.

There have been quite a quantity of Indian relics, consisting of various kinds of arrowheads, hatchets, hammers, gouges, etc., all made from flint, found at the north end of the pond just west of the outlet bridge. These would indicate that the Indians camped here quite extensively at some time previous to the coming of white men. Edward Powers and Lewis Demarah possess most of these relics.

From the records it appears that the town of Franklin was granted October 24, 1787, and chartered by Governor Chittenden to Jonathan Hunt and his associates, March 19, 1789, by the name of Huntsburgh. The town was, according to charter, to be divided into sixty-nine equal parts and shared by the proprietors as follows, with the reservations for public purposes: Jonathan Hunt, thirty-one shares; Samuel Hubbard, eighteen; Joseph Fay, seven; John Bridgeman, jr., four; Ebenezer Waldbridge, three; Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, one. Three equal shares were reserved for educational and two for religious purposes, making sixty-nine in the whole.



At a meeting of the proprietors of Huntsburgh, held at the house of Joseph Fay in Bennington, March 18, 1789, all being present, the following business was transacted :

" 1st. Made choice of Hon. Ebenezer Waldbridge, Moderator.

" 2nd. Made choice of Joseph Fay, Esq., Clerk.

" 3rd. Agreed to pitch the Public rights, or shares, according to charter.

" 4th. Agreed to allow Jonathan Hunt to pitch lot No. 2nd in the 8th range, and No. 2nd in the 7th range ; and John Bridgeman, jr., lots No. 2nd and 3rd in the 6th range ; to encourage them to make immediate settlement, erect mills, etc.

" 5th. Proceeded to make a division of the township, as the law directs, having sized the lots for the first division.

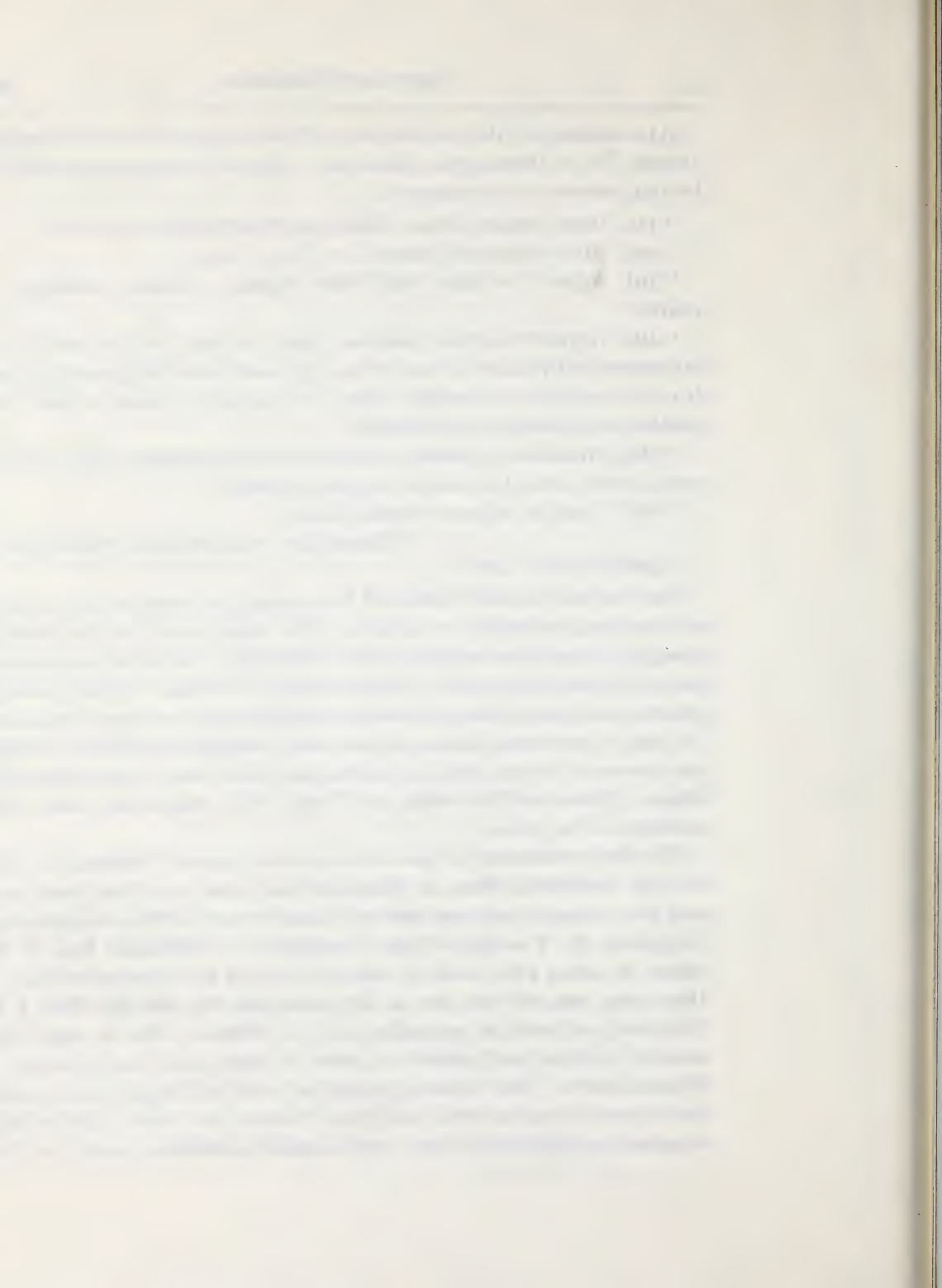
" 6th. Voted to adjourn without date.

" EBENEZER WALDBRIDGE, Moderator.

" JOSEPH FAY, Clerk."

The first and second division of lots among the proprietors was made at this time, according to charter. The first survey of the town is thought to have been made by a Mr. Waldbridge, under the superintendence of Samuel Hubbard. Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, Vt., the principal grantee, and from whom the town derived its name, was never a resident. He was a prominent citizen of the state, having been elected lieutenant-governor in 1794 and '95, and besides held several other important offices. Ebenezer Waldbridge and Joseph Fay, proprietors, were never residents of the town.

The first settlement in town was made by Samuel Hubbard in 1789. He left Northfield, Mass., in March of that year with three hired men, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, and came by way of Skenesboro—now Whitehall, N. Y.—down Lake Champlain to Missisquoi Bay, C. E., where he found a few settlers, and ten miles to the eastward of here, in this town, selected the site so long occupied by his son, Hon. J. H. Hubbard, and now in possession of J. E. Wilder. He at once commenced to clear land, sowed ten acres to wheat, and then returned to Massachusetts. The following spring he came back again, accompanied by his newly married wife and John Webster and wife. The women remained at Missisquoi Bay until suitable habitations could be con-



structed in the wilderness. Mr. Hubbard constructed the first log house, frame barn, grist and saw-mills, took an active part in all matters of private or public importance, and, being a large landed proprietor, must have had business transactions with most of the early settlers of the town. John Webster settled on lands at the center of the town, where his descendants down to the fourth generation continued to live.

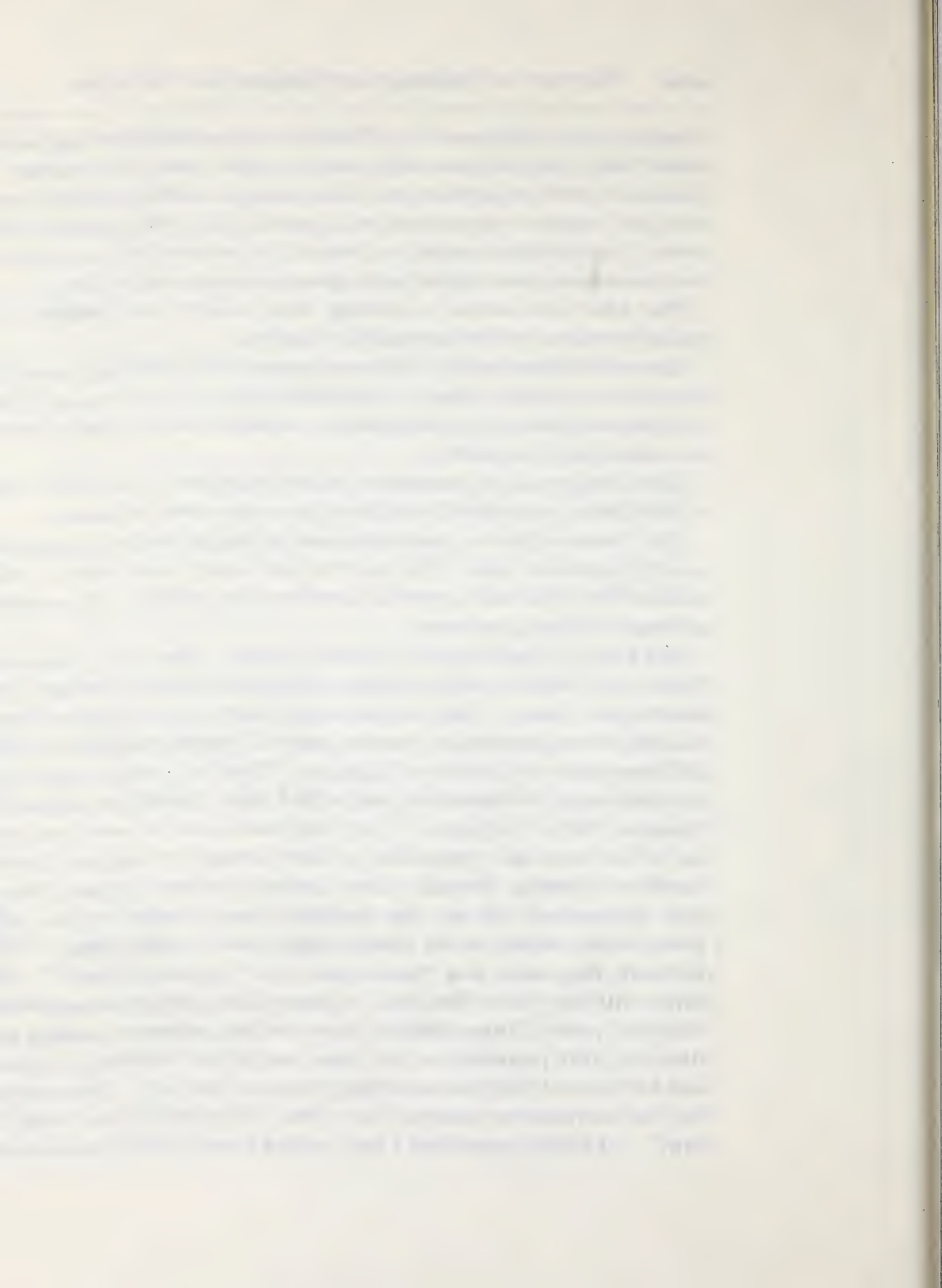
For fuller information concerning these leading early settlers the reader is referred to the biographical sketches.

Samuel Peckham settled a little to the west of Mr. Hubbard, where he kept the first public house. He remained here a few years, and then with his son, Samuel, jr., commenced a settlement at the Center, where he resided until his death.

John Bridgeman, jr., proprietor, made a selection a little to the west of the Center, near the hill that bears his name—time unknown.

Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, proprietor, was the first physician in town, and a very prominent man. He built the first frame house about a mile north of Mr. Hubbard's, near the province line, which is still standing, although fast going to decay.

Uri Hill, of Tinmouth, and Stephen Royce, father of ex-Governor Royce, first came to town in 1789, and settled near the Province line, north of the Center. They did not remain here long, as Stephen Royce was the first representative from the town of Berkshire in 1796, and Mr. Hill went either to Canada or Highgate. They had quite an adventure on first coming to town in trying to find their "pitch," as related by Ebenezer Hill, of Highgate. They first came upon the northwest corner of the town, and, proceeding a short distance to the east, turned southward, passing through a low hemlock-timbered region; thence over Bridgeman's hill into the lowlands since occupied by the mill-pond, in the vicinity of the Center village, from which, taking a turn eastward, they came to a "stand-point" in "Cranberry Marsh." Not suited with the "lay of the land," at least of that portion through which they had passed, Royce climbed a tree for the purpose of making any discovery that promised to lead them out of the labyrinth of swamp and hill in which they had unwittingly become involved. After surveying the surrounding prospect for a time Hill asked Royce "what he saw." "I hardly know what I see," replied Royce, "but I know what I



think. I wish the first man that ever visited Huntsburgh had had his tongue cut out before he had the opportunity for telling any others what he saw," so vexed was he at the unfavorable country through which they had passed, and not knowing but the rest might be something of the same character. Taking a different course they next passed over "Minister Hill," and finally came upon a hardwooded tract of land, the finest they ever saw, found their "pitch," and proved the truth of the adage that "all 's well that ends well."

Paul Gates, a native of Worcester, Mass., came into town from Orwell, this state, about 1790. He settled a mile south of the Center, where his descendants now reside. He drove the first sleigh into town.

Samuel Hitchcock lived in town previous to June, 1792, as the proprietary records show that the first proprietors' meeting in town was called by him as justice of the peace, and run as follows:

"Whereas, application has been made to me by more than one-sixteenth of the proprietors of Huntsburgh, in the county of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to warn them to meet in said Huntsburgh, at the house of Samuel Hubbard, on the first Wednesday in October next, at one o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz.:

"1st. To choose a Moderator and Clerk.

"2d. To see if they will establish the boundaries of the late survey and draught of lots in said town.

"3d. To see if they will vote an allowance to those proprietors whose lots have been drawn or laid, partially in the pond, or are otherwise deficient in quantity.

"4th. To see if they will provide ways and means to complete the survey, and divide the commonage into severalty, and to do any other business proper to be done when met.

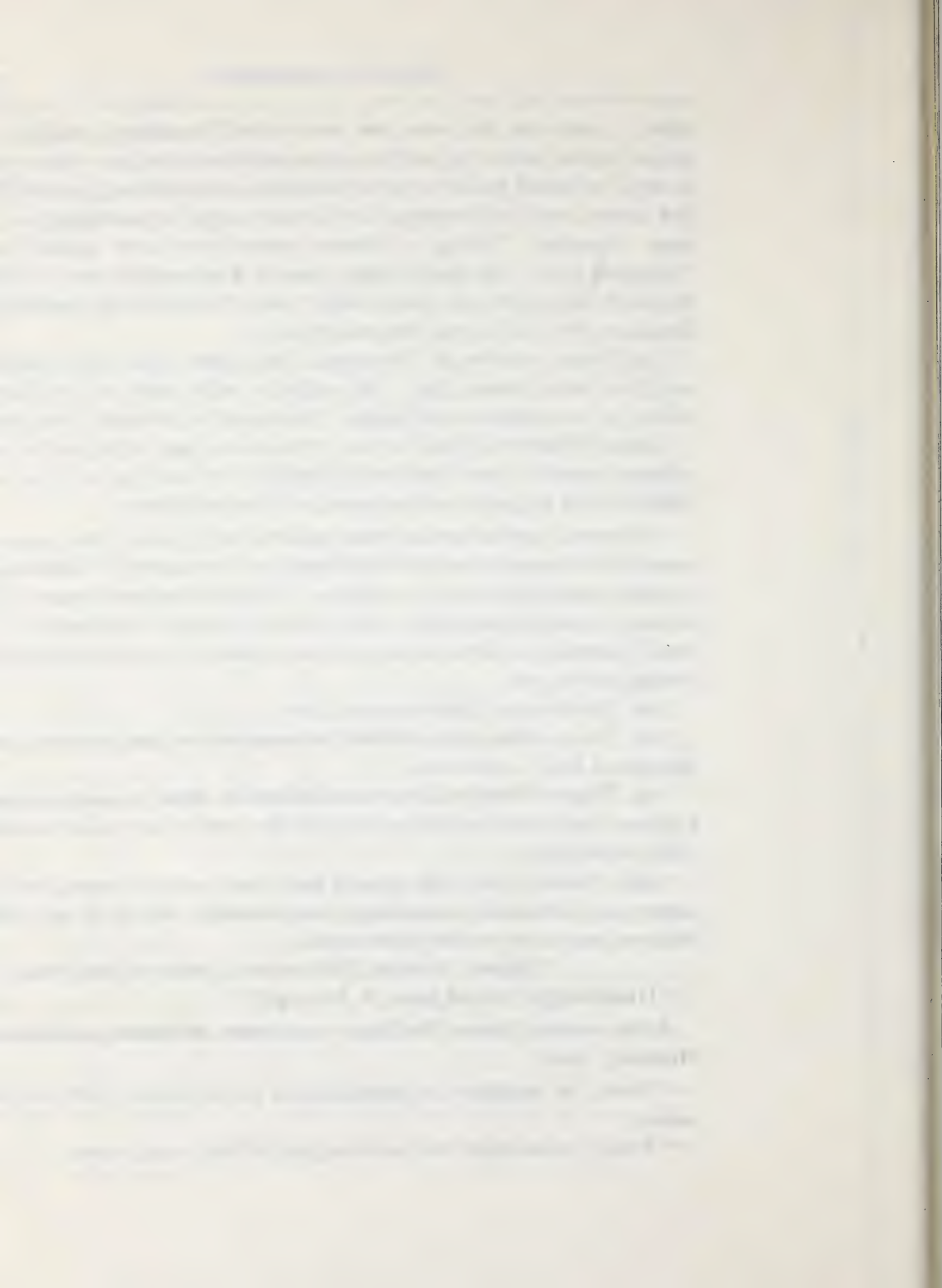
"Signed, SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, Justice of the Peace."

"Huntsburgh, 12th of June, A. D. 1792."

At the meeting Samuel Peckham was chosen moderator, and Samuel Hubbard, clerk.

"Voted, to establish the boundaries of lots agreeable with the late survey.

"Voted, to establish the late draughts of lots in said town.



"Voted, an allowance to those persons who drew lots in the pond, by taking a like quantity on the south and east sides of the Great Pond; so called, if there is a sufficiency, if not, out of the other commonage on an average.

"Voted, to complete the survey for the division of the commonage in said town.

"Voted, to choose a committee of three to procure a surveyor to scale the two ponds and pay him.

"Voted, to choose a Collector, and made choice of Samuel Peckham.

"Voted, to choose a Treasurer, and made choice of John Bridgeman, jr.

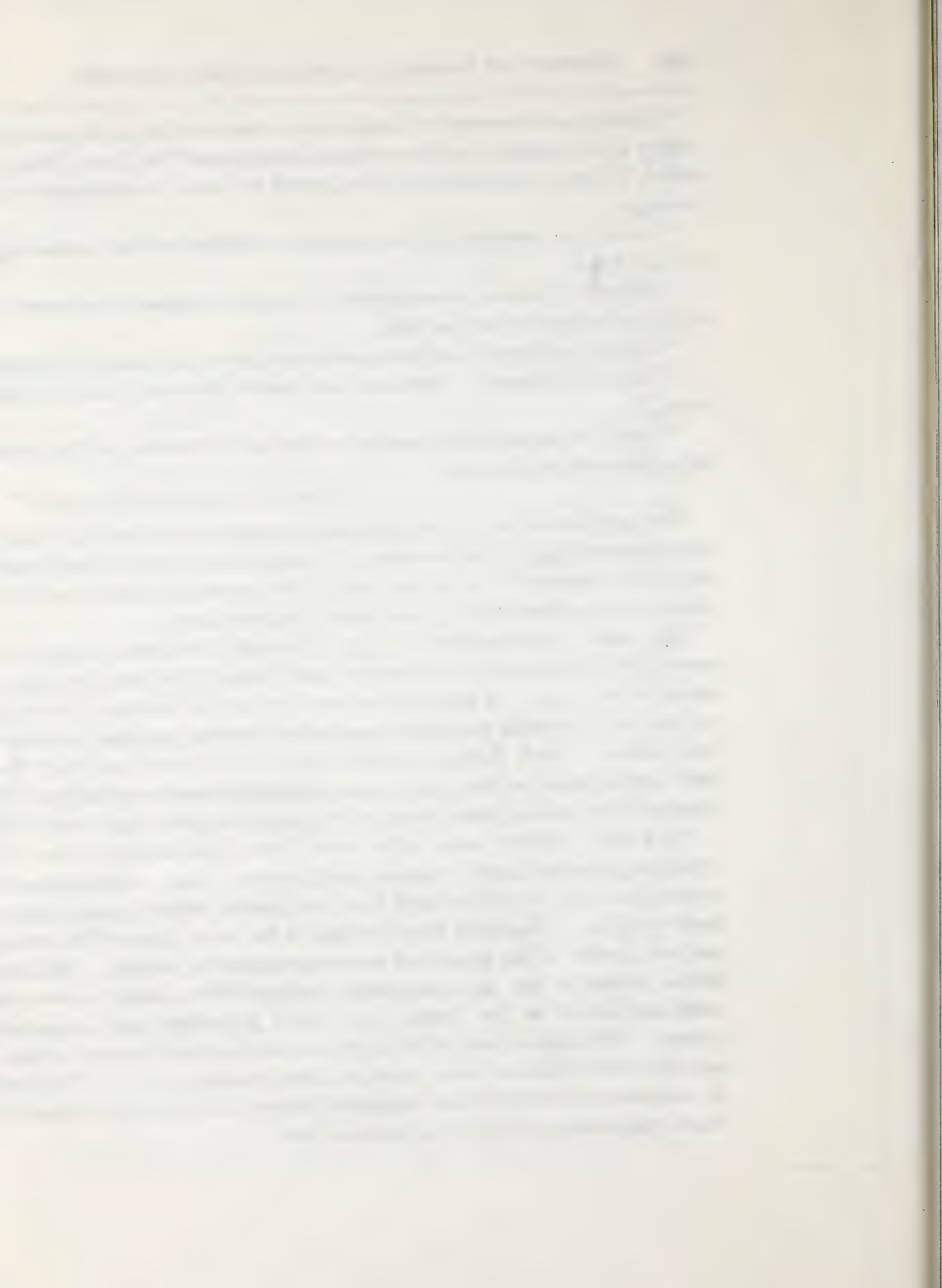
"Voted, to adjourn this meeting to the last Wednesday in May next, to again meet at this place.

"SAMUEL PECKHAM, Moderator."

The proprietors met according to adjournment, but there is no record of the proceedings of that meeting. As there is no record of any meeting of the proprietors of interest until 1807 something more in relation to the early settlement of Franklin will be given here.

The town was organized in 1793, Ebenezer Sanderson being first town clerk, Paul Gates first treasurer, and Samuel Peckham first representative in 1794. As there are no town records in existence previous to 1802 it is possible that some matters of interest are thus rendered unavailable. Clark Rodgers settled early at the Center, and built the first tavern stand at that place, near where the store occupied by Hill Brothers now stands, where many of the proprietary meetings were held.

Dr. Enoch Pomery came to the town from Southampton, Mass., in 1794, taught school, and practiced medicine for a time. He afterwards settled on a farm two miles south from the Center, where Judge Cleave-land now lives. Hezekiah Weed settled in the south part of the town, and was justice of the peace and town representative in 1811. William Felton, father of the now venerable Charles Felton, came to town in 1806 and settled at the Center. He was a prominent and respected citizen. The eastern part of the town was early settled by quite a number who only remained a few years and then removed West. The time of settlement of these is not definitely known, but probably extended from 1794 down until 1800, or perhaps later.



Captain William Kendall settled on the farm later occupied by John Hammond, and now by M. L. Kendall. He was killed by the falling of a building a little south of here in the edge of Sheldon in 1798.

Daniel Dean, or "Elder Dean" as he was familiarly known, (for the reason that in those early days he sometimes officiated on funeral occasions in absence of a clergyman,) lived on the farm since occupied by Oliver and his son, William Stanley.

Salmon Warner, or 'Squire Warner as he was known, settled where Mrs. Lydia Hibbard now lives. He was the first school district clerk in this part of the town, and representative in 1806.

Captain Lemuel Roberts lived on the farm now owned by Dolphus Dewing. He was in the Revolutionary war, and while a resident of the town published an account of his life and adventures. It is to be regretted that a copy of this work has not been preserved, for doubtless matters of interest would have been found therein.

The first permanent residents of this part of the town were Tristum C. Colcord, John Hammond, Reuben Currier, Reuben Towle, James Stevenson, William Sisco, Asa Fay, Eleazer Olmstead, and others. T. C. Colcord died in 1815, and at so late a date no clergyman could be found to attend the funeral services, and Elder Dean, previously mentioned, made a prayer on the occasion.

Where some of these early settlers failed to make a living, and emigrated westward with ox-teams, others took their places, and by diligence and economy transformed the wilderness into fruitful fields, where to-day are to be found some of the best farms in town. This is particularly the case upon the eastern side of the pond, where Dolphus Dewing, Asa Hammond, Lathrop Marsh, and James W. Beatty finally settled and became proprietors of large and productive farms.

This part of the town is now known as South Franklin. A little distance south of the church John Hammond, from Clarendon, Vt., settled in 1800. He had a family of fourteen children, and was one of the leading farmers of his town, paying much attention to the raising of good stock. A little further on Vernal Himes located quite early, reared a large family, and followed the occupation of blacksmith and farmer. The writer has some carpenter tools made by him in those early days. East of the church Samuel Stanley settled upon the farm that has re-

mained in the family since. He had a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to be married. Three families in the neighborhood at one time sent seven children each to the district school.

One thing worthy of note is the fact that, particularly in the eastern part of the town, so many of the farms and homes remain in the same families, even until the fourth generation. It will be difficult finding other places where there are so many instances of this kind.

Having thus briefly sketched the early settlement of the town reference will again be had to the records for such items of interest as may deserve a place in this chapter. At the first proprietors' meeting held in this town, October 3, 1792, it was voted to choose a committee of three to scale the two ponds and pay them. At a meeting of the proprietors held May 26, 1807, Samuel Hubbard, of this town, Ebenezer Marvin, jr., of Sheldon, and Adolphus Waldbridge, of Burlington, were appointed a committee to scale the several ponds in town to ascertain the number of acres covered by each; also the number of acres contained in the swamps and other lands unfit for cultivation, and to survey all the undivided land in town for a third division.

This committee was also to prepare a correct chart or map of the town, with the allotments of the several surveys, divided into sixty-nine rights or shares, with the different ponds, swamps, streams, etc. The report of this committee stated the quantity of land covered by the Great Pond to be 1,684 acres and eighty rods; by the Little Pond, 140 acres water and marsh; and by Cranberry marsh, 224 acres and eighty rods. Amos Fay surveyed the town for the committee for the third division of land made March 25, 1811. This closes the proprietary records.

The name of the town was changed from Huntsburgh to Franklin, October 25, 1817. The legislative proceedings in relation to the change are as follows:

"In General Assembly, October 14, 1817, Mr. Samuel Hubbard, on motion and leave, introduced a bill entitled 'an act altering the name of the town of Huntsburgh to that of Franklin', which was referred to the members from Franklin county. (Journal page 33.)

"October 18. The members aforesaid made a report that the bill ought to pass and become a law. (Journal page 63.)

"October 20. The bill was read a second time and referred to Dr. Farnsworth, of Fairfield, for amendment. (Journal page 72.)

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, including physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health workers. Its principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, and the advocacy of legislation and public health measures. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of educational and research activities. It has established a number of departments and committees, including a Department of Public Health, a Department of Research, and a Committee on the Practice of Medicine. The Association is also active in the field of medical education, and it has established a number of schools and hospitals. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of other activities, including the publication of books and pamphlets, the holding of lectures and seminars, and the advocacy of medical reform. The Association is a member of the International Medical Association, the American Association of Economic Sociologists, and the American Association of Social Workers. It is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, and the National Council on the Causes and Prevention of Diseases. The Association is a member of the United Nations and the World Health Organization. It is also a member of the American Red Cross, the American Cancer Society, and the American Heart Association. The Association is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Dental Association, and the American Nurses Association. It is also a member of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American Association of Pathologists. The Association is a member of the American Association of Radiologists, the American Association of Surgeons, and the American Association of Urologists. It is also a member of the American Association of Ophthalmologists, the American Association of Otologists and Laryngologists, and the American Association of Dermatologists. The Association is a member of the American Association of Microscopists, the American Association of Anatomists, and the American Association of Physiologists. It is also a member of the American Association of Pharmacologists, the American Association of Chemists, and the American Association of Biologists. The Association is a member of the American Association of Astronomers, the American Association of Geologists, and the American Association of Meteorologists. It is also a member of the American Association of Zoologists, the American Association of Entomologists, and the American Association of Botanists. The Association is a member of the American Association of Entomologists, the American Association of Botanists, and the American Association of Zoologists. It is also a member of the American Association of Entomologists, the American Association of Botanists, and the American Association of Zoologists.

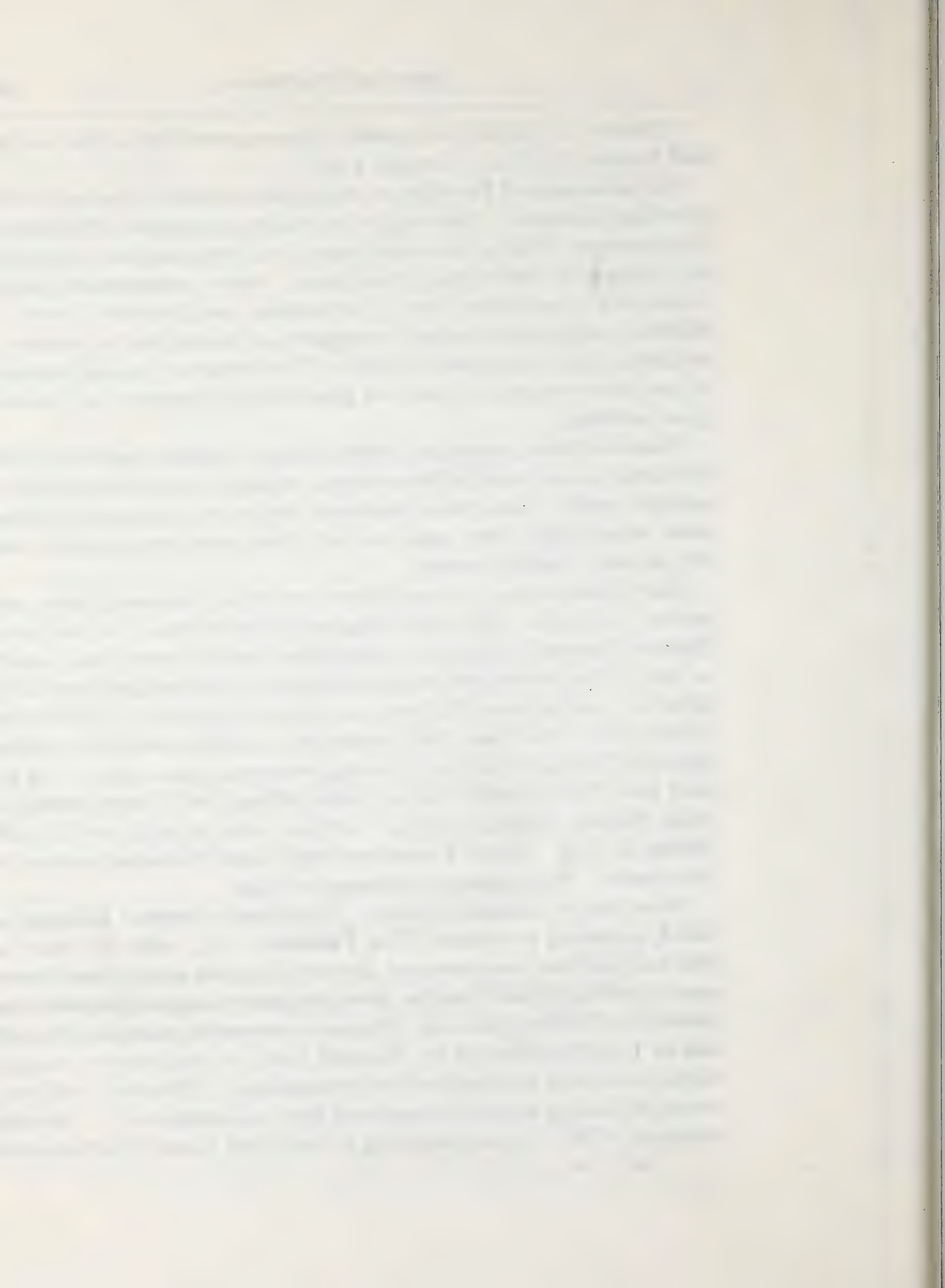
"October 22 the bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading, and October 25, 1817, it became a law."

The inhabitants of Franklin are mostly farmers and, in general, intelligent and successful. Dairying is the leading occupation. Formerly a large amount of cheese was made upon the farms, but that was gradually changed to butter many years since. Now a considerable portion of the milk is made into butter at creameries, and there are located at different points in town several separators, so called, for the purpose of obtaining the cream from the milk. The farms vary in size from 100 to 500 acres or more each, and are generally well improved and contain good buildings.

Franklin Center, a small and pretty village, contains a well-kept hotel, three stores, shoe store, millinery store, furniture store and undertakers' supplies, marble shop, three blacksmith shops, tin shop and hardware store, wheelwright shop, meat market, three churches, postoffice, and fifty or sixty dwelling houses.

East Franklin has a church, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, and several residences. The only telegraph office in town is at this place. Eleazer Olmstead was the first settler here, having come from Canada in 1821. His descendants reside in this part of the town, and are thrifty farmers. Bartholomew Whitney came from Clarendon, Vt., to this town in 1812, and settled near the Canada line, a mile from East Franklin, where he lived until his death, leaving numerous descendants. On the road from East Franklin to the Center village Joel Powers settled in 1806, William Giddings in 1814, Matthew Grice in 1818, and Silas N. Hefflon in 1823: Edwin Prouty has been a local Methodist minister for forty years. He represented the town in 1890.

There are no railroads in town. The Canada Junction Railroad, so called, intending to connect West Farnham, P. Q., with the roads at Sheldon Junction, was surveyed through the town several years since, running through East Franklin, along the eastern shore of the pond, and thence into Sheldon Junction. The road was mostly graded and the rails laid to East Franklin, but the financial failure of the projector stopped further work, and the road remains uncompleted. Whether it will ever be put in running order is a question of time and expediency. The only telegraph office in town, belonging to the Great Canada Northwestern

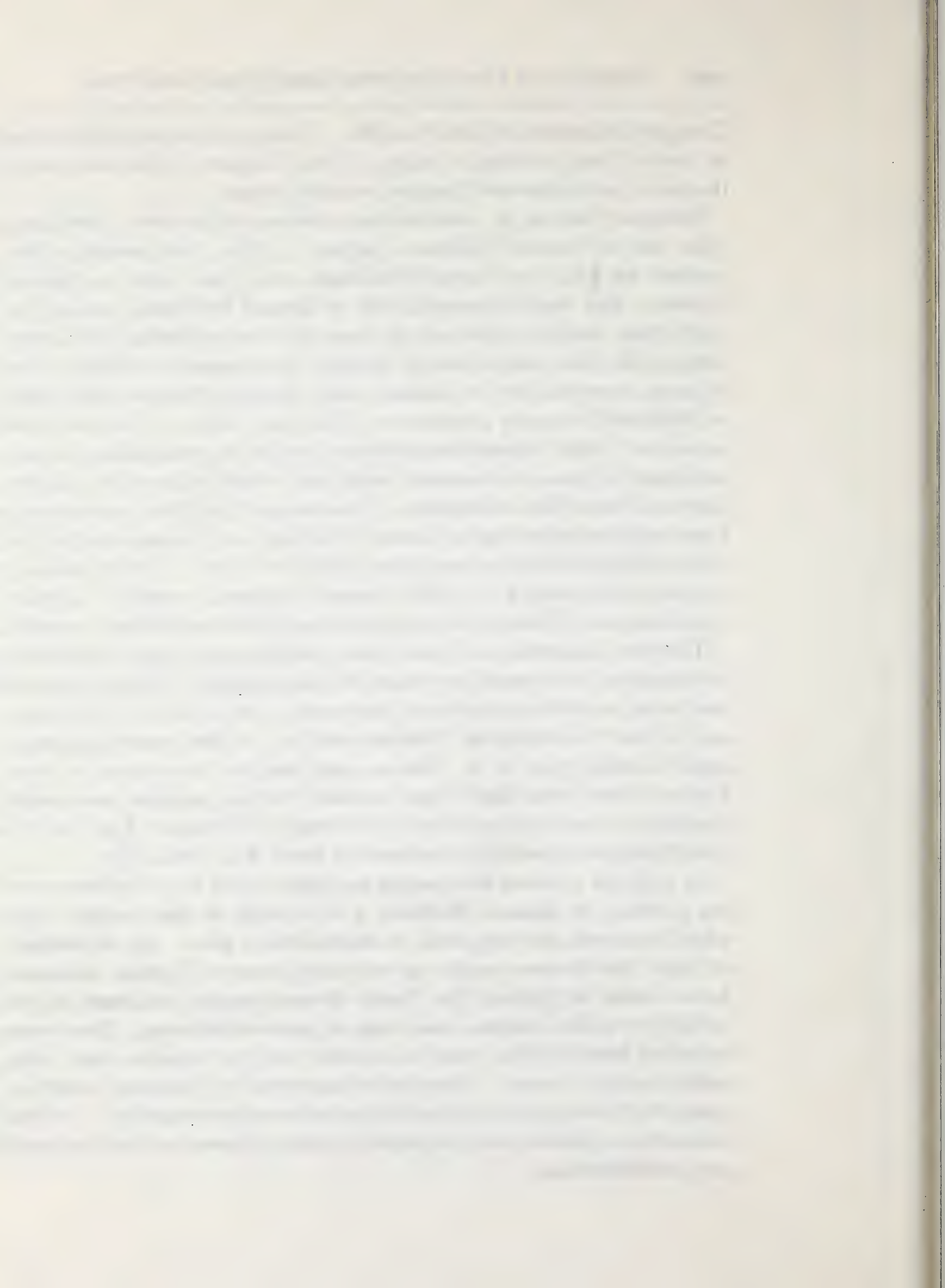


Company, is located at East Franklin. There is a Masonic organization in town of long standing, a lodge of Good Templars in the west part of the town, and a Farmers' League recently formed.

Ebenezer Marvin, jr., was the first attorney in the town; first birth, John, son of Samuel Hubbard, August 4, 1791; first marriage, November 29, 1792, by Samuel Peckham, esq., Paul Gates to Zerniah Spooner; first death, Susanah, wife of Samuel Peckham, January 30, 1796; first cemetery laid out in town, the one adjoining the Center village; the first person buried therein, Mrs. Susanah Peckham; first highway surveyed, the one leading south through the town from Samuel Hubbard's to some point on the Missisquoi River, in Sheldon, time unknown. John Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale, composed of groceries, ironware, nails, etc., which he brought with him into town from New Hampshire. Thomas and Uri Foot kept store in a log building belonging to Samuel Hubbard, and Thomas erected the first building for this purpose about the year 1810. The first military company was formed in 1808: Samuel Hubbard, captain; Ephraim Joy, lieutenant; Thomas Foot, ensign; and William Felton, sergeant.

The first inhabitants of this town, realizing the great importance of education, early made provision for this purpose. Three grants of land were made for educational purposes in the charter of the town: one for the University of Vermont, one for the first county grammar school—which goes to St. Albans,—and one for the schools in town. The rent from these lands goes annually for the purposes mentioned. For 1890 it was about as follows: University of Vermont, \$34; St. Albans Grammar School, \$18; schools in town, \$19: total, \$71.

In 1795-96 a school was taught by Josiah Allen in a log house near the dwelling of Samuel Hubbard, a mile north of the Center. This school was small and supposed to be the first in town. In the summer of 1796 Miss Easton taught school in the house of Samuel Hubbard. In the winter of 1796-97 Dr. Enoch Pomery taught in a house in this vicinity, to which scholars came from all parts of the town. There were no school-houses in the town up to this time, the schools often being held in private houses. These were supported by voluntary contributions, Mr. Hubbard paying one-half and others the remainder. In 1798 the town was divided into two school districts known as the North and South districts.



The first school-house—a log one—was built near where Judge Cleaveland now lives. In 1800 a log school-house was built in the North district near the residence of Ethan Vincent. Judge Barnard, a man of liberal education, taught here, and scholars from St. Albans and Vergennes attended the school. In 1809 a school was taught at the Center by John Hubbard. The first school-house built here was in 1800. In 1809 a school was taught by Miss Warner on the east side of the pond, in South Franklin, three families furnishing twenty-one scholars for the same. The first school-house built here was in 1815. In 1810 there were five districts in town, from which 250 scholars were returned.

In 1820 there were 227 scholars; in 1830, 325; in 1840, 400; in 1850, twelve districts and 500 scholars; in 1860, fourteen districts and 525 scholars; in 1880, ten districts, eleven schools, and 385 scholars. At the present time (1890) there are ten districts and eleven schools—there being two at the Center. In 1860 the expense of the schools amounted to \$1,250, and amount of public money to \$440. In 1880 the cost of the schools was \$1,290. The expense of maintenance, under the new supervision, must be somewhat increased from 1880. Both the schools and the school-houses here will compare favorably with the other towns of the county.

Franklin Academy was incorporated in 1849 and went into successful operation the following year. A Mr. Smith was the first preceptor. He was followed by ex-Governor Roswell Farnham, Professor A. M. Butler, Miss M. A. Pomery, C. W. Gates, and others. At one time this school enjoyed great popularity, but after a time others came into operation and finally this was discontinued. The academy building is now occupied by the Center district schools.

Biographical Sketches.—Dr. Enoch Pomery was a native of Southampton, Mass., and came to this town in 1794, where he taught school and practiced medicine for a year or two. After this he was married to Miss Mary Tinney, of Bennington, and became a permanent resident. He followed the occupation of farming along with the practice of medicine, having made choice of the farm now owned by his grandson, Henry C. Pomery, where he lived until his death. In those early days there were either no roads or very poor ones, and the doctor used to

visit his patients on horseback, guided on his way by marked trees to the scattered settlements. He reared quite a family of children, one of whom, at least, J. N. Pomery, of East Fairfield, is still living. He and his wife were worthy people and held in high esteem in the community where they lived. He died in January, 1833, aged sixty-two years, and his wife in August, 1863, aged eighty-five years.

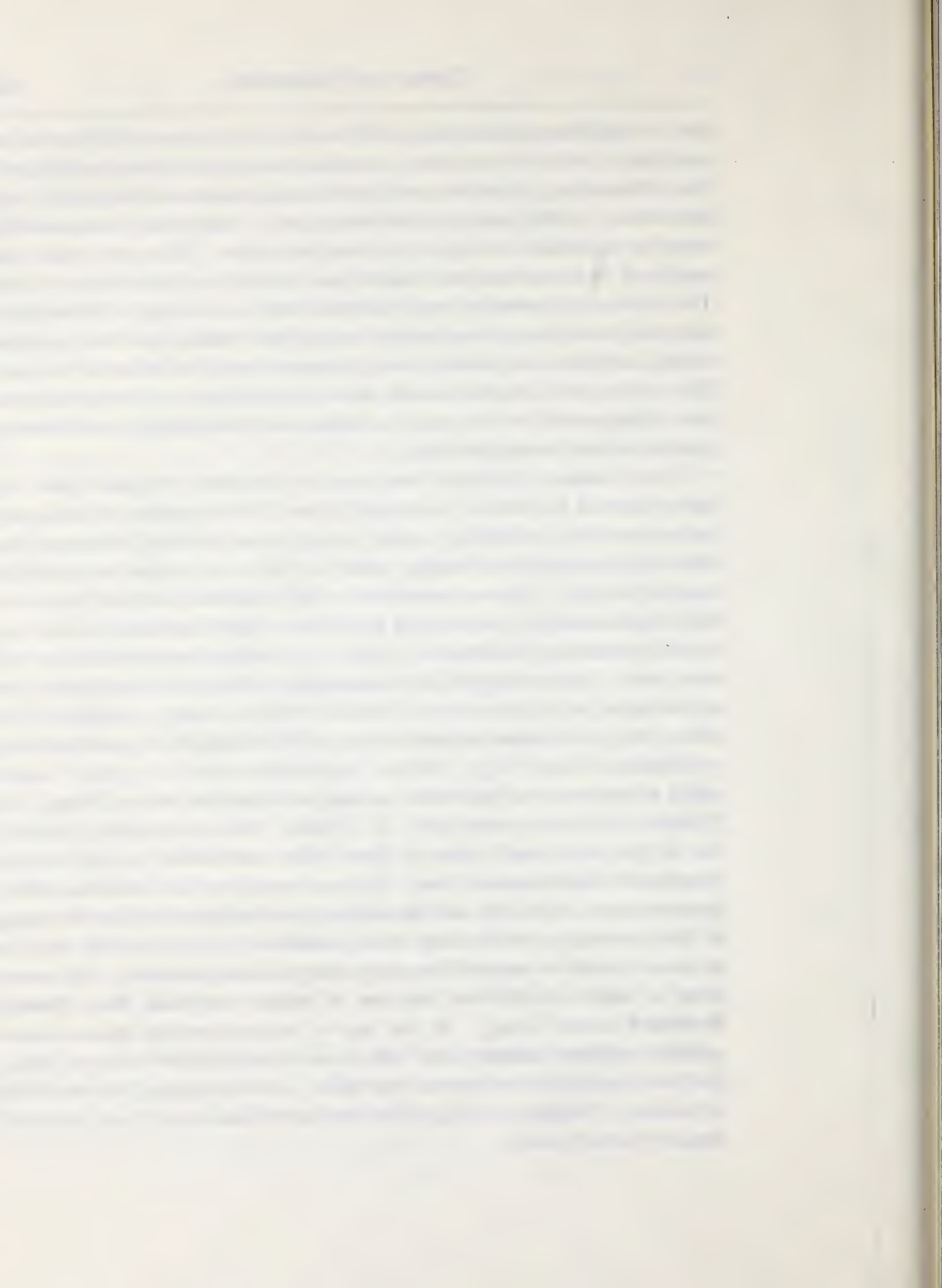
Reuben Towle was a native of New Hampshire. He joined the army of the Revolution at the age of sixteen, and was at West Point when the traitor Arnold undertook to deliver that post to the British. As he lay sick at this place he was visited and talked very kindly to by General Washington. At the close of the campaign he returned home without pay, sick and on foot, and obliged to beg for food and lodging on the way. Not discouraged he enlisted again the following year and served through another campaign. At the close of the war he married and moved to Enfield. In February, 1815, he with his family removed to Franklin and settled in the eastern part of the town, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His wife, Sarah Towle, traveled from Enfield, N. H., to this town, a distance of 130 miles, and back again on horseback, part of the way being through the wilderness with little or no roads,—a feat which the ladies of the present day would hardly care to undertake even with good roads. Mr. Towle had seven children, all of whom married and settled near each other. Descendants of the fifth generation are now living here. He died September 15, 1849, aged eighty-seven years, venerated and esteemed by all.

James Stevenson was a native of Ireland and came to this country with Burgoyne's army. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga, and afterwards joined the American forces and served with them during the rest of the war. He was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the town, living on the farm now occupied by Reuben Towle, where he died in 1822. In common with others of the early settlers he endured many hardships in endeavoring to make a home in the wilderness of a new country.

William Sisco was one of the first settlers on the east side of the pond. He lived on the farm now occupied by the Asa Hammond family. He served during the entire war of the Revolution. As showing some of the privations to which these early settlers were subjected, it is related

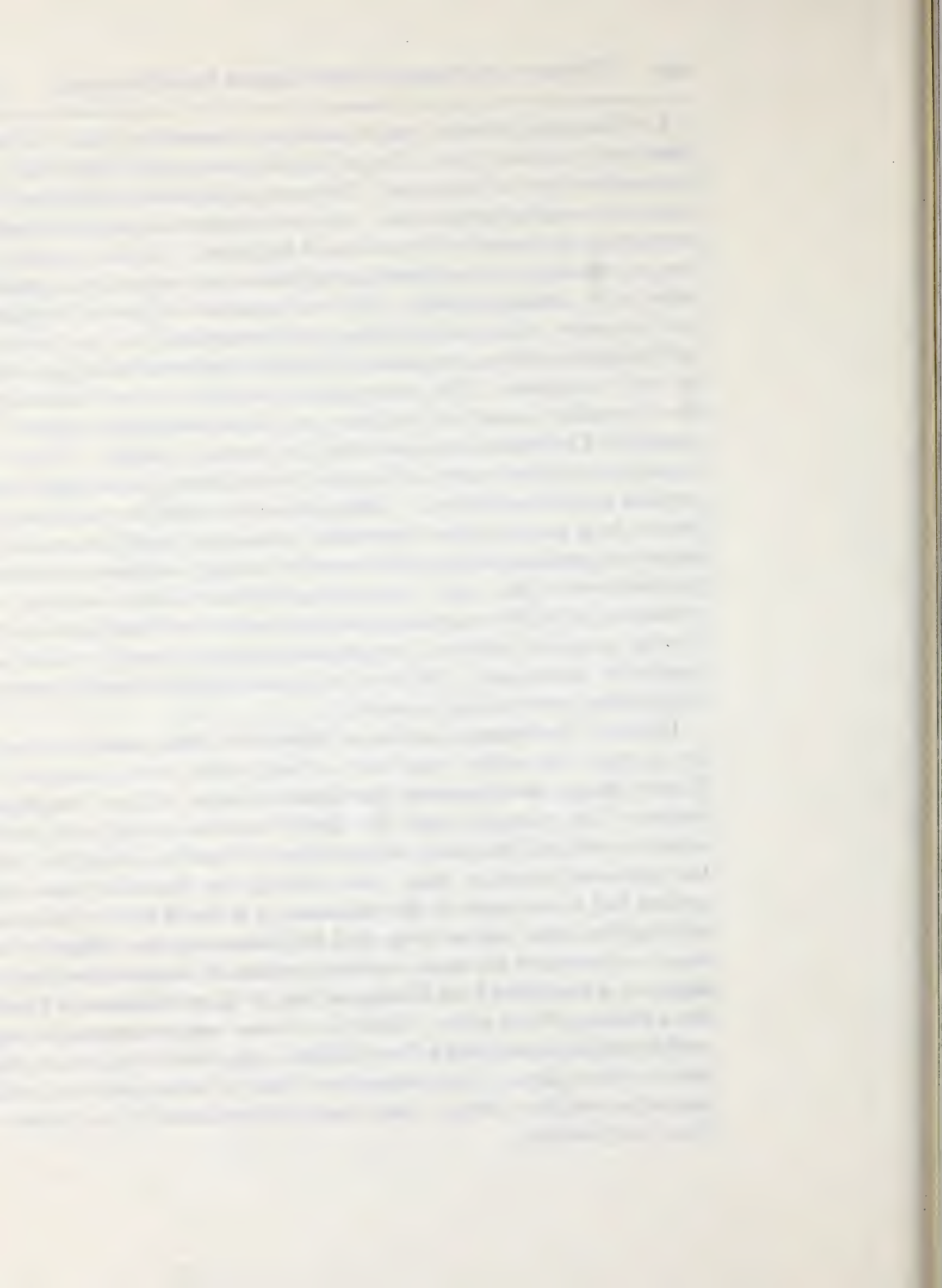
that he had been known to go to Swanton, a distance of fifteen miles, work for a bushel of potatoes, and then bring them home on his back. Notwithstanding privations and unfavorable conditions the people were industrious, thrifty, and excellent managers. Everything that could be raised or manufactured upon the farm was done. Flax and wool were produced in abundance and made into fabrics for home use or to sell. The itinerant shoemaker and tailoress were a necessity in those days, but they have long since ceased to ply their trades, and the spinning wheel and loom are stored away, treasured only as relics of the past. The woolen-mill, also the starch factory, the ashery and tanneries even, have disappeared in the march of time and the changed conditions of production and manufacturing.

Hon. Samuel Hubbard was born in the year 1763 and spent the early years of his life in Northfield, Mass. He is spoken of as a very industrious boy, exhibiting while young those traits of character that afterwards made him a leading man in the town where he spent the most of his life. He was associated with Jonathan Hunt and others in the proprietorship of the town of Franklin,—then Huntsburgh,—and assisted in obtaining the charter in 1787. He helped survey the town the next year. Succeeding this he was married to Miss Elizabeth Swan, and in the spring of 1789 came to Franklin with his family, provisions, furniture, etc., with horse teams by way of Whitehall, N. Y., and Rutland, to Missisquoi Bay, P. Q. He had previously made his "pitch" a mile north of the center of the town, so long occupied by his son, Hon. J. H. Hubbard, and now owned by J. E. Wilder. He was a leading proprietor of the town, and many of those who afterwards became settlers purchased their lands of him. He was noted for his business ability, perseverance, and thrift, and the settlers were indebted to him for many of the advantages which they were permitted to enjoy at this time, as he was a leader in most of the early enterprises of the town. He reared quite a family of children, but one of whom we think, Rev. Thomas Hubbard, is now living. At the age of seventy-two he became interested in religious matters, and with his wife and children became identified with the church and was an exemplary member during the remainder of his life. He died in 1844, at the ripe age of four-score years, honored and respected by all.



Dr. Ebenezer Marvin was a native of Connecticut, and his birth dates back to about 1741. Part of his life was spent in New York and the southern part of this state. He came to this town in 1794 and was one of the original proprietors. He also acquired considerable landed property in the towns of Berkshire and Highgate. He did not here follow so extensively his profession as physician and surgeon, but attended more to his farming interests. He was possessed of unusual legislative and executive ability, which being early recognized, he was intrusted with important offices, the duties of which he performed with great fidelity and acceptance. For twenty years or more he was a member of the Executive Council of the state and for a time chief judge of the county of Chittenden, then including the town of Franklin. Upon the organization of the county of Franklin he was elected chief judge, which position he held until 1801. Although not educated for the legal profession he is stated to have possessed uncommon qualifications for the important positions he was called upon to occupy, and honored them in the best sense of the word. Succeeding the time of which we speak the remainder of his life was mostly passed in retirement from public duties. Having acquired sufficient competence he was a liberal provider and hospitable entertainer. He lived to a good old age, passing away in 1820, being nearly eighty years old.

Ebenezer Sanderson, a native of Petersham, Mass., came to Franklin in 1790, and settled on a tract of land a little to the south of the Center village, now known as the Chadwick farm. Upon the organization of the town in 1793 Mr. Sanderson was elected clerk, which office he held until his death, which occurred April 19, 1800, his being the first adult death in town. As showing the obstacles these early settlers had to encounter in the wilderness, it is stated that in the spring of 1791 the snow was so deep that Mr. Sanderson was obliged to remove or transport the most necessary articles of housekeeping for his family on a hand-sled from Missisquoi Bay, P. Q., to his home in Franklin, a distance of ten miles. Their first house was constructed of logs, roofed with bark, and had a floor of rifted logs, there being no saw-mill near in those days. The chimney was built of sticks and clay, and a blanket served for a door. This was a fair specimen of the houses of these early settlers.



John Webster was born in Franklin, N. H., in 1755, and was first-cousin to Daniel Webster. He received a liberal education and graduated at Dartmouth College in the year 1778. In the spring of 1789, in company with Samuel Hubbard, he came to this town and settled on lands at the Center, still occupied by his descendants down to the fourth generation. According to reliable information Deacon Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale in town, consisting of groceries, nails, ironware, etc., which he brought with him from New Hampshire. He always followed the occupation of farming, and was very retired and unobtrusive in his habits; consequently he never took an active part in town affairs. He was the principal founder of the Congregational church in Franklin, of which he was a worthy member and officer until his death, which occurred January 7, 1838, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Elias Truax is supposed to be the oldest person ever having lived in town. He was born July 4, 1772, and died February 4, 1875, being nearly 103 years old. He possessed remarkable vitality, as may be seen from the following: January 1, 1863, then being in his ninety-first year, he skated across Franklin Pond and back again, a distance of one and one-half miles, and is said to have done it as cleverly as a boy of fifteen. He came from Albany, N. Y., in 1792, and at this time there was not a frame building in the large village of St. Albans, the shire town of Franklin county.

Religious History.—The different religious denominations in town are the Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. There was provision made in the charter for the support of the gospel, and two grants of land were devoted to this purpose, the income of which is divided, annually, equally among the different societies. This amounts to nearly \$50 a year. Rev. Mr. Nichols, sent out by the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, from Montreal, is either the first or one of the first who conducted religious services in town. Rev. Mr. Stewart preached here about 1807. He afterwards became bishop of the Diocese of Quebec. Others will be noticed in connection with this history.

Centenary Methodist Church.—This society occupies that part of the town west of Franklin Pond. In the year 1799 Lorenzo Dow was sent

by the New York Conference to labor in Northern Vermont and Canada, and preached several times in the south part of this town. The following year Russell Bigalow came from New Hampshire and became the first resident Methodist in Franklin. Religious meetings were held here about this time by a Mr. Wallace from Sheldon, and several conversions occurred, among them Dr. Pomery and wife and three children of Mr. Bigalow. In 1812 Rev. Henry Ryan formed the first Methodist class, of twelve members, with Mr. Bigalow as leader. There was only occasional preaching at this time, and no place of worship other than a private house or barn, but each year witnessed addition of numbers and increase of strength. In 1820 the New York Conference extended into Canada and a young man by the name of William Ross preached here. Regular preaching has been maintained ever since. In 1822 the first Sunday-school was organized with Winsor Pratt as superintendent.

In 1828 the Methodist and Congregational societies united in building a house of worship, to be occupied alternately by each, and this was so occupied until 1843, when the Methodists sold their interest to the other society and erected an edifice of their own, which they occupy at the present time. In 1860 there were 200 members connected with this church. There are at present 141 members, and three Sunday-schools located in different parts of the town. The church edifice has recently been repaired, and Rev. G. L. Story is the present pastor.

Methodist Church at South Franklin.—Previous to 1809 there was a Methodist class formed on the east side of the pond, in South Franklin, with Salmon Warner as leader. But little is known of this class, as most of the members soon went away and it was broken up. In 1822 or '23 another class was formed of six members, with Simeon Welch as leader. The last surviving member of that class, Mrs. Sally Chadwich, of Swanton, died only a few years since. At this time there was no stated preaching, but the people assembled on the Sabbath for religious worship, and enjoyed great spiritual prosperity. In 1825 this society was embraced within the limits of Sheldon circuit, when for the first time stated preaching was enjoyed, and which has been continued since. It now belongs with West Berkshire and East Franklin charge, with Rev. W. C. Robinson as pastor. The greatest number of members at one time was eighty, when the society embraced a large extent of terri-



tory. In 1860 there were thirty-five, and at the present time fifty-five. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church. The society worshiped in school-houses until 1886, when a very pretty church-edifice was erected.

Methodist Church at East Franklin.—A Methodist class was formed here in 1838, which at first consisted of only five members. Soon afterwards there was an extensive revival and the number was largely increased. Circuit preaching was established in 1838, and has been maintained since. In 1860 this society united with other denominations in building a union meeting-house, to be used by each. There is a Sunday-school at this place. The present number of members is forty-seven; total membership of the Methodist church in town, 243.

The Congregational Church.—This church was organized October 9, 1817, and consisted of fourteen members. Like most of the other pioneer churches in this part of the state it had no pastor or stated preaching for years, but succeeded in keeping up its organization and conducted the ordinances of the gospel in accordance with the rules of the denomination. In 1824 the number of members was twenty-seven; January 1, 1855, forty-four; May 1, 1861, forty-four; and in 1890 twenty-eight, representing twenty families. In 1828 they united with other denominations in building a house of worship, to be used alternately by each. In 1844 this society purchased the interests of the others and in the fall called Rev. L. S. French to preach to them. The following May he was installed their first pastor, and for sixteen years held this relation to the church. He has been the only resident pastor up to this time. * He died July 10, 1879, aged eighty-two years. Since 1861 the church has been supplied with preaching by different clergymen living out of town. The society has re-constructed its church, built a pretty parsonage, and secured the services of Rev. Wilmot M. Mayhew, of Whiting, Vt., who is to commence his labors at once. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

The Baptist Church.—The Freewill Baptist church was organized in West Franklin, February 12, 1832, by Rev. Leland Huntly, and consisted of twelve members. The church had no regular preaching previous to April 5, 1845, but was supplied by itinerant clergymen. At this date Rev. J. Coffrin was installed pastor. In 1861 there were forty-

two members. The society erected a church in 1859. The society still retains its church organization, but for the past two years there has been no regular preaching, there being simply quarterly meetings three times during the year.

The Catholic Church.—For quite a number of years there has been a church of this kind in town. There is a church edifice and quite a large congregation. There has never been any resident priest, the pulpit being supplied from other towns. At present a priest from Highgate officiates.

Town Representatives.—Samuel Peckham, 1794, 1796-97, 1801, 1804; Samuel Hubbard, 1795, 1798-1800, 1802, 1805, 1807-08, 1812-17, 1819-20; Salmon Warner, 1806; Samuel Peckham, jr., 1809-10; Hezekiah Weed, 1811; William Felton, 1818, 1824-26, 1829, 1831, 1834; Joshua Peckham, 1824; Reuben Towle, 1822-23; Geri Cushman, 1827-28; Philip S. Gates, 1830, 1832-33, 1843; Elisha Bascomb, 1835-36; Henry Bowman, 1837-38; Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1839-41, 1846; Dolphus Dewing, 1842; Isaac Warner, 1844; Peter Chase, 1845; 1847-49, not represented; Lathrop Marsh, 1850-51; John P. Olds, 1852; Solon Kinsman, 1853-54; Charles Felton, 1855; Vincent Horskin, 1856-57; Alonzo Green, 1858; John K. Whitney, 1859-60; Philo Horskin, 1861-62; John Colcord, 1863-64; W. C. Robie, 1865-66; Ai Pearson, 1867. (Commencement of biennial sessions.) J. D. Brown, 1868-69; Harvey Olmstead, 1870-71; George C. Briggs, 1872-73; John Webster, 1874-77; Carmi L. Marsh, 1878-79; Bartholomew Whitney, 1880-81; Chauncy Temple, 1882-83; Reuben Towle, 1884-85; A. H. Shedd, 1886-87; L. H. Felton, 1888-89; Edwin Prouty, 1890-91.

Town Clerks.—Ebenezer Sanderson, 1794; 1794 to 1802, no record; Samuel Peckham, 1802-04; Samuel Peckham, jr., 1804-12; Samuel Hubbard, 1812-27; Philip S. Gates, 1827-45; John Adams, 1845-51; Alonzo Green, 1851-53; Vincent Horskin, 1853-59; Alonzo Green, 1859-81; W. C. Robie, 1881, present incumbent.

County Officers.—Ebenezer Marvin, chief justice, 1796-1802, 1808; Jonathan H. Hubbard, assistant chief justice, 1845-47; Ebenezer Marvin, jr., state's attorney, 1807-08, 1812, 1815; Ebenezer Marvin, state's attorney, 1813; assistant judges: John K. Whitney, 1868-69; John P. Olds, 1872-73; E. H. Cleaveland, 1880-81.

State Senators.—Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1843-44, 1848; Alonzo Green, 1859-60; W. C. Robie, 1874-75; Edwin R. Bell, 1888-89.

Members of Constitutional Convention.—Samuel Hubbard, 1814; William Felton, 1822 and 1828; Orville Kempton, 1836; John J. Deavitt, 1843; Charles Felton, 1850.

Justices of the Peace, with Terms of Office.—J. H. Hubbard, twenty-five years; P. S. Gates, twenty-three years; Nahum Temple, twenty-two years; Peter Chase, nineteen years; John K. Whitney, fifteen years; Dolphus Dewing, twelve years; James Spaulding, E. H. Cleveland, James Randall, A. L. Galusha, Jonathan Towle, A. H. Shedd, Philo Horskin for quite lengthy terms.

Attorneys.—The attorneys who have practiced in town are Ebenezer Marvin, jr., J. J. Beardsley, ——— Basford, John J. Deavitt, J. E. Tenney, Romeo H. Start, and George W. Burleson. None reside in town at the present time.

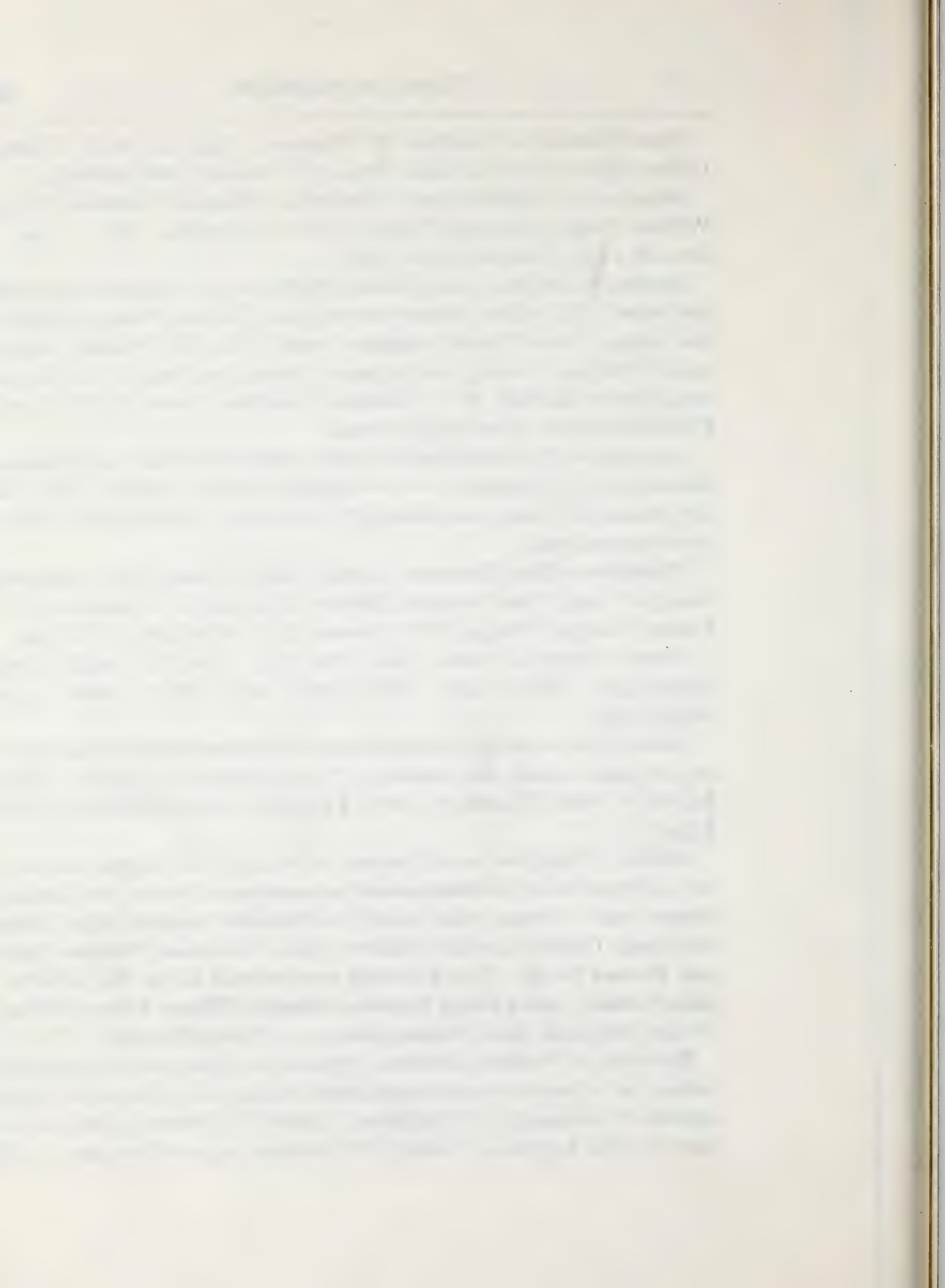
Physicians.—Drs. Ebenezer Marvin, Enoch Pomery, Geri Cushman, George S. Gale, Enos Pearson, Sheldon S. Searles, C. N. Burleson, E. J. Powers, George S. Briggs, M. H. Powers, R. E. Welch, and J. B. Hall.

Census.—1791, 46; 1800, 280; 1810, 714; 1820, 631; 1830, 1,129; 1840, 1,410; 1850, 1,647; 1860, 1,781; 1870, 1,612; 1880, 1,439; 1890, 1,300.

Grand List.—Owing to imperfections of the records the grand list of an early date cannot be obtained. The following is supplied: 1850, \$2,785.73; 1860, \$4,096.31; 1870, \$4,552.81; 1880, \$4,168.26; 1890, \$7,098.17.

Military History.—As will be seen in reading this chapter several of the early settlers of the town served at some period during the Revolutionary war. Among these were Col. Ebenezer Marvin, Major Leonard Keep, Captain Lemuel Roberts, James Stevenson, William Sisco, and Reuben Towle. The following men enlisted in the War of 1812: John Webster, Jabez Keep, Erasmus Osborne, William Felton, William Wright, Benjamin Sisco, Horace Gates, and Henry Bowman.

The town of Franklin furnished 130 men for the war of the great Rebellion, six of whom were commissioned officers, viz.: Romeo H. Start, captain of Company E, 3d Regiment; Orloff H. Whitney, captain Company H, 13th Regiment; George W. Burleson, captain Company C, 6th

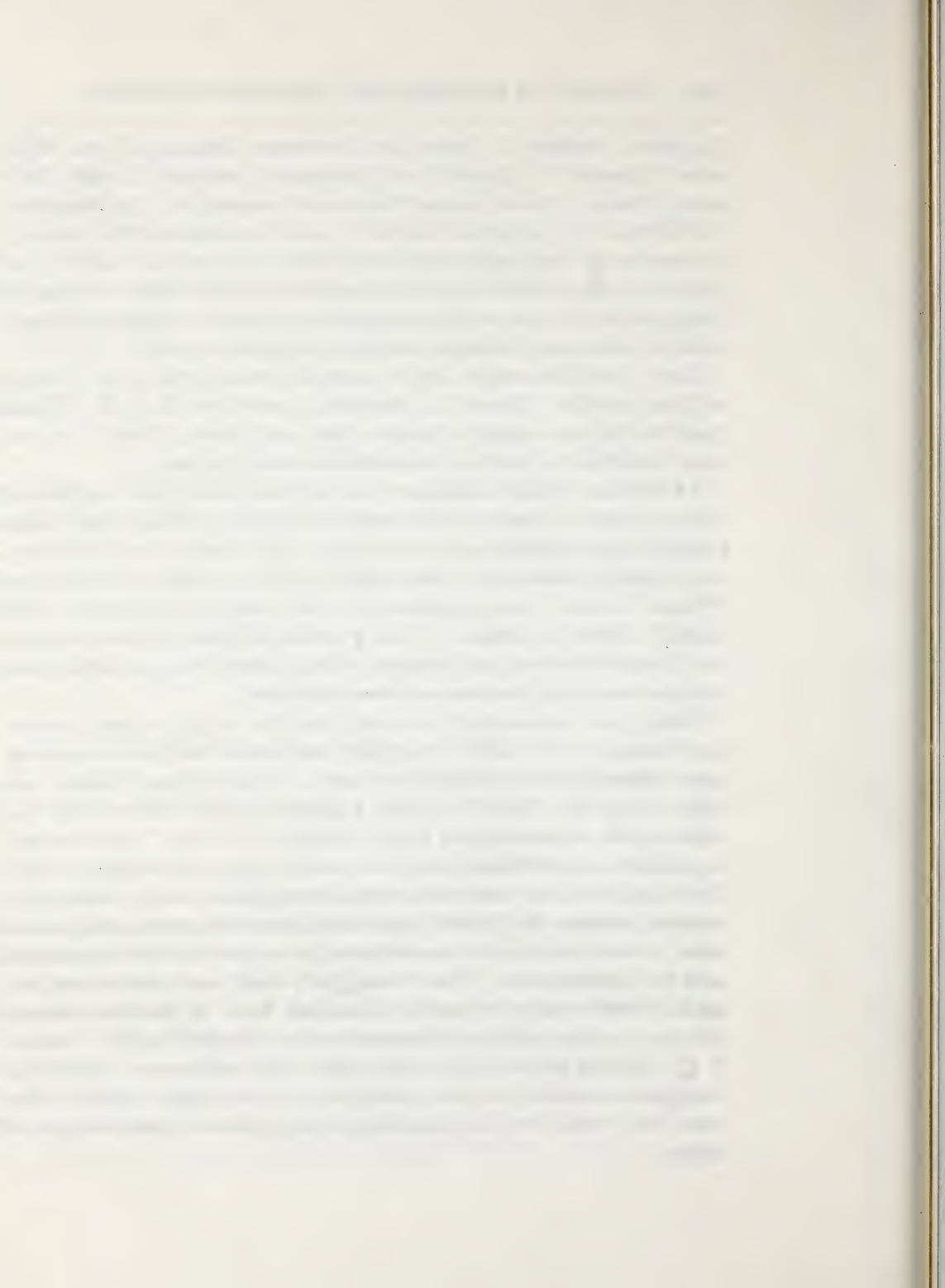


Regiment; Rodney C. Gates, first lieutenant Company F, 7th Regiment; Edward L. Hibbard, first lieutenant Company D, 13th Regiment; Carmi L. Marsh, second lieutenant Company K, 13th Regiment. Out of these 130, twenty-six lost their lives in the service of their country. In memory of these soldiers dead and living the town has caused to be placed in the town hall five large marbleized slate tablets, of beautiful design, with the names of the men, their rank, and the company and regiment to which they belonged inscribed in letters of gold.

Every year Decoration day is observed either at the Center village or East Franklin. There is a flourishing post of the G. A. R. Marsh Post, No. 80, was named in honor of the late Lathrop Marsh, who rendered excellent service as a town official during the war.

At the time of the Confederate raid as it was called, near the close of the war, when a company of marauders in passing through the county toward Canada robbed one of the banks in St. Albans, fired at persons, and created considerable disturbance on their route, a company of "Home Guards" was organized in this town for protection, with Carmi L. Marsh as captain. After guarding the line between the town and Canada for a time, and frequent drillings, there being no further hostile demonstration, the company was disbanded.

During and immediately preceding the War of 1812 a pretty extensive business in the line of smuggling was carried on by some adventurous citizens of this and adjoining towns. Many droves of cattle were taken across the "lines," on which a good price was realized, and numerous loads of merchandise found their way "this side," notwithstanding soldiers were stationed along the border to prevent the illegal traffic. This being the case there were, as may be supposed, many exciting adventures between the United States officials and the contraband dealers, some of which may still be remembered, as related by those acquainted with the circumstances. The "smuggler's road," as it was termed, extended from some point on the Missisquoi River in Sheldon through this town, on the east side of the pond, to the line adjoining St. Armand, P. Q. As this entire region at that time was a wilderness it aided the smugglers somewhat, but now and then they got caught, while at other times they would fool the officers by playing a double game and get off safely.



CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

THE town of Fairfield is centrally located in Franklin county, lying in latitude 44 degrees 49 minutes, and longitude 4 degrees 5 minutes east, and contains nearly sixty square miles, or 38,000 acres. The towns lying adjacent are Sheldon upon the north; a corner of Enosburgh and Bakersfield upon the east; on the south are Fletcher and Fairfax; and St. Albans and Swanton on the west.

The surface is very uneven, being broken by short ranges and spurs of hills and alternating valleys. The rocks are mainly *talose schist* in the eastern part of the town, dipping easterly at an angle of about seventy-five degrees, while in the western part they are *conglomerate*.

Here nature seems to have vied with herself in the lavishness of her charms. While the scenery is short of the sublime, and seldom grand, it is always beautiful and picturesque. It is well watered by numerous springs, and also by several streams, notably among which is Black Creek, which receives much of its tributary waters from Fletcher and Bakersfield, enters the town not far from the southeast corner, and flows northwesterly into Sheldon, where it falls into the Missisquoi River.

Fairfield River, having its source in Fletcher, sometimes rises to the majesty of a rushing river, and again retiring within its banks becomes a rippling streamlet. Flowing northerly it unites with Black Creek near the central part of the town. Dead Creek receives the sluggish water of Cedar Swamp in the west part of this town and the eastern point of St. Albans, flows northerly, uniting with the outlet of Fairfield pond, and takes an easterly course into Black Creek near St. Rocks. Among the beauties of this favored region is this miniature lake or pond already mentioned; the water is pure and clear, being mainly supplied by subterranean springs.* This pond is three miles long and nearly a mile in width.

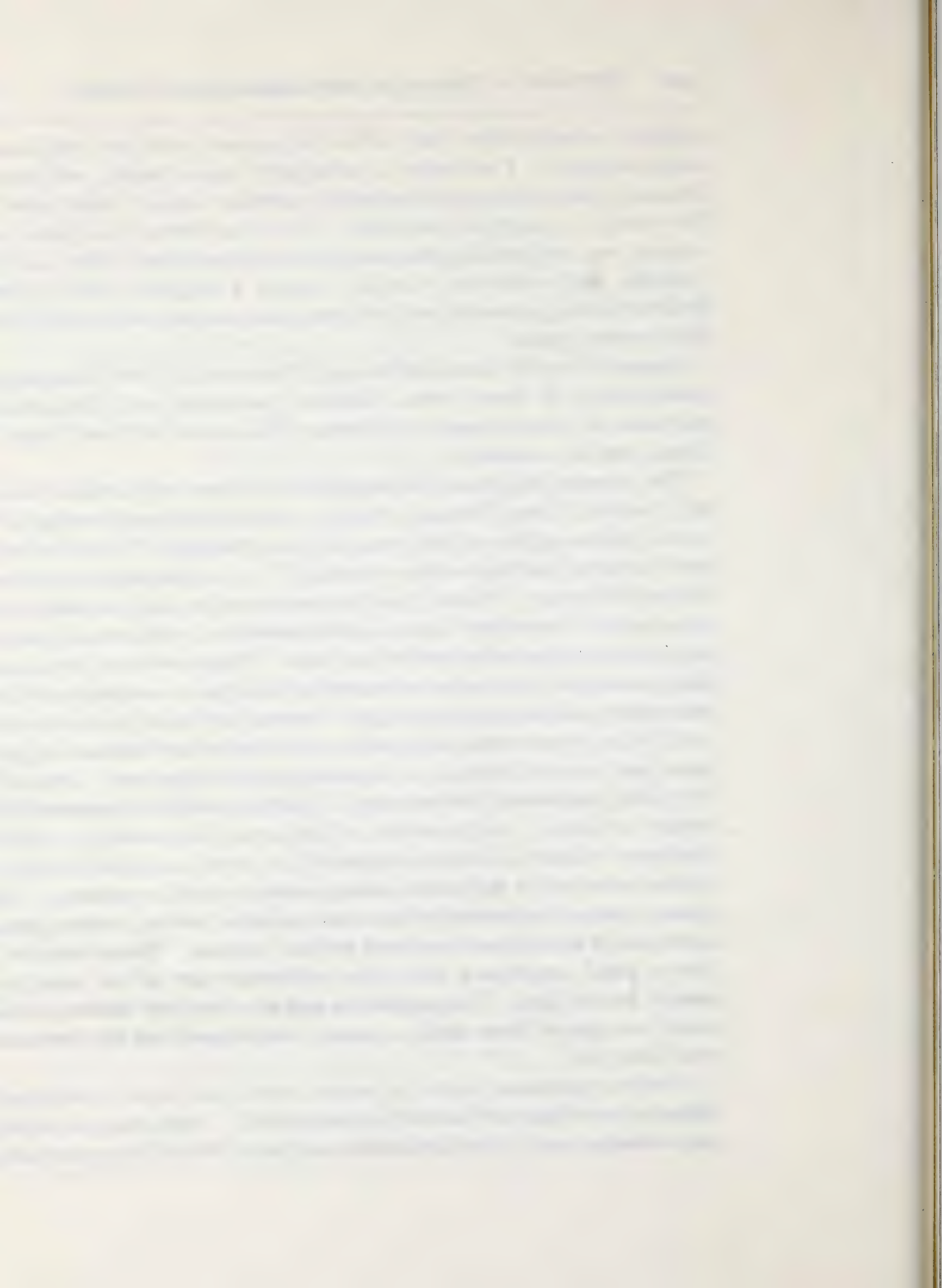
No minerals of importance are known to exist. The soil in the valleys is alluvial, and is especially adapted to the growth of grass and the

principal cereals of the North, while the uplands yield rich and abundant pasturage. The timber is principally maple, beech, and birch; hemlock, spruce, butternut, and other varieties abound, while cedar is the principal growth of the swamp. So far as known this town and vicinity was not probably the home of any of the Indian tribes, but it is tolerably well established that this was for a long time one of their favorite hunting-grounds, and that deer, bears, wolves, and beavers were their worthy game.

August 18, 1763, Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, made grants of three towns, Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, northeast of Lake Champlain, to Samuel Hungerford, of New Fairfield, Conn., and his associates.

The grantees held their first meeting at the house of Gershom Bradley, Fairfield, Conn., February 16, 1774. At an adjourned meeting held on the following day at the house of John Hubbell: "Voted, to proceed to survey and lay out the township." At a proprietors' meeting in April following: "Voted, that the committee for said township shall have power to agree with some suitable person to go and see said township, in order to see what sort of land it is." There seems to have been little business of importance transacted at subsequent meetings until the proprietors held their first meeting in Vermont, at Pawlet, in September, 1783, when it was voted to lay out one division of land containing 160 acres, and a second division of 100 acres to each proprietor. In April, 1789, the proprietors, then meeting in Fairfield, made arrangements for laying out roads. In September, of the same year, there was a third division of 50 acres, a fourth division of 140 acres, and a fifth division of four-acre lots in the cedar swamp made to each proprietor. The swamp lots were valuable for the cedar and other fencing timber, great quantities of which have been used for that purpose. There was also a "town plot" set off on a hill in the southwest part of the town, intended for city lots. The proprietors and all of the first settlers of the town have passed from earth, a century has elapsed, and the intended city is not yet.

The first permanent settler of whom there is any record was Joseph Wheeler, who came to Fairfield in March, 1787. Soon after, or during the following year, John Sunderland and John Mitchell were succeeded



by James Hawley, William Beaden, and Gabriel Sherwood as settlers from Huntington, Conn. ; Nathan and David Hoyt (Hoit) and Ebenezer Lobdell came from Bridgefield, John Leach and Samuel Roberts from New Fairfield, Conn.; Edmund Town and Joel Barber from Simsbury, Levi Wakeman from Norwalk, and Lucius Hall from New Milford. In 1789 New Fairfield, Conn., gave to the new settlement Hubbard Barlow, Andrew Bradley, and Clark Burlingame. Jabez Burr came from Reading, Conn. In 1790 Dimon Barlow, Samuel Gilbert, Samuel Hollister, and Jehiel Smith found a residence here. Joseph Soule, from Dover, N. Y., came early in 1791. He had a large family. His sons were Timothy, Isaac Newton, Salmon, Joseph, Hiram, and Harry, who also became residents of Fairfield and Fairfax.

The town was organized and town officers elected pursuant to the following notice :

"WHEREAS, Application hath been made to me the subscriber, by six good lawful Freholders, of the town of Fairfield, for the purpose of electing town officers.

"These are therefore to warn all the inhabitants of Fairfield, aforesaid, to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Wheeler, in sd Fairfield, on the 30th day of Instant March, to act on the following business, viz. :

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern sd meeting.

"2d. To choose a Town Clerk.

"3d. To choose a Selectman.

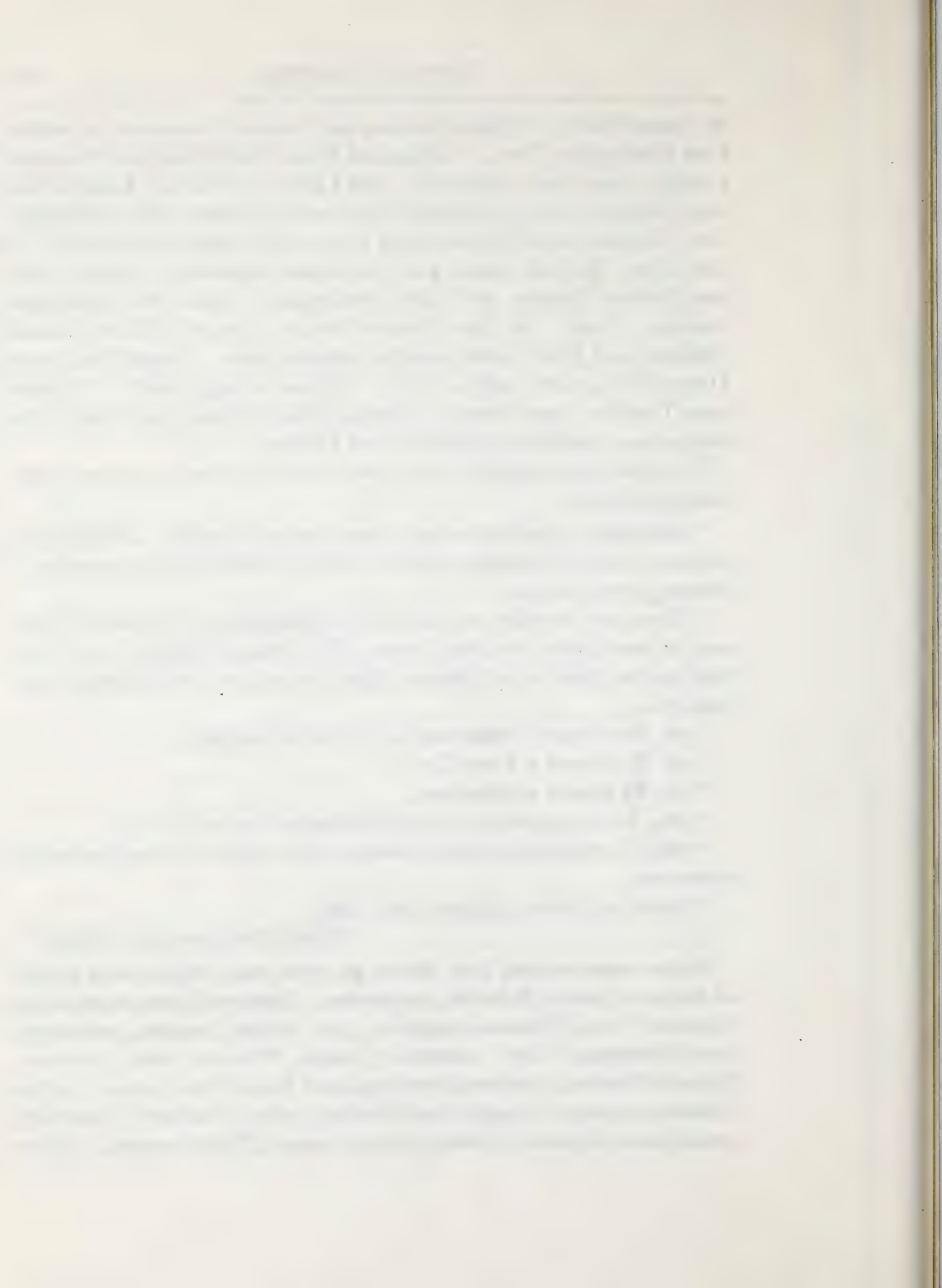
"4th. To choose all other town officers as the law directs.

"5th. To transact any other business that may be deemed necessary when met.

"Dated at Fairfield, March 13th, 1791.

"HUB'D BARLOW, Just. Peace."

At the town meeting held March 30, 1791, town officers were chosen as follows: Joseph Wheeler, moderator ; Edmund Town, town clerk ; Edmund Town, Thomas Northrop, and Ralph Gregory, selectmen ; Levi Wakeman, "first" constable ; Joseph Wheeler, town treasurer ; Salmon Wheeler, Abraham Northrop, and David Hoit, listers ; Nathan Lobdell, collector ; Joseph Soule, leather sealer ; Nathaniel Beardsley, grand juror ; Ebenezer Lobdell, pound-keeper ; Philo Gregory, "tythes-



man"; Isaac Hull, hayward; David Hoit, fence viewer; Ezekiel Beardsley, Wetmore Beardsley, and Barzillai Brown, surveyors of highways; Ralph Gregory, scaler of weights and measures.

The records show that these were duly sworn "as the law directs" and the harmony which pervaded this first town meeting found expression in the following enactment: "Voted, that swine being properly yoked and ringed may run at large."

The organization of the town, and the fact that the proprietors, as well as others, had already ascertained "what sort of land it is," were sufficient inducements to attract other settlers. In 1792 Isaac Luce, Reuben Crow, and Francis Story became residents. Other early settlers, some of whom may have come previous to 1792, were Bates Turner, Joseph D. Farnsworth, Whittemore Beardsley, John Chandler, Solomon Bingham, Benjamin Wooster, John Sturtevant, Dyer Sherwood, Morse Warner, Ezra Sherman, Sherwood Whitney, Nathan Lobdell, Ezekiel Bradley, Eli Sherman, Amos Thompson, Abraham Northrop, Bradley Davis, Samuel Barlow, Joab Smith, Ebenezer Barlow, Job Hurlburt, Samuel Payne, Isaac Wakeman, Noah Dimon, Ezra Sturges, Solomon Nelson, Abner Wright, Ezra Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Whittemore Beardsley, Nathan Gilbert, Nathaniel Beardsley, William Morse, Benjamin Kendrick, ——— Story, Andrew Kendrick, Martin Prince, Westover Barber, Orange Hall, Norman Barber, Benjamin Fairbanks, John Abbotts, Joseph Bowditch, and Jehiel Hull.

Fairfield as originally chartered contained 23,040 acres; but in 1792 the greater part of Smithfield was, by act of the legislature, annexed, thus giving the town its present dimensions, and making it the largest town in Franklin county. The town as thus constituted is regular in outline except that the west side is notched by the eastern extremities of St. Albans and Swanton, and the southwest corner extends in point to a corner of the town of Georgia.

The hardships and privations endured by the pioneer settlers of Fairfield stand in marked contrast with the comfort and conveniences of the present day. Searching out a wilderness home by traveling miles along a half-distinguishable trail, failing to reach the hut of some pioneer, and remaining over night where darkness and a clustering thicket gave the only shelter; again taking up the journey and finding all the



discouragements of the preceding day repeated, and finally locating in a hastily constructed hut which gave little of comfort and less of convenience; then disputing the possession of their rude dwellings and meagre fare with bears or other wild animals—all these were endured by the early settlers, and are but the background of a nearer view, where there are fine farms, and beautiful residences wherein are all the comforts and luxuries of life which convenience may demand or wealth may procure.

One or two instances of the scarcity of provisions will suffice to show what not a few endured. One of the Hoit families being destitute of food Mr. Hoit, hearing that a man who resided some thirty miles distant had wheat to sell, started on foot to obtain a supply; reaching his destination the owner of the wheat told him he had none to sell, but in consideration of such destitution would give him as much as he could carry. Venturing the burden of a bushel, and having it ground soon after starting, Mr. Hoit soon came to the relief of the hungry family.

Andrew Bradley settled in 1789, and planted corn for bread for his family during the coming winter, but it was damaged by frost and rendered almost worthless. Pinching want drove him to the necessity of leaving his wife and several small children while he sought some occupation by which he might procure something for their subsistence. During his continued absence the only food which his family could procure was this frost-bitten corn which they cut from the cob.

About this time Jabez Burr came to Fairfield, bringing his family to the house of one of the Hoits, where they remained one night. The next morning the two men started to find the lot upon which Burr was to locate. This was three or four miles from Hoit's. The lot was found with but little difficulty, and the two sturdy fellows immediately went to work to build a house; when night came the building was ready for occupancy; the men returned to Hoit's, and Burr and his family took possession the next morning. This dwelling contained parlors, dining-room, kitchen, dormitory, pantry, and scullery all in one. It was a wooden structure, of course, for Fairfield was then in the wooden age. The house was twelve feet square, built of split basswood logs, notched at the ends to insure stability and tightness of the walls, and about seven feet to the roof, which was constructed by using poles for the support of the outer roofing made of bark peeled from the logs



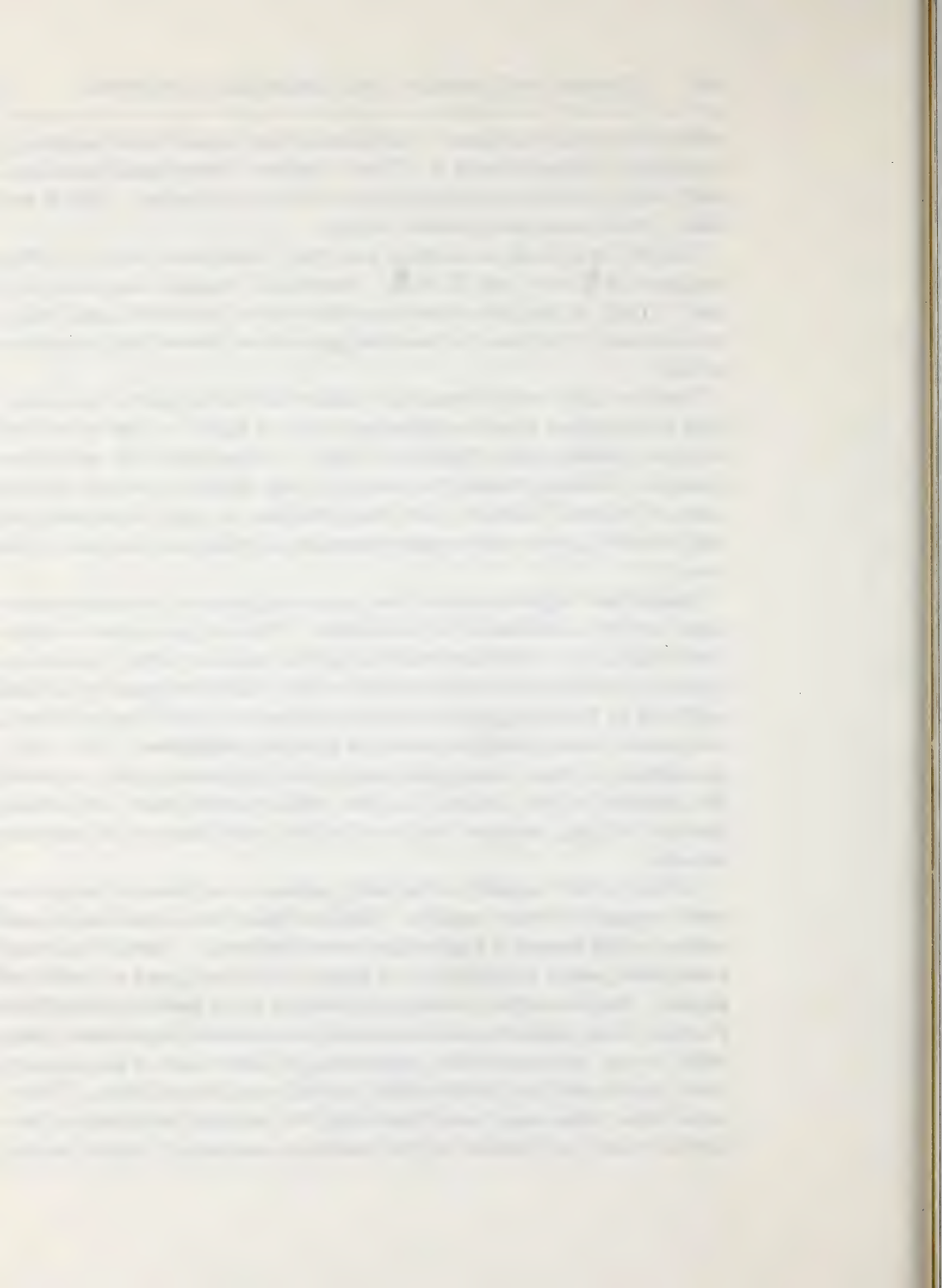
which constituted the sides. The doorway was closed, when necessary, by hanging a blanket over it. The "windows" were small holes covered with greased paper as soon as it could be afforded. This is not fancy; there were many similar houses.

The first child born in Fairfield was Polly Hoit (born July 14, 1788), daughter of David and E. Hoit. Smithfield Beaden was born August 1, 1789, in the part of the town then called Smithfield, and being the first male child born in town the proprietors granted him 100 acres of land.

That the early settlers could not undertake the support of non-resident poor appears from the following, which is found in the records of the town meeting held March 10, 1795: "Voted, that the selectmen prosecute William Beaden for bringing and leaving a woman by the name of Hannah Hollister, with four children, at John Sunderlin's, in said Fairfield, and to take speedy measures for their removal out of this town."

Steady and vigorous use of the axe soon produced changes which improved the condition of the inhabitants. Forests gave place to cultivated fields, saw-mills were built along the streams, better houses appeared, grist-mills received the custom which had before gone by ox-sled and boat to Plattsburgh, and the manufacture of potash, sugar, starch, and leather were among the new and growing industries. New roads, in addition to those already laid out by the proprietors, early received the attention of the citizens, and the division of the town into school districts in 1795, prepared the way for the establishment of common schools.

Although the majority of the early settlers were farmers not a few were engaged in other pursuits. Salmon Soule was a blacksmith, and was especially expert in forging and tempering axes. Joseph Soule was a carpenter, and a manufacturer of starch and potash, and a distiller of liquors. Nathan Gilbert came to Fairfield in 1798, built a grist-mill on Fairfield River, where he did a successful business until September, 1804, when he was drowned while endeavoring to save some of his property from destruction by a freshet which carried away his mill-dam. Rensselaer Read, who came from Cambridge, Vt., in 1808, built the first tannery in town, and carried on the business successfully about twenty



years, and was then succeeded by his son, Charles R. About 1818 Jesse Bush engaged in cloth-dressing and the manufacture of lumber, and subsequently in coopering.

There seems to have been but little business transacted at the proprietors' meetings subsequent to 1800, and the proprietorship was probably ended a few years later. When any of the proprietors' rights were sold for taxes a whole right usually sold for £13, 10s., and ninety acres for £1, 8s., 6d.

Owners of animals made a public record of the ear-marks by which ownership was established. The following are taken from the town records, the names being omitted: "Round hole through both ears"; "ketch upper side right ear and round hole through left"; "two half-pennys upper side left ear"; "slit end of both ears"; "two ketches under side right ear"; "swallow fork right ear and two nicks under side the same"; "two ketches upper side left ear"; "a crop and half-crop on the right ear"; "sloping crop under side each ear."

Schools.—At a town meeting held March 10, 1795, Wetmore Beardsley, Joseph Wheeler, Josiah Briggs, Bates Turner, Joseph Soule, Hubbard Barlow, and Joel Barber were chosen a committee to divide the town into school districts. At an adjourned meeting held in May following the committee reported the division of the town into ten districts, and the trustees of the respective districts were elected: District No. 1, Samuel P. Hull; No. 2, Jonah Briggs; No. 3, Jabez Burr; No. 4, Hubbard Barlow; No. 5, Andrew Bradley; No. 6, Edmund Town; No. 7, Joseph Soule; No. 8, Ralph Gregory; No. 9, Nathan Kingsley; and No. 10, John Mitchell. The first district school taught in town was by Joshua Miller in 1797.

Alterations were made in the boundaries of the districts from time to time, and five new districts formed prior to 1814. In 1828 there were reported 785 pupils in the several districts. The reports of 1830 gave the number of pupils as 855, and in 1842 the number had increased to 900. There are (1890) twenty districts having a school-house in each, and parts of four other districts having the houses in other towns. The change from town to county supervision, although not entirely satisfactory, seems to have been productive of good.

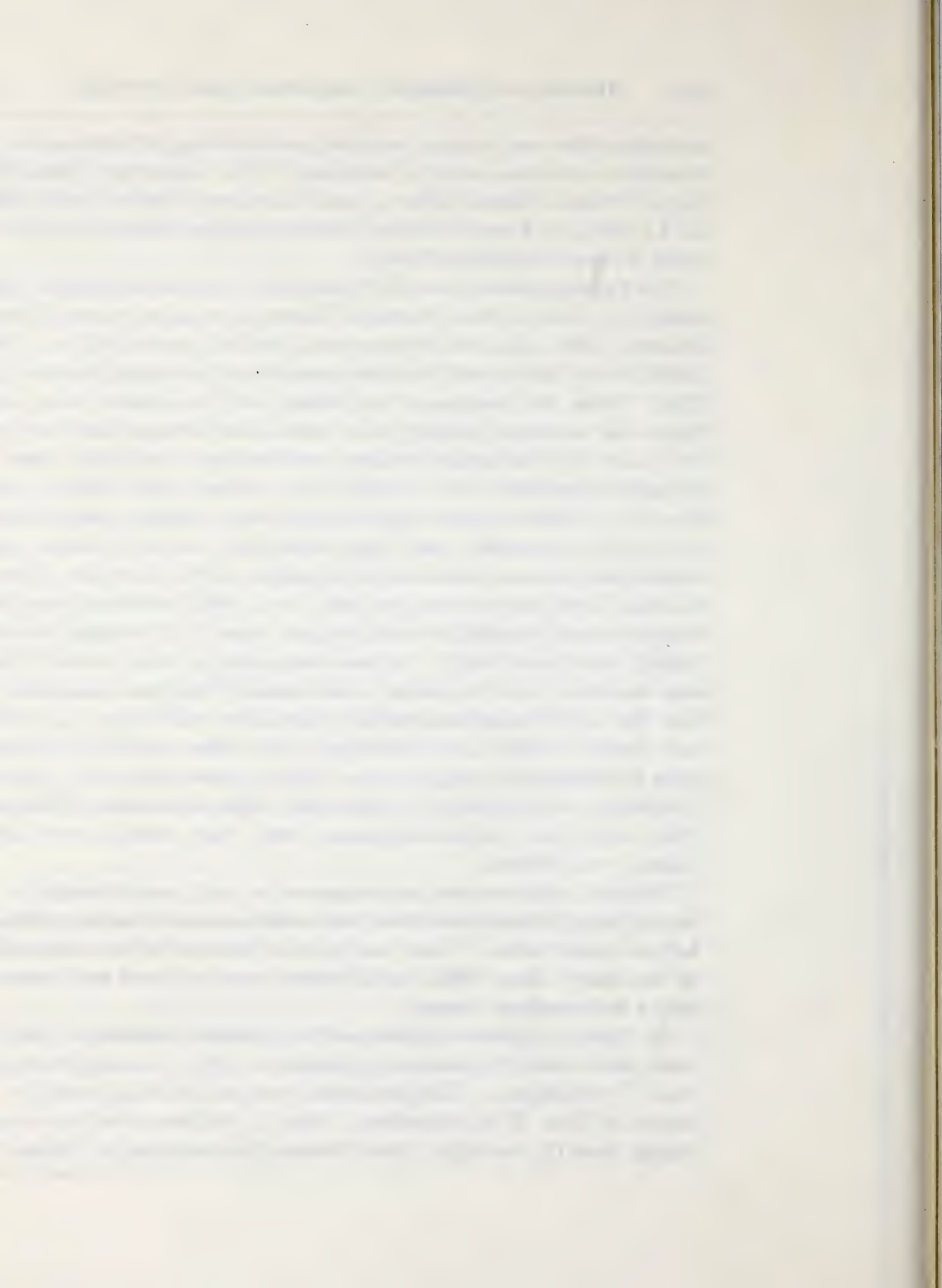
Among those who have been successful in passing the more rigid ex-

amination than was formerly required, and are doing efficient service as teachers in this town, may be mentioned F. E. Sornborger, Frank McIntyre, Misses C. Maude Gilbert, Jennie Carpenter, Frankie Leach, Minnie La Deux, A. Farrand Elkins, Gertrude Sturges, Hannah Cochrane, Mary Rooney, and Nellie Farley.

The Congregational Church of Fairfield Center was organized September 22, 1800, by Rev. Nathaniel Turner, a missionary from Massachusetts. Rev. Benjamin Wooster was installed pastor July 24, 1805, and faithfully labored with his chosen people until his death, February 18, 1840. When he commenced his labors with the church there were thirty-four members; seventy more were added between that time and 1813, and fifty-five others became members prior to 1840. Rev. T. Reynolds succeeded Mr. Wooster and preached until March, 1842. Rev. A. J. Samson came soon after and was installed pastor February 15, 1843, remaining until 1849, when Rev. Calvin C. Adams commenced his pastorate, which ended September, 1856. Rev. James Buckingham was hired from year to year until June, 1863; the church was then without stated preaching for nearly a year, when C. J. Cornings was employed until April, 1867. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Wilde, who remained until his death. Rev. Daniel Wilde was succeeded by Rev. Mr. O'Neil, who preached for a time, after which Revs. C. P. Watson, Josiah Kidder, C. H. Coolidge, O. G. Baker, and R. D. Metcalf were the officiating clergymen, the last of whom closed his labors in connection with the church in September, 1890, on account of ill health. This society had no meeting-house until 1840, when a neat brick building was erected.

The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1818, and although the efforts in behalf of such work have had varied success it has been efficient help in church work. There was quite an increase in the membership of the church about 1864, but in consequence of death and removals only a few members remain.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—The Catholic families of Fairfield were first visited by missionary priests in 1830. Among these was Rev. Y. O'Callighan. The first church was built in 1847 under the direction of Rev. G. A. Hamilton. Rev. J. McGowan had missionary charge from 1850 to 1855. Rev. Thomas Riordan from St. Albans had



charge until 1858, when he located at Fairfield as resident pastor, continuing his labors until his death, October, 1861. The church was then attended by Rev. L. Cam from Swanton until December, 1862. Rev. J. M. Dugsee was then placed in charge of the parish, remaining until June, 1864, and was then succeeded by Rev. G. N. Casey, who remained until October, 1868. Rev. M. McAuley's pastorate continued from 1868 to October, 1879. The parish was then in temporary charge of Father J. S. Michaud, of Burlington, until October, 1880. Rev. A. J. Glynn was then resident pastor until October, 1881, when there was a vacancy until January 1, 1882, at which time Rev. Francis Yoinec took charge, remaining until January, 1884. Rev. P. M. McKenna has been resident pastor from January, 1884, until the present. The new church was built in 1872 by Rev. M. McAuley; it is said to have cost \$25,000. The parish contains 180 families, numbering nearly 1,000 people. About \$300 was expended in 1889 in repairing and decorating the church edifice.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—This church was organized by Rev. Russell Catlin, of Connecticut, in June, 1803. Nathan Lobdell and Hubbard Barlow were elected wardens, and Maj. Bradley Barlow, clerk. Barzillai Buckley was the first rector in the parish, closing his labors in 1806. In 1808-09 Rev. Charles Stewart, of St. Armand, C. E., and the Rev. Abraham Bronson, of Arlington, officiated occasionally. Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw spent a few months here during 1812-13, and Rev. Parker Adams a few Sundays in 1813. The State Convention of the church met at Fairfield, June 22, 1814, giving the church new zeal, which resulted in the confirmation of thirty persons, by Bishop Griswold, and the building of a church edifice in 1815. The church was consecrated September 20, 1818, by Bishop Griswold; Rev. Stephen Beach, who commenced his labors some time previously, was installed rector, and forty-seven persons were confirmed the same day. In 1822 Rev. Stephen Beach left the parish and Rev. Elijah Brainard officiated occasionally until July, 1823. Rev. Nathan B. Burgess preached a few months, after which there were no regular services until 1826, when Rev. Moore Bingham took charge of the parish until 1828. He was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Hard in 1829, who resigned the charge in 1831. January 23, 1833, the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, bishop of Vermont, confirmed



five persons. Rev. John T. Sabine officiated about one year. November, 1838, Rev. John A. Spooner was chosen rector, laboring until 1840. Rev. E. H. Sayles then took charge of the parish and remained until 1843. The following year Rev. Edward F. Putnam succeeded, remaining until 1847. January 1st Rev. Richard T. Caddle took charge and continued for one year. Rev. John A. Fitch officiated half of the time from August, 1853, until the following spring. Rev. E. H. Sayles returned in 1856 and remained until 1860, when services were suspended in the church and held in the north part of the town in a school-house. July 7, 1861, Rev. Francis W. Smith began to preach in the church, and continued in charge of the parish until December, 1866. A new church was erected in place of the old one in 1864, was opened for public service January 1, 1865, and was consecrated by Bishop Bissell, August 31, 1868.

Other church organizations have had places of worship, one at North Fairfield, formerly occupied by Baptists and afterwards by Adventists and Methodists; and one at East Fairfield, where there was a church erected in 1866 by the combined efforts of Methodists and Universalists.

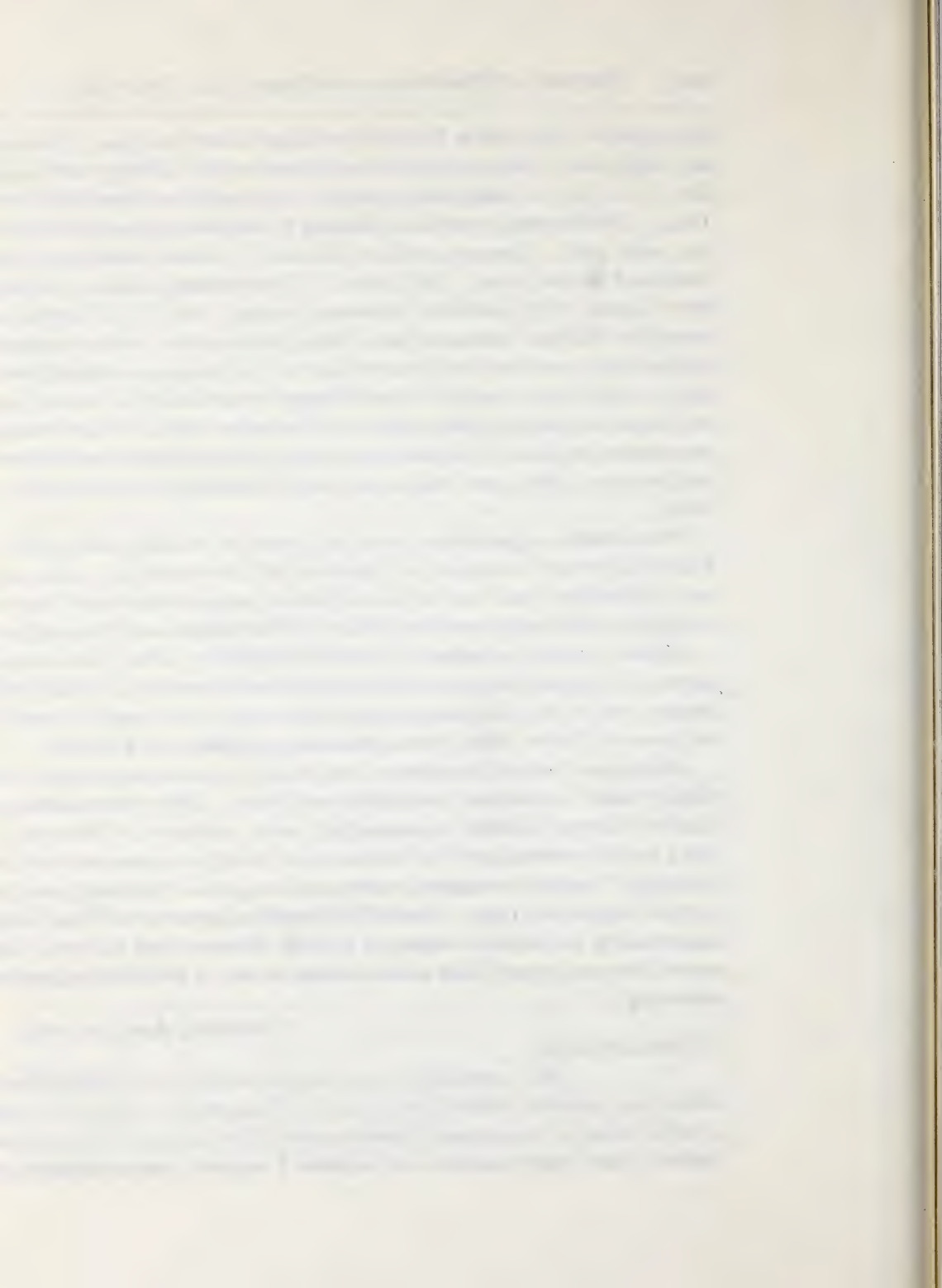
William Arthur preached at North Fairfield for a few years subsequent to 1829, and during his pastorate his son, Chester A. Arthur, who became one of the chief magistrates of our nation, was born and named in honor of Chester Abel, then a prominent physician of Fairfield.

Military.—Fairfield has always been loyal to our country's cause, sacrificing much for national perpetuity and honor. Fifty-five volunteers, Captain George Kimball commanding, were stationed at Swanton in 1813 for the protection of the frontier, and nearly as many more under Benjamin Wooster, as captain, volunteered to go to Plattsburgh on the 11th of September, 1814. Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York, appreciating the heroic conduct of Captain Wooster and his men, presented him an elegant Bible and inscribed on one of the blank pages the following:

"ALBANY, April 21, 1815.

"REVEREND SIR:

" . . . As a memorial of my veneration for your distinguished, noble, and patriotic conduct on the 11th of September, 1814, and of my grateful sense of the eminent benefits which the State and Union have derived from your example and exploits, I request your acceptance of



this sacred Volume ; and, by you, to convey to your brave associates the assurance of my high estimation of their patriotism and signal services.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

"To the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont."

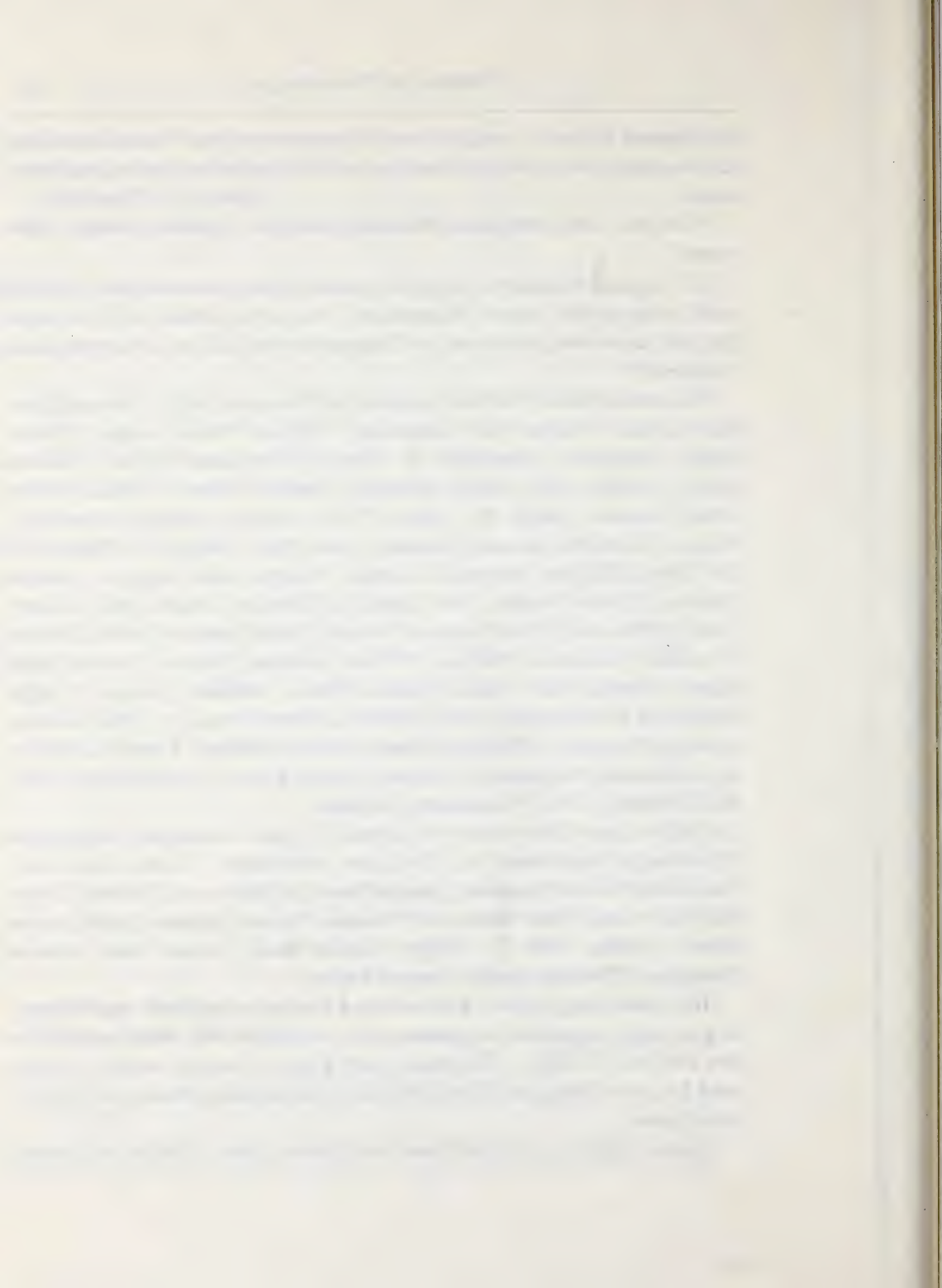
In Captain Wooster's reply he assured the governor that "should such a day as the 11th of September, 1814, ever return while we have life, the same men, nay more, will appear in the field as volunteers from Fairfield."

Volunteers from Fairfield stationed at Swanton, 1813: George Kimball, captain; Aaron Burr, lieutenant; William Felton, ensign; Daniel Morse, sergeant; Benjamin H. Farmer, Benjamin Ayers, Thomas Potter, Joseph Ladd, James Johnson, Reuben Brown, William Ovitt, Abel Johnson, Joseph M. Potter, Warren Chafy, Jeremiah Meachum, Warren Danforth, Samuel Johnson, Allen Pratt, Samuel W. Morris, Eli W. Bush, Philitus Sweetland, Samuel Hedge, Isaac Bigelow, Simeon Darling, Hiram Fassett, Asa Ladd, jr., Zebulon Leach, John Follett, John B. Mitchell, Wait Hopkins, Samuel Alford, Samuel Corliss, Brinton Freeman, Nehemiah Phillips, William Sanders, Thomas Martin, Jabez Keep, Thomas Hall, David Jewett, David Mitchell, Joseph Wright, Nathaniel B. Beardsley, Abial Hibbard, James Stone, jr., John Johnson, George Peckham, Matthew Beach, John Bradley, James Converse, L. Lockwood, Benjamin F. Barnes, Lyman Leach, John Sheldon, Hubbell Mitchell, Eli G. Hemenway, privates.

Only a part of the names of Captain Wooster's company engaged at Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814, are obtainable. Those found are: Benjamin Wooster, captain; Joseph Soule, O. Sherwood, Luther Wright, Eli Sherwood, Elias Sherwood, Thomas Taylor, Salmon Soule, Aaron Burr, J. Soule, John P. Wright, Daniel Read, Anson Buck, Zotman Sherwood, Timothy Soule, Samuel Payne.

In a preceding chapter will be found the roll of enlisted men belonging to their respective regiments and companies who were engaged in the civil war of 1861. The town paid \$325 as bounty money in 1863 and \$1,000 in 1864, and furnished four commissioned officers and 193 enlisted men.

Town Clerks of Fairfield and the Date of their Election.—Edmund



Town, 1791; J. D. Farnsworth, 1801; Benjamin Wooster, 1813; J. D. Farnsworth, 1814; Joseph Soule, 1824; A. G. Soule, 1864; W. H. Fairchild, 1864.

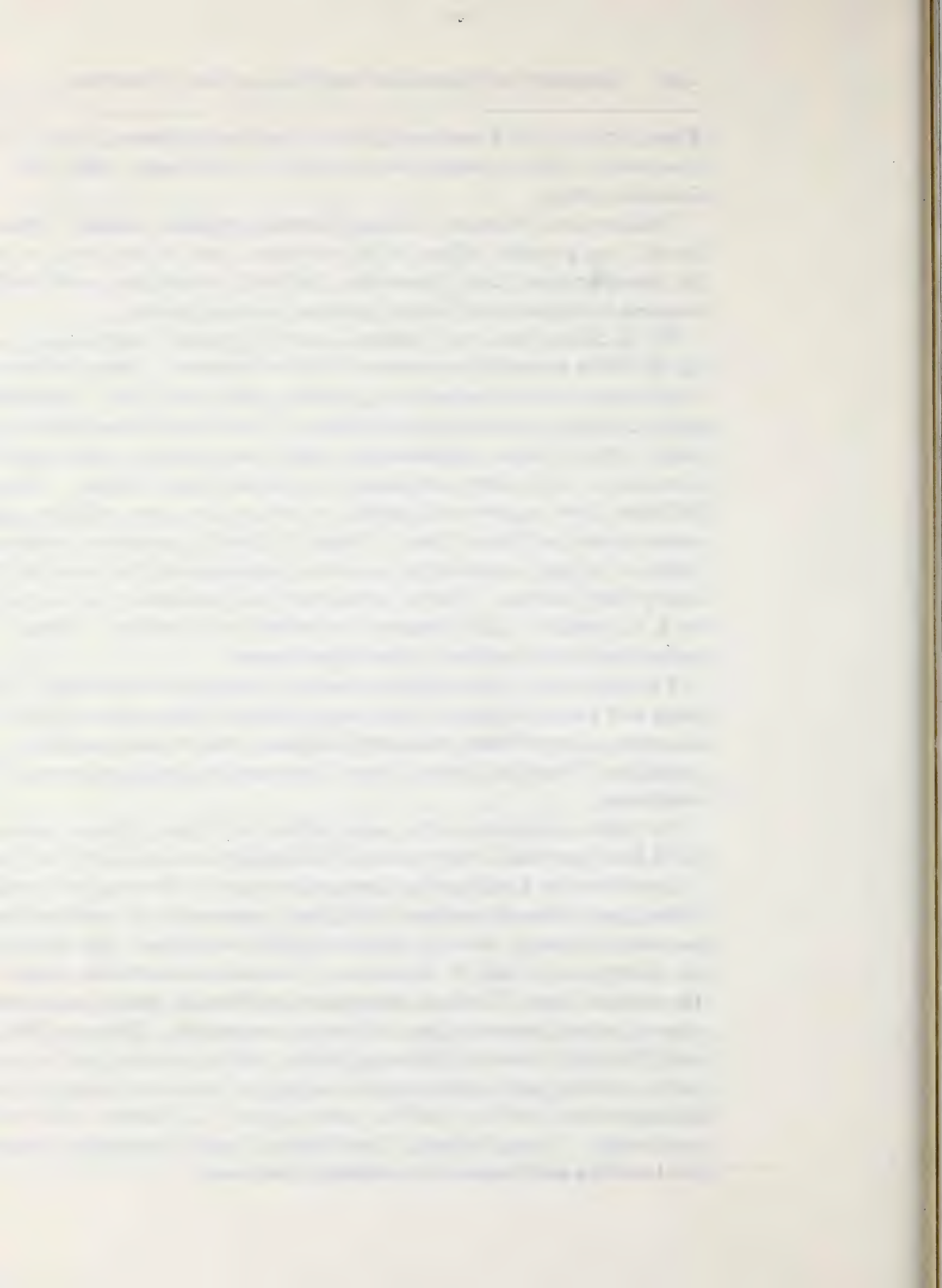
Villages and Hamlets.—East Fairfield, originally called "Puddle Dock," is a growing village in the southeast part of the town, on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, which does considerable business in shipments of butter, potatoes, and live stock.

W. S. Soule has a well stocked store of general merchandise, and H. M. Wells successfully conducts a similar business. There are several other houses doing business in groceries, flour, feed, etc. The Isham block contains a hall and several offices. The Isham House is the only hotel. R. S. Read manufactures lumber and shingles, and supplies Connecticut and other manufactories with hardwood lumber. Burton & Rodee have a grist-mill, which, as well as the saw-mill, has good water-power on Black Creek. Oscar J. Merrill operates a creamery, which is in part supplied by two other separators in the town; he has nearly forty patrons. Marble monuments and headstones are furnished by J. C. Pringle. E. B. Sturges has coffins and furniture. There is a union church and a school of two departments.

Fairfield Center, beautiful for situation, is near the central part of the town and Fairfield River; it has Congregational, Episcopal, and Catholic churches, a town house and school building, two stores, postoffice, one hotel (the "Franklin County House"), saw and feed-mill, and several fine residences.

St. Rocks is a hamlet on the outlet of Fairfield Pond; it has a creamery, H. N. Burr's saw-mill, a wagon shop, blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings.

East from St. Rocks and in the northern part of the town is Pumpkin Village, which is not a village at all, but a community of intelligent and successful farmers, among whom may be mentioned the venerable H. Morey and Hollis N. Sherwood. Towards the northeast corner of the town is North Fairfield, abbreviated to Norfolk, which has a union church, school, cemetery, and a farming community. Between Norfolk and Fairfield Center is Shenang, having both a location and a name. In the eastern part farmers obtain a supply of seed-corn when the crop fails elsewhere, and they call the place Egypt. L. Newton is the modern Joseph. Young Ireland, "Lost Nations," and "Across the Swamp" are localities well known to residents of the town.



CHAPTER XXVI.

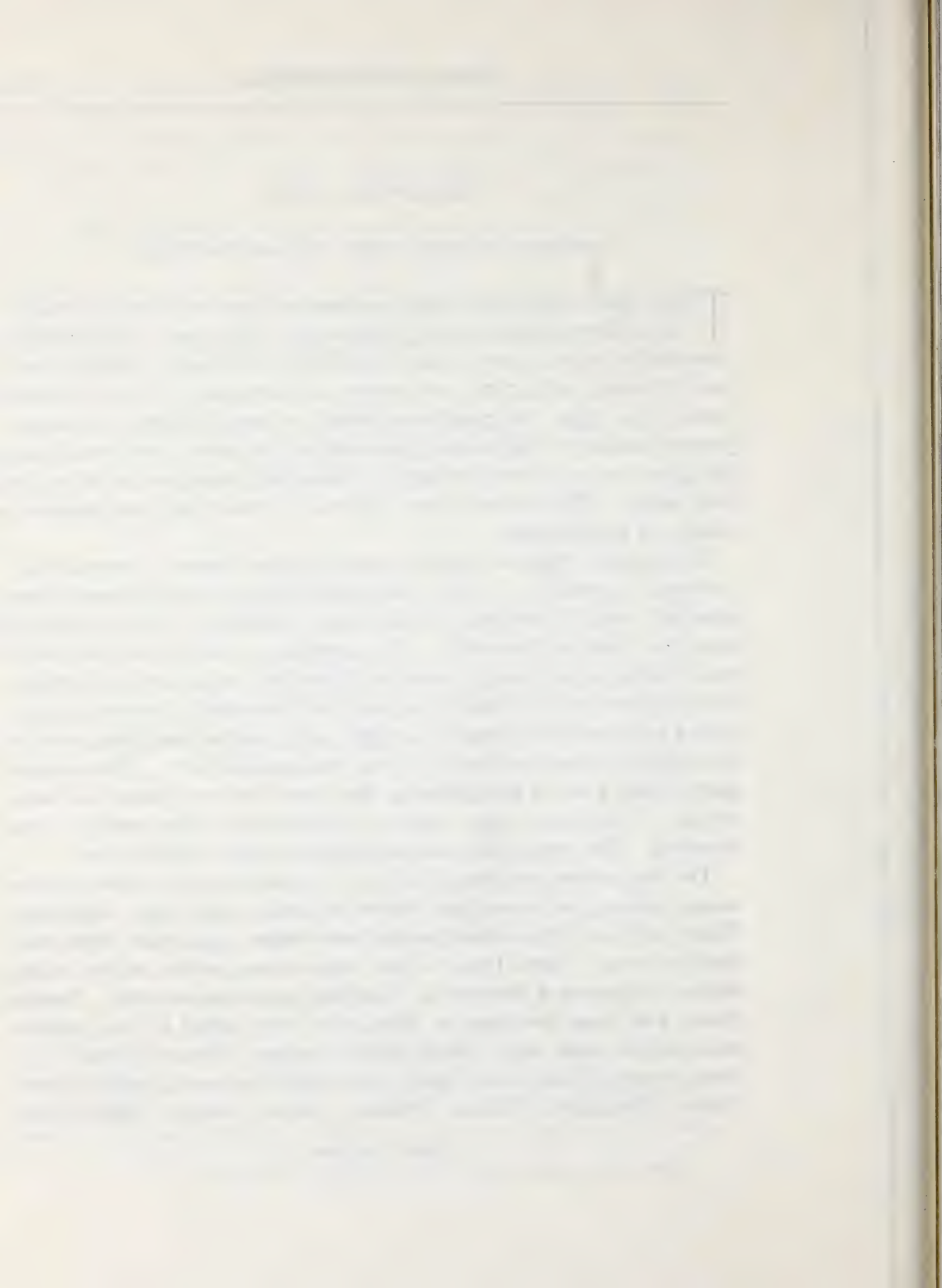
HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BAKERSFIELD.¹

THIS town is situated in the southeastern part of Franklin county. It is fifteen miles from St. Albans, the county seat. It originally consisted of 10,000 acres of land, granted by the state to Luke Knowlton, February 28, 1787, and known as Knowlton's Gore or Grant. January 24, 1791, this grant was deeded to Joseph Baker. At an adjourned session of the General Assembly of the state it was voted that this grant be called and known as Bakersfield, after Joseph Baker, the first settler. The secretary was ordered to make out and execute a charter of incorporation.

October 29, 1794, an act was passed by the General Assembly appointing a committee to alter the lines of several towns, among those specified being Bakersfield, Fairfield, and Smithfield. The last named town laid west of Bakersfield. In accordance with this act Smithfield was divided, a part being joined to Bakersfield and a part to Fairfield; also that portion of Fairfield lying south of Bakersfield Common was annexed to Bakersfield, October 31, 1798, and a tract of land lying north of Bakersfield, known as Knight's Gore, was annexed to it. Afterwards a part of this gore, in straightening the town line, was joined to Enosburgh. October 25, 1799, a part of Coit's Gore on the southeast was annexed. The area of the town at present is about 24,000 acres.

The first settler was Joseph Baker. It is not known in what year he came to town, but some time before he took a deed from Knowlton. There were only three other families here before 1794, when three other families came. From 1794 to 1800 others came, so that at the taking of the first census of the town in 1800 the population was 222. Among those who came previous to 1800, who were active in the business affairs of the town, were Joseph Baker, Stephen Maynard, Jonas Brigham, Jeremiah Pratt, Luke Potter, Jonathan Farnsworth, Joshua Barnes, Oliver Houghton, William Perkins, Joseph Barrett, Moses Start,

¹ By O. G. Start.



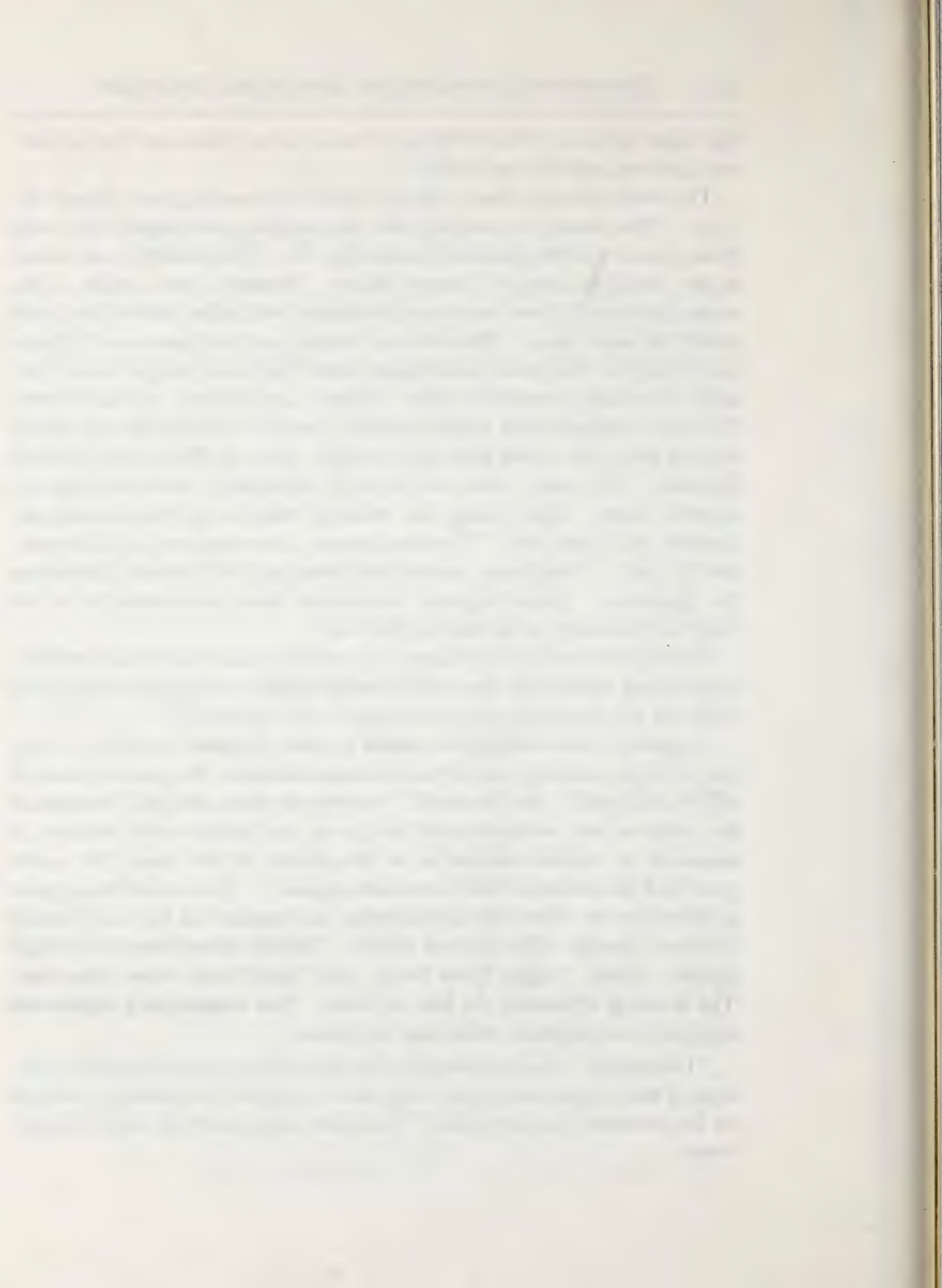
Ephraim Maynard, Uriah Brigham, Amos Cutler, Solomon Davis, Samuel Cochran, and Aaron Smith.

The town was organized and the first town meeting held March 30, 1795. The notice or warning for the meeting was signed by Jonas Fisk, a justice of the peace of Cambridge, Vt. This meeting was called at the dwelling house of Joseph Baker. Meetings were called at the same place until there was a school-house built, after which they were called to meet there. The officers elected at this time were: Town clerk, Stephen Maynard; selectmen, Jonas Brigham, Joseph Baker, Stephen Maynard; constable, Amos Cutler; hay warden, Jeremiah Pratt. The only business done at this meeting, besides electing officers, was to vote to keep the swine shut up from the 20th of May to the 20th of October. The same vote was taken at subsequent town meetings for several years. After doing the business mentioned the meeting adjourned to a fixed day. The first freeman's meeting was held September 6, 1796. Votes were cast at this meeting for Thomas Chittenden for governor. Jonas Brigham was elected town representative to the General Assembly to be held at Rutland.

During the time the embargo law was in force there was considerable feeling against the law and its enforcement, and against the deputy collector for this town, as will be seen by the following:

A special town meeting was called to meet October 12, 1813. Article 2d of the warning was to take into consideration the peculiar state of affairs both public and domestic, "as regards the rights and interests of the citizens and inhabitants of this town, and adopt such measure or measures in relation thereto as in the opinion of this town the public good and the interest of the town shall require." It was voted to appoint a committee to take into consideration the conduct of Captain Samuel Cochran, deputy collector, and report. Colonel Silas Hazeltine, Joseph Barrett, David Wright, Dana Bailey, and John Dunn were appointed. The meeting adjourned for half an hour. The committee's report was accepted and adopted, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen: Your committee have taken into consideration the business of their appointment, and beg leave to submit the following address to be presented to Cornelius P. Van Ness, as a result of their deliberations:



"Sir: The inhabitants of Bakersfield, duly convened in town meeting, wish for the indulgence respectfully to represent to you, that whereas Captain Samuel Cockran is said to be a deputy collector under you, and it is generally received by the people to be a serious evil, And extremely improper that the said Samuel Cockran should hold the office. It is an evil because the said Samuel Cockran is considered a man wanting in candor, truth, honor, and honesty, and it is improper as he often wantonly stops travelers on whom no suspicion of violating the law can rest, and treats some with great violence, and threatens their lives with arm in his hands in the day-time, when considered lawfully pursuing their business, and in the night patrols our streets and roads, and lurks about our dwelling houses and other buildings, with deadly weapons, to the great disturbance of the peace and quiet of the people, and to the injury and disgrace of the country—much of which appears evidently to have been done under the influence of prejudice, and from partial and base motives. In short we consider the said Samuel Cockran as the most unfit and unqualified person for this office that can be selected. For these reasons we have full assurance from your high sense of honor, your candor, your moderation, and your ardent desire to protect the just rights of individuals, to promote in the best manner the peace and tranquility of the people, and to do equal and impartial justice to every class of citizens, that you will have the goodness to remove the said Samuel Cockran from the said office, and appoint some suitable person to be intrusted with the said office. In compliance, Sir, with this request, you will fulfill the just expectations of your fellow citizens.

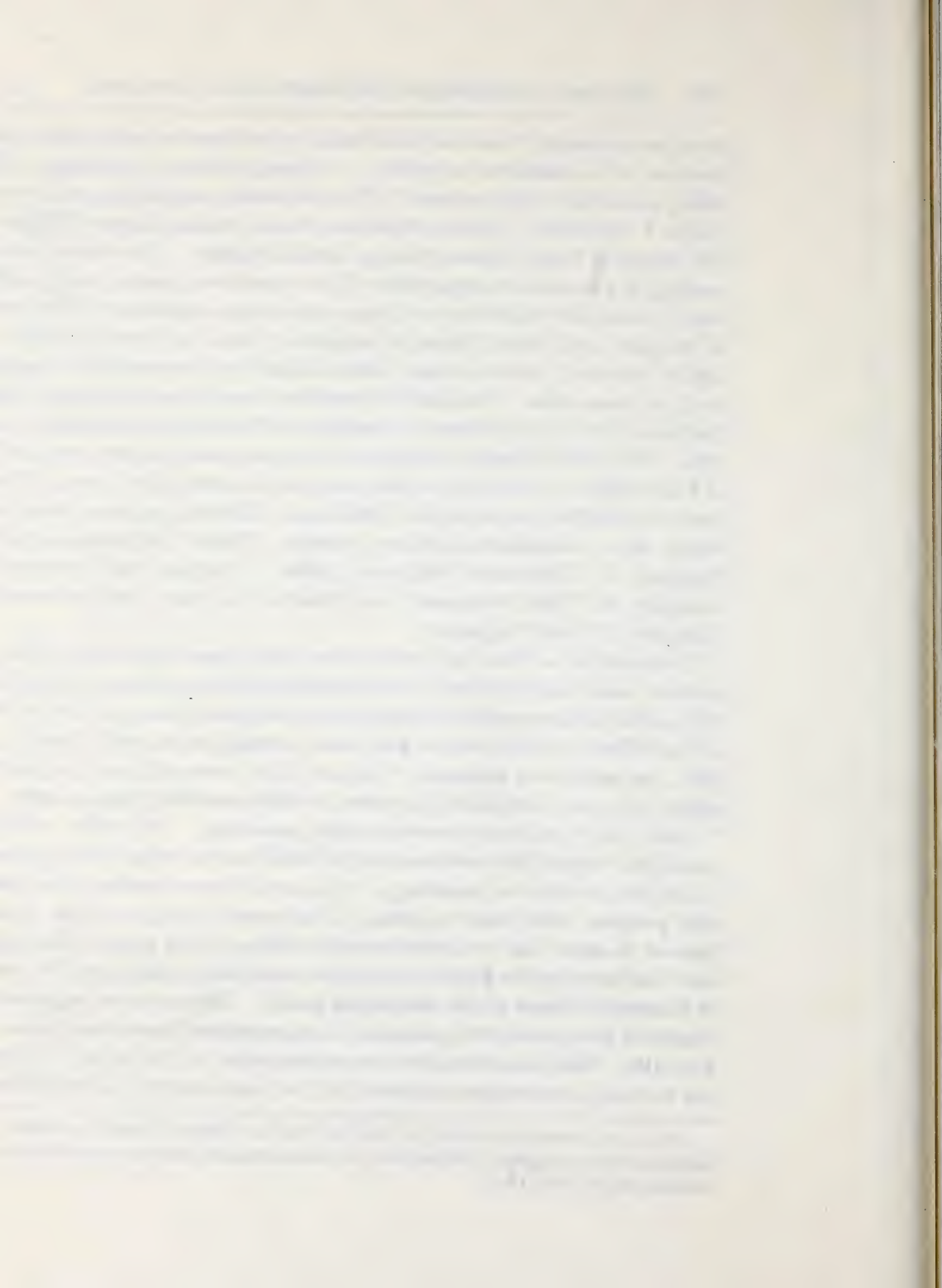
"Voted, that the address be signed by the Moderator of the meeting, and the Town Clerk."

The action of the town in regard to the War of 1812-15 will be seen in the following copy of the record of a town meeting held September 12, 1812. Article 2d of the warning was to "take into consideration the exposed situation of this town, on account of the present state of war with the inhabitants of the province of Canada, and to consult and adopt such measure or measures for the benefit and defence of this town as may be thought best calculated for the purpose aforesaid." After considering this article it was voted that every person who would provide himself with a good firearm should be furnished with one-fourth pound of powder, balls and

flints proportionate, from the town stock, to be done by and under the direction of a committee of safety. "Voted, to have a Committee of Safety consisting of six persons." The following named persons were chosen a committee: Colonel Hazeltine, Major Parker, Captain Wilkinson, Jeremiah Pratt, Captain Billings, Uriah Brigham. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to appropriate \$50 to purchase powder, balls, and flints to complete the town stock, agreeable to the requisition of the law of the state, and more if thought expedient; also to direct the select men to procure a suitable chest, with lock and key, to contain the town stock of ammunition. Bakersfield furnished twenty-two volunteers for the War of 1812-15 who were at the battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814. Mr. Hiram Smith, a veteran of this war, and who was wounded at Plattsburgh, is now living in this town in his ninety-ninth year. The town furnished for the war of the Rebellion, in 1861-65, 145 men, three of whom were commissioned officers, namely: Merritt Williams, captain Company G, Thirteenth Regiment; John S. Tupper, first lieutenant Company A, Third Regiment; and Charles M. Start, first lieutenant Company I, Tenth Regiment.

Ecclesiastical.—There are at this time, 1890, three churches in Bakersfield: one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic. The principal facts worthy of notice in the religious history of the town are as follows: In the notice for town meeting to be held March 9, 1801, an article was inserted: "To see if the town will vote to grant money as a sum, to be paid in produce, to hire preaching three months." "Voted not to raise any money to hire preaching." A similar article was in the warning for town meeting in 1802, but the town voted against raising any money for preaching. At a special town meeting called for that purpose, held June 14, 1804, it was voted "to give to the Rev. Samuel Sumner¹ an invitation to settle with us in the gospel ministry, and that his salary be \$100, to be paid in marketable wheat, and the use of twenty-five acres of the ministerial land." There was no organized church in town until 1811, when the Congregational church was formed July 4th. This was done after the examination of the state of religion here by a committee appointed by the Northwestern Consociation.

¹ There are no records to show just how long the Rev. Samuel Sumner continued to serve the town as a gospel minister, but the final settlement with him was effected on the 24th day of June, 1813.



The organization was made with eleven members. The following named persons were examined by the committee and approved as fit to become members: Josiah Sheldon, Jeremiah Pratt, William Perkins, Joseph Ross, Ezra Allen, Daniel Stebbins, Lydia Perkins, Hannah Hazeltine, Margaret Start, Elizabeth Ross, Lydia Allen. The church had no regular preaching until 1822, when Rev. Elderkin Boardman was ordained and settled over the church. There being no building in town large enough for the occasion the exercises were held on the common. Meetings were held by the church in the old town house, situated near where Thomas Hooker now lives. After the new town house was built they occupied that until the meeting-house was built, near the old town house, which was about the year 1831. This house was called the Old North Meeting-house. In 1849 a new church was erected on the south side of the common, and since known as the South church. The ministers who have been settled over the church or supplied the pulpit since its organization are Elderkin Boardman, 1821-26; Samuel Perry, 1827-28; S. G. Tenney, 1831-34; Mr. Bachelder, 1838-39; Thomas Canfield, 1840-45; Daniel Warren, 1847-54; C. W. Piper, 1855-61; G. Frederick Wright, 1862-72; Richard Hicks, 1872-77; J. K. Fuller, 1877-79; A. Parker Solandt, 1890.

There was a Methodist class formed in town about the year 1806. The first house of worship of this society was the chapel which was built in connection with the academy on the south side of the common. They occupied this until the time the house they now occupy was built, at the north end of the village, in 1854; it was dedicated November 14th of the same year.

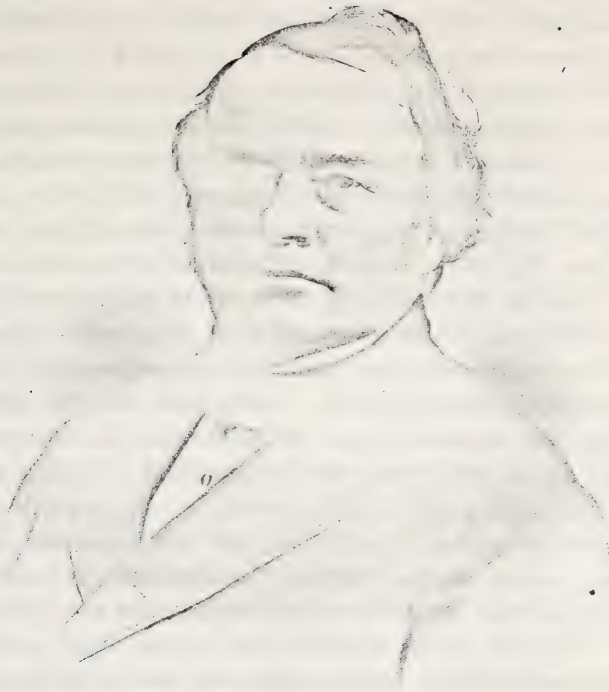
The Catholic church purchased the old Methodist chapel in 1867, and afterwards the upper part of the building which was formerly used as an academy. Soon after they purchased the Methodist chapel. This society never has had but one resident priest. The Rev. P. Savoui lived here a while. Since that time the church has been supplied by the priest from Fairfield Center, coming here once a month. This parish includes a part of Fairfield.

Schools.—The first action taken by the town in regard to schools was at a town meeting, November 21, 1796. At this meeting it was voted to divide the town into two districts, and that the dividing line be south

of Jeremiah Pratt's, to be called the North and South districts. In 1800 the town was again divided into districts, adding what was called the East district. The first school taught in town was by Foster Paige, in the winter of 1796-97. The first school-house was built of logs, and was located north of the village near where Albert Rice now lives. As the population increased the town was still further divided into districts and provision made for schools. There are now thirteen school districts. In 1840 what has since been called the South Academy was built by subscription; the Methodist Society contributed, and afterwards owned and occupied the first floor of the building as a chapel. Jacob S. Spalding was the first principal of the academy, and held the position twelve years. After Mr. Spalding left L. O. Stevens was chosen principal, and remained two years. He was followed by James A. McLauslin, who remained two years. In 1844 another academy was built, by those who opposed the location of the first, at the north end of the village on the hill north of the hotel. From 1840 to 1852 Bakersfield was noted for its schools. Some of the time there were over 300 pupils in attendance. Rev. H. J. Moore was the first principal of the North Academy; he held the position for several years. This school was early in its history placed under the control of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1852 to 1878 the interest in higher education declined. The South Academy building has been sold to the Catholic society, who bought the lower part of the building from the Methodist society, and is not occupied at present. The North Academy was deeded by the stockholders to the Methodist society. A part of the building is now used for a hall by the Merritt Williams Post, G. A. R. In 1877 Peter Bent Brigham, a resident of Boston, Mass., and a native of this town, died and left by will to his native town \$30,000 to be invested in a permanent fund, and known as the Brigham School Fund, and the income thereof to be expended for educational purposes, either for district schools or for a school of a higher grade, as the town might direct. The question as to how the money should be used soon began to be agitated, some taking the ground that it should be divided among the school districts, others that it should be used for a high school.

January 12, 1878, Mrs. Sarah B. Jacobs, of Boston, sister of Peter Bent Brigham, proposed to the town that if they would use the income of Mr.

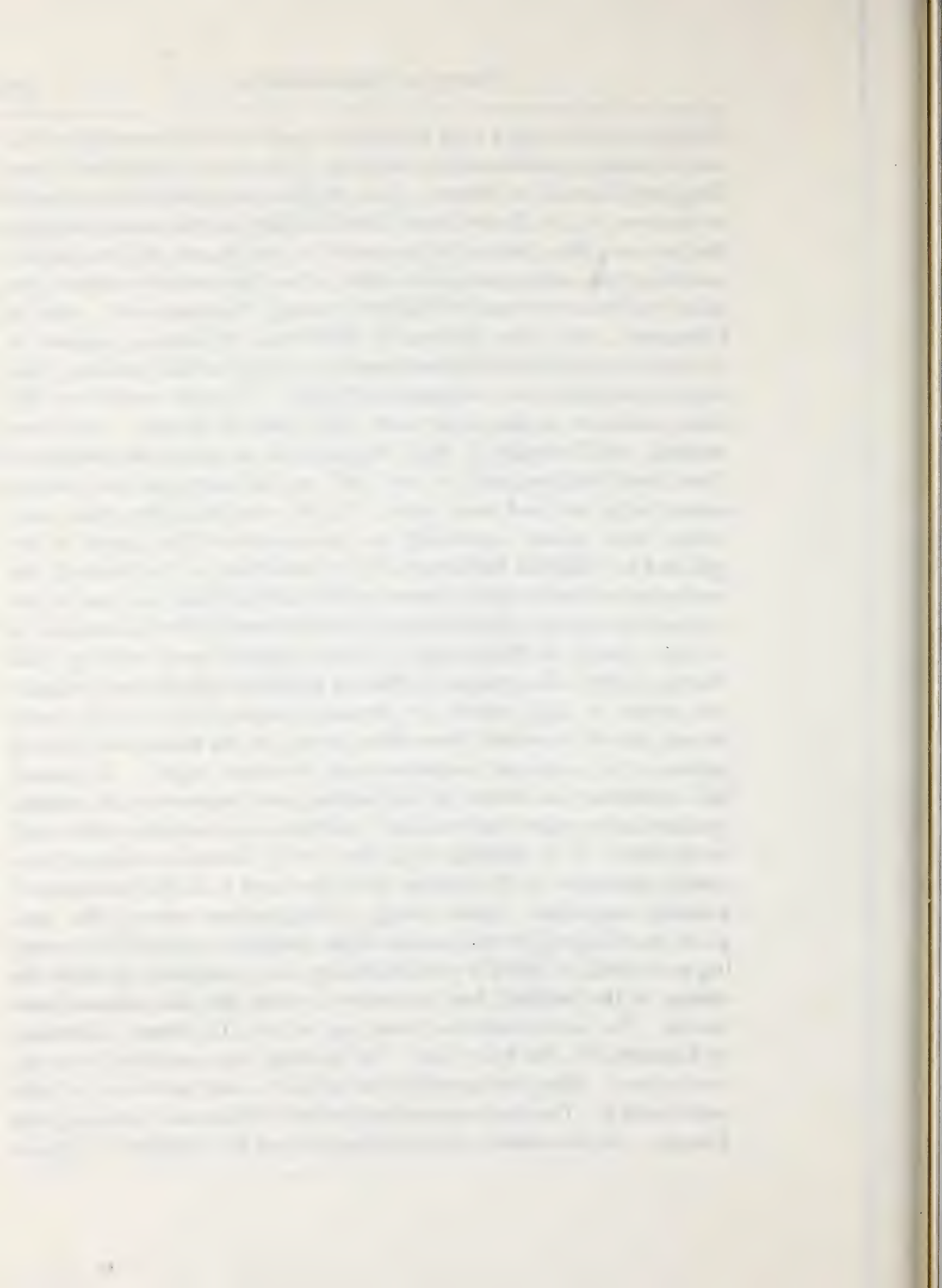




Peter Bent Brigham



Brigham's bequest for a high school she would give the town \$5,000 towards erecting a suitable school building. February 4, 1878, Mrs. S. Jane (Brigham) Kendall, of Boston, niece of Peter Bent Brigham, proposed to the town to give \$2,000 for a school building on the same conditions that her aunt, Mrs. Jacobs, had proposed to give \$5,000, with the further condition that some appropriate notice of her late uncle be taken in the school on the anniversary of his birth, namely, February 4th. Also on February 4, 1878, Mrs. Roxana B. Hankinson, of Boston, proposed to the town to give \$1,000 towards erecting a high school building; this last gift was afterwards increased to \$2,000. This gift was also on the same conditions as that of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah B. Jacobs. At a town meeting held February 7, 1878, it was voted to accept the bequest of Peter Bent Brigham, and to hold and use the same for the purpose named in his will, and none other. At this meeting appropriate resolutions were passed expressing the appreciation of the people of the gift, and to a faithful fulfillment of the conditions of the bequest, also resolutions of thanks to the donors of the building fund, and also to forever use the income of the Brigham School Fund in the maintenance of a high school in Bakersfield. At the regular town meeting held March 5, 1878, the town voted that we establish and forever maintain one central or high school, for advanced pupils, and for such pupils as may attend the school from other towns, on the terms and for such tuition as the prudential committee shall determine upon. A prudential committee was elected at this meeting, and empowered to employ teachers and regulate the terms and qualifications on which scholars shall be admitted. F. G. Nutting, O. G. Start, and J. Barnes were elected prudential committee; H. F. Brigham, H. R. Start, and A. L. Hall were elected building committee. There being a disagreement among the people of the village as to the location of the building a special town meeting was called, at which it was decided by a large majority to allow the donors of the building fund to locate it, which they did, where it now stands. The job to build the house was let to I. D. Sweett & Fawfaw, of Richford, Vt., for \$7,167.20. The building was completed early the next winter. Mrs. Jacobs made other gifts of money sufficient to finish and furnish it. The whole amount of gifts for building and furnishing was \$10,350. In November, 1878, the executors of Mr. Brigham's will paid

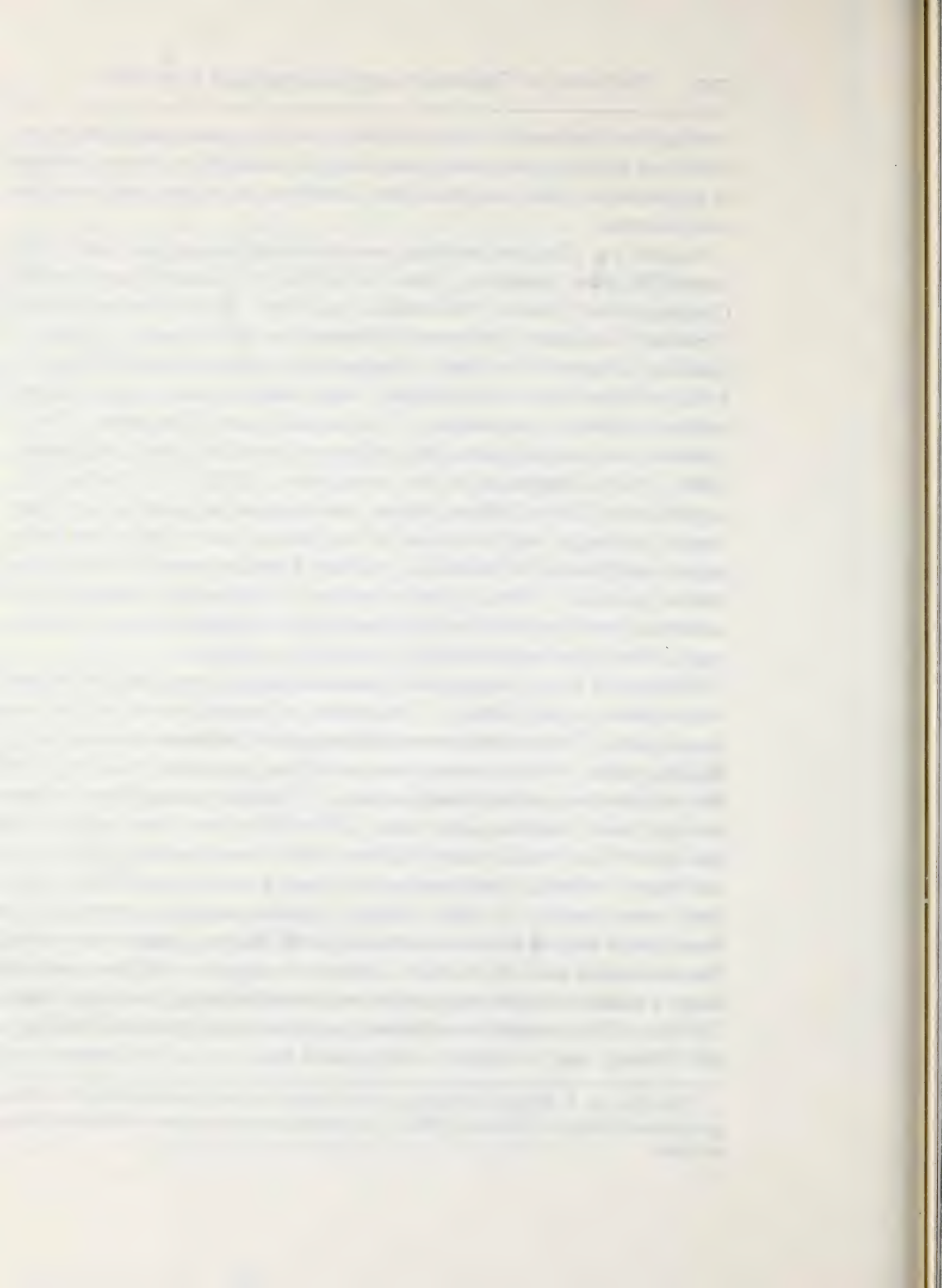


over to the selectmen of the town, who were by vote authorized to receive and invest it, the amount bequeathed, which they at once invested as a permanent fund, on good land securities, at six per cent. semi-annual interest.

August 13, 1879, the building was dedicated, having previously been named Brigham Academy. Rev. G. F. Wright,¹ formerly pastor of the Congregational church, Bakersfield, and Pres. M. H. Bucham, of the Vermont University, delivered addresses on the occasion. Jacob S. Spalding occupied the chair. August 27th school opened, Frank L. Irish, principal, with 100 students: sixty resident, forty non-resident; resident students free tuition. The second year of the school Otis S. Johnson was elected principal, and served until his death, in January, 1886. At the beginning of the spring term, 1886, F. E. Parlin, A.M., a graduate of Bates College, Maine, was engaged as principal, and continued in charge until the close of the school year 1890, when he resigned and Charles H. Morrill, a graduate from Dartmouth College, was elected principal. Mrs. Jacobs's interest in the school continues, and manifests itself in gifts for the benefit of the school by way of books, maps, charts, and apparatus for teaching the sciences.

Bakersfield never was much of a manufacturing town, not having any water-power of any extent. The earliest of manufactured articles was potash salts. There were several of these potash factories in an early day. Making ashes for the potash was one of the principal ways by which the early settlers got any ready money. The first tanning done in town was by Josiah Sheldon, near where Albert Rice now lives, and later at this point there was a starch factory and a wool-carding-mill, and at one time a potash; later there was a tannery near where E. H. Beals's hotel now stands. In 1829 Chancey Childs erected a tannery on the branch over the hill back of where the North Meeting-house was erected. He afterwards took his brother Marcus in company with him, and did quite a business in tanning leather and manufacturing boots and shoes. The site of this tannery was formerly occupied by a grist-mill built by a Mr. Wheat, and a clothier's fulling-mill built by a Mr. Lowater and

¹ The Rev. G. F. Wright at the time of the dedication was pastor of the Free Congregational church at Andover, Mass.; at present he is professor in Oberlin College in Ohio.



afterwards owned by the late William Boutell. About the year 1824 John Saunders and S. B. Hazeltine, who owned a store in company, commenced to manufacture whisky near where Sylvester Smith's house now stands, at the north end of the village. They also owned a potash situated near their whisky still, and manufactured pearlash. The first grist-mill was owned by Elisha Boyce; it was built in 1794, and stood near where Charles Brown's saw and grist-mill now stands. There was a starch factory on the opposite side of the stream from the mill; this was owned by Joel Houghton. Brick used to be manufactured in the west part of the town, near the Solon Tupper farm. Lumber is the principal article manufactured at present; there are four saw-mills in town—two are custom mills, the others ship lumber to market, M. R. Perkins and William E. Pearsons. The capacity of Mr. Perkins's mill is 600,000 feet of dressed lumber a year; Mr. Pearsons's mill is somewhat less.

The early settlers moved into town on ox-sleds, there being no roads. Produce used to be hauled to Boston with teams, and goods and groceries hauled back. In 1814 Moses Start and his brother, George, went to Boston, bought four yoke of oxen, and drew home a load of goods for Austin Fuller, of Enosburgh. When crossing the bridge in the south part of the town the bridge gave way. Moses Start was badly hurt. Some of the goods went over the falls below the bridge, one thing being a hogshead of New England rum, which at that time was considered one of the necessary articles. The town paid Mr. Fuller \$286.84 for damage on goods, and Captain Start \$75 for broken ribs. Later the people did business at St. Albans Bay and Burlington.

January 4, 1869, the town voted to issue its bonds to the amount of \$20,000 to aid in building the Lamoille Valley Railroad, provided there was a station within three miles of Bakersfield village. This road crosses the southwestern part of the town, but the station is at East Fairfield.

The first census of Bakersfield was taken in 1800, when the population was 222; in 1810 it was 812; in 1820, 945; 1830, 1,087; 1840, 1,258; 1850, 1,523; 1860, 1,451; 1870, 1,403; 1880, 1,248; 1890, 1,163. This shows that the population steadily increased until 1850, when it was the largest; since then it has decreased.

Those who have held the office of town clerk since the town was organized were Stephen Maynard, the first clerk elected at the first town

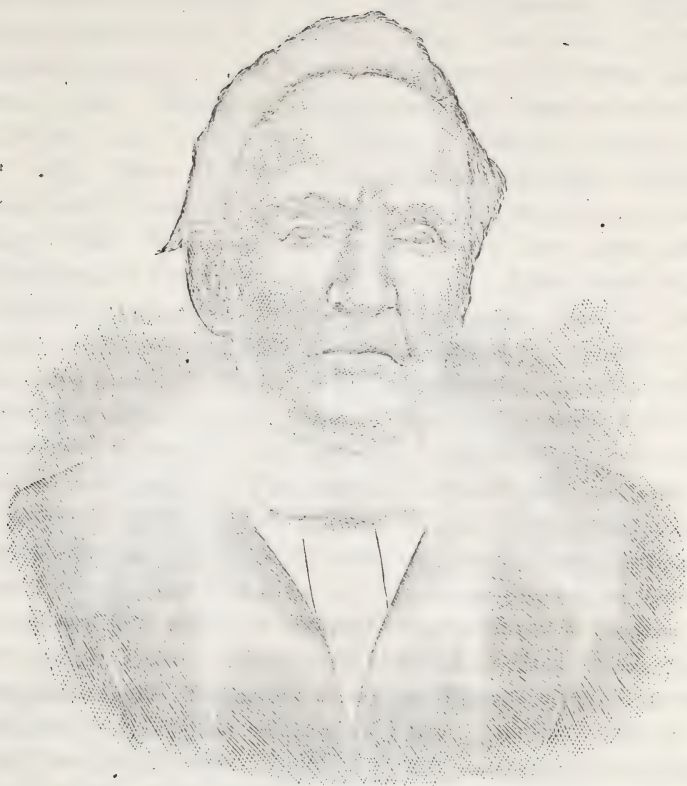
meeting, 1795, who held the office until 1800; Jonas Brigham, 1800-11; Joseph Barrett, 1811-23; Silas B. Hazeltine, 1823-80; Isaac N. Randall, 1880, and now in office. Silas B. Hazeltine served continuously from his first election until his death in 1880, making fifty-seven years. His books are a model for neatness and accuracy.

From the year 1813 to 1817 it was the practice when persons or families moved into town, who, it was thought, would be liable to become town charge, to summon them to depart the town by a warrant issued by the selectmen to the constable. It was found that this practice was operating to hinder the settlement of the town, and was discontinued. Those who became town paupers were supported by being boarded in families at the expense of the town. It was the practice at the annual March meeting to bid for boarding individual paupers. It was called setting up the paupers at vendue.

August 29, 1857, the town voted to unite with the towns of Fletcher, Richford, and Montgomery to form a poor-house association. The association was formed and called the Bakersfield Poor-House Association. The organization purchased a farm in the north part of Bakersfield for a poor-farm.

Town Representatives.—The first representative to the General Assembly of the state was Jonas Brigham, elected in 1796. In 1797 there was no representative elected. In 1798 Jonas Brigham; 1799, Stephen Maynard; 1800-06, Jonas Brigham; 1807-08, Silas Hazeltine; 1809-15, Jonas Brigham; 1816, Samuel Maynard; 1817-20, Joseph Barrett; 1821-23, Silas B. Hazeltine; 1824-26, Thomas Childs; 1827, Silas B. Hazeltine; 1828-29, Azariah Corse; 1830, Thomas Childs; 1831-32, Harry Reynolds; 1833, Silas B. Hazeltine; 1834, Thomas Childs; 1835-36, Azariah Corse; 1837, Silas B. Hazeltine; 1838-40, Azariah Corse; 1841, Charles Stone; 1842-43, H. Taylor Brigham; 1844-46, none; 1847, Carl Smilie; 1848, none; 1849, Charles Stone; 1850, none; 1851, Thomas Hooker; 1852-53, none; 1854-55, Stephen Tracey Leonard; 1856, S. Sumner Brigham; 1857, Josiah Fay Brigham; 1858, Stephen Tracey Leonard; 1859-60, Seth Oakes; 1861, Charles G. Start; 1862, Chancey Childs; 1863-65, William C. Wilson; 1866, Stephen Tracey Leonard; 1867-68, Deacon James A. Perkins; 1869, Josiah Fay Brigham; 1870, Ira F. Dean; since 1870 the legislature

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.



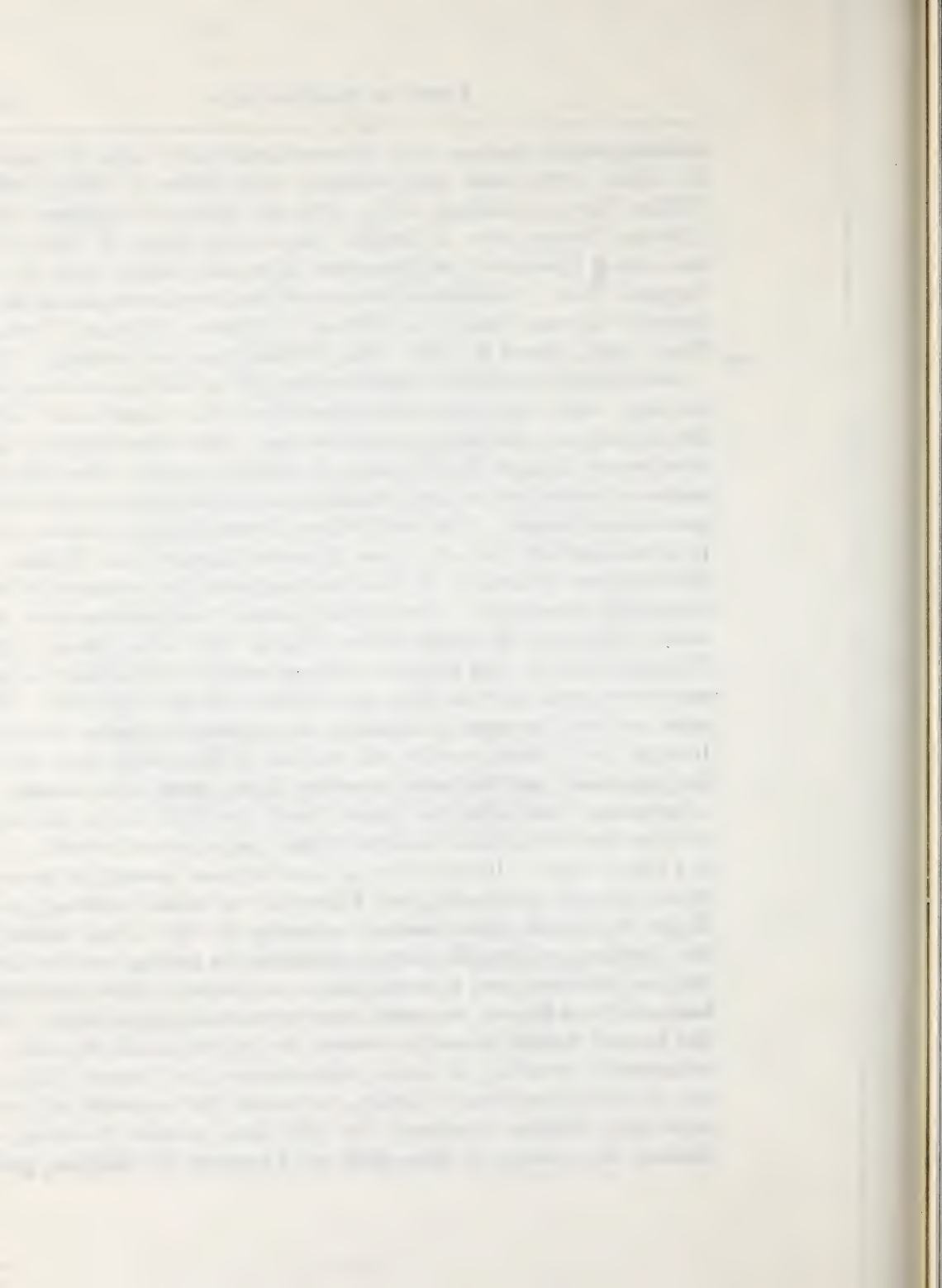
S. B. Haggitt



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has held biennial sessions; 1872, Simeon Gould Start; 1874, Dr. George B. Cutler; 1876, Josiah Fay Brigham; 1878, Elisha H. Beals; 1880, William Harrison Giddings, M.D.; 1882-86, Herbert F. Brigham, esq.; 1886-90, Deacon John A. Perkins; 1890, Hon. Henry R. Start, who was elected Speaker of the House and afterwards elected judge of the Supreme Court. Residents of Bakersfield who have served one or more terms in the state Senate are William C. Wilson, 1858-59; Norman Wood, 1864; Henry R. Start, 1880; William Harrison Giddings, 1888.

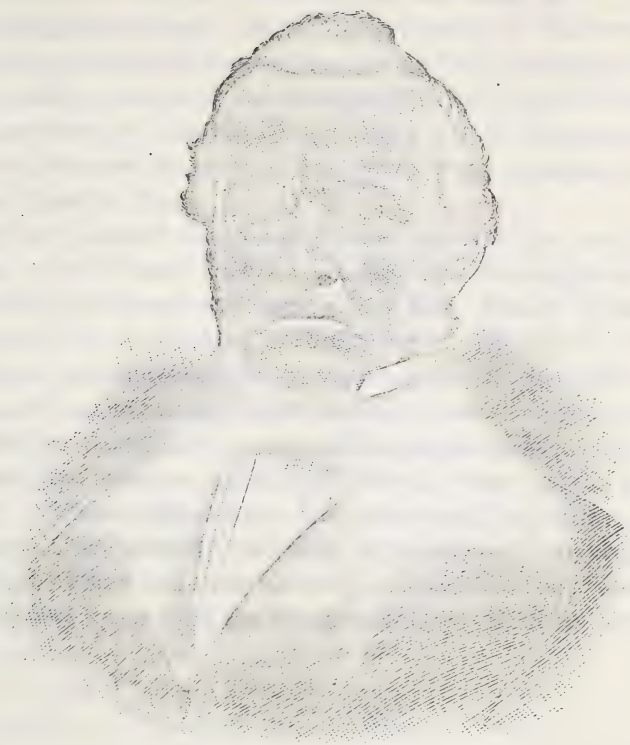
Bakersfield's Benefactors.—Besides the gifts to the town for a school building, which have been mentioned, there have been other valuable donations to the town and its churches. Peter Bent Brigham, besides leaving \$30,000 for the cause of education, also left \$10,000, the income of which is to be used in taking care of the cemetery where his parents were buried. This fund has been invested and the income used in accordance with his will. Jesse Knowles Maynard and William B. Shattuck have donated to the town land adjoining the cemetery for the purpose of enlarging it. The original cemetery and common were donated to the town by Joseph Baker, esq., the first settler, about 1798. The town voted in 1799 that the selectmen notify the inhabitants to appear on a certain day and clear up and fence the burial-ground. The same vote was also taken in regard to the common at another meeting. In 1870 Ira F. Dean, a native and resident of Bakersfield, gave to the Congregational and Methodist churches \$1,000 each to be invested in a permanent fund, called the Dean Fund. In 1878 David Stebbins, of West Brookfield, Mass., donated to the Congregational church a bell at a cost of \$300. In 1879 Mrs. S. Jane Brigham Kendall, of Boston, Mass., who had previously given \$2,500 for the school building, gave \$1,300 to furnish steam heating apparatus for the school building. Mrs. Jacobs gave \$590 for putting apparatus for putting out fires into Brigham Academy, and a marble bust of her brother, Peter Bent Brigham, which cost \$1,000, occupies a spacious niche in the academy hall. She has still further shown her interest for the school and the cause of education by providing for seven scholarships in the Vermont University and State Agricultural College, exclusively for the benefit of graduates from Brigham Academy. In 1879 Mrs. Jonathan Northrop, of Sheldon, Vt., a native of Bakersfield and a niece of Mr. Brigham, gave



a tower clock and bell for the school building, the whole costing \$800. In 1886 Mrs. Mary Brooks, of Dunham, province of Quebec, presented to the Congregational and Methodist churches each \$1,000. Mrs. Brooks was formerly widow of Seneca Paige, who was a native of this town. In 1885 Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, wife of Dea. H. M. Stevens, of St. Albans, died leaving by will \$1,000 to the Congregational church here. Mrs. Stevens was the only daughter of the late Captain Elijah Barnes, of Bakersfield. She passed several years before her marriage in the South among the freedmen; a part of the time she spent in Atlanta, Ga., the remainder in Fisk University. Rev. H. J. Moore left by will his house in Bakersfield for a Methodist parsonage.

Physicians.—The physicians who have practiced in town for any length of time are Ebenezer Williams, Thomas Lassell, Amos Town, Dr. Sikes, Amos Pearsons, O. T. Houghton, Rollin Woodard, Dr. Day, Harvey Woodard, Dr. Perley, William H. Giddings, G. B. Cutler, and G. B. Stevens. Two of these physicians were natives of the town, namely: O. T. Houghton, who practiced here until he gave up business, and William H. Giddings, who graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington in June, 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession here the September following, and is practicing at this time.

The name of Brigham has been a prominent one here since the town was first settled. Jonas Brigham was one of the first three families that came to town. He was the first selectman elected, and the first town representative to the General Assembly. Cheney Brigham, his son, was the first male child born in Bakersfield. Of the Brighams now living in town Bradley, Nahum, Hollis, and Oakley Brigham are descendants of Jonas Brigham. The descendants of Uriah Brigham, one of the early settlers who resided in town, are Albert G. and Herbert F. Brigham. The late Josiah Fay and Peter Bent Brigham were sons of Uriah Brigham. The descendants of Joshua Barnes who live in town and bear the name are Wyatt, Harvey, and Austin Barnes. There are none of the descendants of Joseph Baker now living here. Mrs. Dr. G. B. Cutler is the only representative of Jeremiah Pratt residing here. There are no descendants of Stephen Maynard now living in town. Betsey, the daughter of Mr. Maynard, was the first child born in town. The first



Isaac L. Brigham



A. W. [illegible] [illegible]

death in town was Isaac Freeman Farnsworth in 1798. The first marriage was that of John Maynard and Elizabeth Knowles in 1799. Jesse Knowles Maynard, now residing in town, was a son by this marriage.

The first hotel kept in the village was by Stephen Maynard where Jesse Dunham now lives. There are now two hotels, E. H. Beals's hotel and the Brigham House. In the early history of the town what was called June trainings of the militia and artillery companies were held. The first militia company was commanded by Captain Wilkinson and the first artillery by Captain Moses Start. S. G. Start, son of Moses Start, was promoted from first lieutenant of the company to the rank of captain, June 2, 1840.

One of the pleasant social features of the town has been the annual gathering of the Start-Perkins families on Thanksgiving day. In April, 1865, S. G. Start was married to Mrs. Betsey Perkins, widow of the late John S. Perkins, of Bakersfield. Mr. Start had six sons. Mrs. Perkins had one son, John A. Perkins, and six daughters. Four of the sons and four of the daughters settled in town. These families have met for the last twenty-five years on Thanksgiving day, with the exception of one year, when on account of sickness there was no gathering of the family. These eight families have alternated in giving a Thanksgiving dinners. The number who meet at these times ranges from thirty-five to fifty. There has been no death in these resident families during the twenty-five years until the death of Mrs. H. R. Start, in July, 1890.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BERKSHIRE.

THE town of Berkshire is situated in the northeasterly part of Franklin county, and is one of the northern border towns of the state of Vermont; but unlike the majority of the towns bordering on the province Berkshire has received but comparatively few residents from Canada. And it is a fact that there are as few foreigners now living in

Berkshire as in any town similarly situated in this state. But this is readily accounted for in the fact that Berkshire ranks first in agricultural importance (comparatively, of course, for there are larger towns) among the several civil divisions of Franklin county, and there has been less inclination on the part of the people of the town, descendants from old families, to sell their lands and migrate to other places, or even to locate in settled communities in the region. The result of this has been to keep farms in the same families, passing from one generation to another, from the time of early settlement to this present; and each succeeding generation has seemed to be imbued with the same spirit of thrift as characterized their ancestors during the period of pioneership. Therefore the prevalence of this spirit of determination has worked to the great advantage of the town, and held within its borders, even to the present day, a class of inhabitants whose watchwords are thrift, enterprise, and progress.

But in at least one other material respect is the town of Berkshire different from many others in the county; and that in the fact that the people wisely determined to free their jurisdiction from indebtedness, and maintain it free and clear. The town, as did many others, bonded for the building and construction of the Missisquoi Railroad, generously aiding in that worthy enterprise, but unlike other towns the people here, under the leadership and advice of good influences, bought up their own bonds and relieved the town of the burden of paying annual interest and the dread of principal to be paid in the future; and now, when almost every branch of business, trade, and industry are in a depressed and unsatisfactory condition, the people of Berkshire may justly feel rejoiced in having early paid their bonded indebtedness, having now neither its interest or principal to confront them. This narration may be slightly outside the limits of legitimate history, but the fortunate situation and condition of this town is so marked an exception to generally prevailing rules that it appears worthy of record in these pages.

Berkshire enjoys, furthermore, the blessings, for such they are, of possessing as rich, fertile, and productive lands as can be found in Northern Vermont; and the character of the land surface, too, is as advantageous as any in the county, for there is a noticeable absence of

mountain heights or other like elevations that are unfit for or not susceptible of cultivation and improvement, for either general products of the farm or grazing. Localities are not wanting in which are found an abundance of stones and rocks, but these lots are turned into good use as pasture lands, and the many fine dairies, for which the town is famous, are evidence that the stony regions are not specially objectionable. The town is situated in the midst of a specially rich and valuable agricultural region, to the northward there being one of the fertile Canadian townships; on the east the best part of Richford; on the south the equally fertile Enosburgh; while on the west side are the productive lands of Eastern Franklin.

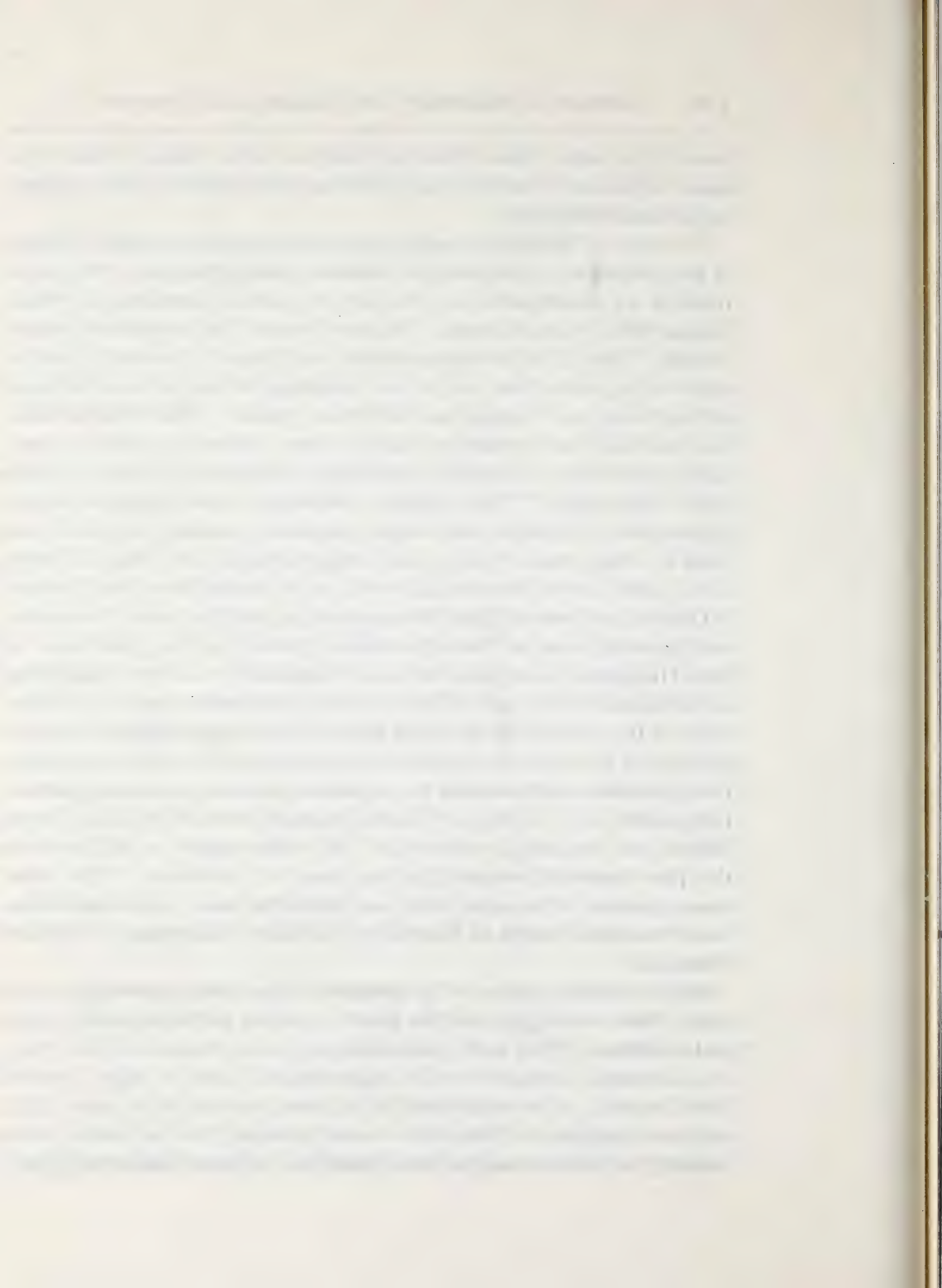
Berkshire, too, is an exceedingly well watered and well drained town, the principal water course being the Missisquoi River. This stream enters the town about midway its eastern boundary, and flows thence southwest, a devious course, and passes on into Enosburgh, and finally discharges its waters into the lake. The Missisquoi is a stream of some considerable magnitude, and in its course through the town receives the waters of a number of tributaries, the largest of which is Trout River, the latter emptying into Missisquoi near the village of East Berkshire. Notwithstanding the fact that there are no falls or rapids in the rivers in the town, they afford abundant opportunities for the diversion of their waters to manufacturing uses, but there has been no effort in this direction on the part of local capitalists.

The valley of the Missisquoi in Berkshire is as charming a locality as can be found in Vermont; and while there are no grand hills to lend additional beauty to the scene in the immediate vicinity, back, away from the valley, both to the west and the east, are elevated lands, with some forest growths, and interspersed with fertile fields more delightful to the eye than any prairie view can offer by way of attraction. Between the river valley and the western part of the town is a considerable tract of elevated tableland, and over this broad area is occasionally seen a hill-top which might be dignified with the name of mountain. A continuous range of elevated land extends from the southern-central part of the town to the middle-eastern portion, forming a divide, thus causing the general course of most of the small streams to be either northwest or southeast. In the northern and western portions of the

town is the outlet from Franklin Pond, or Silver Lake; while in the same region are Pike River and Burleson Pond, both in their way being considerable bodies.

The town of Berkshire was brought into existence by virtue of action of the authorities of the state of Vermont during the year 1780, as the result of an investigation on the part of a select committee, of which Joshua Webb was chairman. In their report the committee recommended "that it is our opinion that the General Assembly grant or order to be granted four, five, or six townships of land, if it can be found without danger of lapping on the former grants." This recommendation was made on the 10th of March, 1780; and on the 13th the committee appointed to examine the several petitions for grants of lands made this report: "That (in our opinion) we have agreeable to our appointment examined the several petitions severally, and find that there is a large tract of vacant and unappropriated land lying and being in the north part of this state, adjoining to the south line of the Province of Quebec, and west of Lake Memphremagog and the Green Mountains, and bounding west on lands heretofore granted by the government of New Hampshire, contiguous to Lake Champlain; that your committee are of opinion that a part of the said tract, sufficient to make six townships of the contents of six miles square each, may, consistent with the interests of this state, be granted by your honors to the following gentlemen, petitioners and company for the several townships hereafter particularly named, viz.: To Major William Goodrich, Barzilla Hudson, Charles Dibble, and company, a township of six miles square as laid down in the plan herewith returned, by the name of *Berkshire*." The other towns granted at the same time, and under the same recommendation, were those now known as Enosburgh, Richford, Montgomery, Jay, and Westfield.

Of the whole number of proprietors of the town, according to the grant, there were sixty, and the grant was made on the following terms and conditions: That each proprietor pay to the treasurer of the state, or a committee hereafter to be appointed, the sum of eight pounds, lawful money, to be made good as it passed current in the year 1774; and each proprietor of the above towns (meaning the six towns above named), his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land,



and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land within the term of four years after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right or share of land in said town, and the same to revert to the freemen of this state, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. And said committee is empowered to erase the names of such proprietors as shall not appear and pay the money aforesaid, and enter others in their stead. And that five sixty-fifth parts in said town be reserved for public uses of this state, as shall be hereafter described in the charters of incorporation for said towns, as also all pine and oak timber suitable for a navy.

From the tenor of the foregoing conditions the reader will observe that the shares into which the town was divided by the grant numbered sixty-five, while the proprietors were but sixty in number; and that each proprietor was required to pay into the treasury, or to the committee, the sum of eight pounds lawful money, as the purchase price of the grant and subsequent charter. There being sixty shares, one for each named proprietor, and five reserved rights, the whole amount paid for the town of Berkshire, exclusive of reservations, was the sum of £480, or its present equivalent of \$2,400. This was undoubtedly a fair consideration for the town at the time in which the grant was made, it being then a vast and uncultivated wilderness of woods and wilds, and with the uncertain results of the war then progressing, but it would be an exceedingly poor fifty-acre farm in Berkshire at this time that would not bring the amount originally paid for the whole town one hundred years ago. It is quite probable that the proprietors considered they had a "good bargain," for their rights were paid for and the charter executed to them on the 22d of June, 1781.

According to the intention of the grant and the charter, and as laid down on the map or plan of the town heretofore referred to, Berkshire would contain thirty-six square miles, or its equivalent of 23,040 acres; but by an error in making the survey it was found that there was a considerable gore of ungranted land, wedge-shaped, but not pointed, between the towns of Berkshire and Richford; which gore was the occasion of much discussion in the town, and frequent action on the part of the state

authorities as well, and the question was not finally disposed of until some time during the month of November, 1802. In October, 1797, Ebenezer Marvin, Stephen Royce, and Stephen Pearl presented a petition to the Governor and Council and legislature, in which they requested that the gore be granted for the benefit of the proprietors of Berkshire, and the matter was the subject of frequent act afterward, and until 1802, when an act was passed establishing the lines of a number of the towns in this region, among them being Berkshire; and further, directing the sale of the gore lying between this town and Richford. Although there appears no record to confirm the statement, it nevertheless appears to be conceded that this strip ultimately came to this town, for the south line is known to be about seven miles in length, and the north line about six and one-half miles, thus bringing to the town something like 2,000 acres of land in excess of the quantity provided for by the grant and subsequent charter.

From the time of granting the charter, in June, 1781, until the town was organized by its inhabitants, in 1796, the affairs of its local government remained in the proprietary. But it appears that the proprietors did not comply with the condition of the grant which required settlement to be made within four years after the same could be effected with safety after the close of the war. The war in fact ended in 1781, but it was not until 1783 that the treaty of peace was agreed to and signed, and there was no time after the year 1780 in which settlement could not have been safely made. But in this regard the state was not particular; the town had been paid for and chartered, and the proprietors were doing what they could to induce settlement. They made the survey and plan of the town, and arranged for the division of the lands; moreover, they frequently besought the state authorities for the laying of land taxes, the avails of which were used in cutting roads from this to settled localities, and otherwise preparing the way for future settlement. The surveys were completed in 1789, and the lands drawn for, by lot, in three divisions, the first and second being for 100-acre tracts and the third for 140-acre lots. However, it subsequently appeared that the lots were wholly unequal on account of the inaccurate surveys. And not only the proprietors themselves, and the inhabitants in fact of the town after them, interested in the matter of cutting and laying out roads, but the

state as well seems to have acted in this matter, for as early as 1797 the subject of constructing a turnpike road from Berkshire to Brandon was agitated and discussed, and soon after that time the state road, as it was called, was laid out. The final action in this matter was taken and the law establishing it passed in November, 1803.

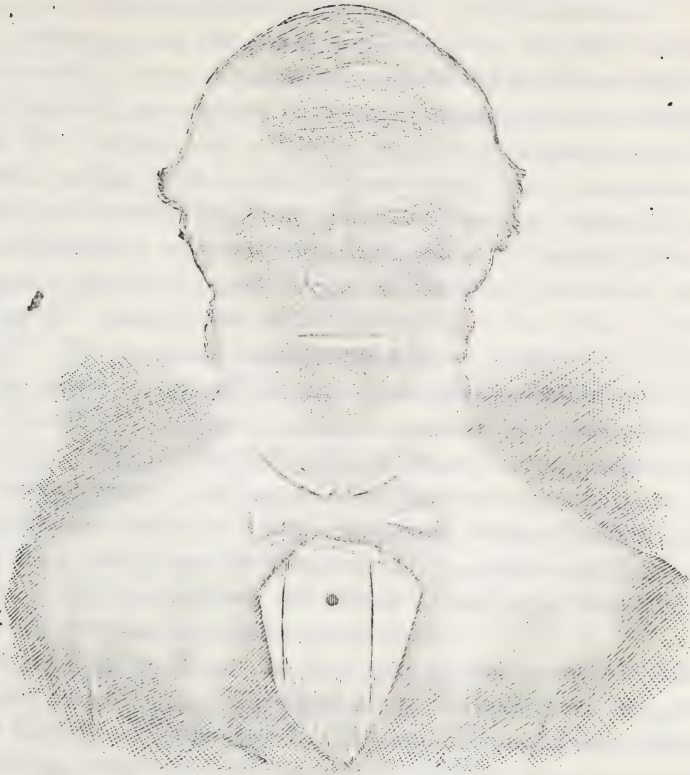
There was neither temporary nor permanent settlement within the town of Berkshire until ten years after the close of the Révolutionary war; therefore there could be no tax upon the inhabitants, either by way of contributions of men or means for that service, as was levied upon some of the towns further south in the state. But after the war was ended, among the early settlers in this town were found several persons who had performed excellent service for the state and country during the period of its continuance. The pioneer of the town, he to whom belongs the honor of having been the first settler, was Job L. Barber, who settled on lands lying on the west bank of the Missisquoi River during the summer of 1792. The pioneer was accompanied by his wife and child, who stayed with him throughout that season; and after he had made a clearing, built a temporary abode, and planted a little tract of land with crops he and his family went to the little settlement in then Huntsburgh, but now Franklin, where they stayed through the winter, returning to Berkshire in the following spring.

During the season of 1792 Job Barber was not entirely alone in the town, for soon after his coming there followed two other pioneers, Daniel Adams and Stephen Royce, but the latter were not accompanied by their families. Adams's pitch of land lay in the west part of the town, about where is the present hamlet of West Berkshire. Stephen Royce settled on land about a mile south of Barber, and on the river. Both made substantial improvements, after which their families were brought to the town, so that the month of April, 1793, witnessed the full settlement in Berkshire of three families, those of the pioneers just named. While each of these men were equally distinguished in connection with the early history of the town, and each entitled to honorable mention as pioneers of an unimproved and comparatively unknown region, the fact remains that of the twain Stephen Royce was without question the most important personage; not so, however, from the fact that his son became one of the most distinguished men that Vermont

ever produced, nor from the fact that one of the representatives of a later generation of the same family has also earned a high place and deserved honors in the state government and in the affairs of the nation. Not on account of the abilities and achievements of his descendants is the name of the pioneer Stephen Royce to be ever honored, but rather on account of his own personal record during the period of uncertainty and doubt which preceded the war for American independence, and the part he took in the affairs of the New Hampshire grants, and as well in the war that soon afterward followed. Stephen Royce came to Timmouth, Vt., in 1774, from Cornwall, Conn. He, with Ebenezer Allen, represented that town at the Dorset convention of July 24, 1776, and was one of the signers to the famous document by which the people of the district pledged their lives and fortunes to support the cause for which the colonies were contending. He served during the war, holding a commission as major.

Also in the year 1793 there came to the town other persons who had likewise been prominent in connection with the war. These were Captain Phineas Heath and Captain David Nutting, each of whom brought large families to the locality. About the same time, and possibly a year later, Jonathan Carpenter and James Adams added their families to the little community. Following these there came others to make for themselves homes in the new country; and it must be that this settlement was very rapid, for in 1796 the town had the requisite number of resident freeholders to warrant its organization and the election of town officers. This event occurred on the 7th of March, 1796, and the officers first chosen were these: Town clerk, Captain David Nutting; selectmen, Stephen Royce, James Adams, and Silas Pollard; constable, Timothy R. Barker.

In 1800 Berkshire had a population of 172 souls, or, in families, about thirty-five or forty; but small in point of population as the town was at that time, the people were not without some aspirations in the matter of desiring the county buildings to be located in their town. They put in a claim for this acquisition, and re-enforced that claim with the influence of a number of strong men of the locality; but it was of no avail, and the buildings were located at the present shire town. By 1810 the population of the town had increased to 918, from which time forward



HAZARD P. AUSTIN.



there has been shown a gradual increase until 1840, when the maximum number of inhabitants was attained, the census of that year giving a total of 1,955. Since that time, however, there has been shown with each succeeding enumeration a general falling off in population, so that the town at present contains not far from 1,500 inhabitants.

Concerning the old families of Berkshire but little history has been preserved by way of publication, while the traditions held by the later and present generations of their descendants are not reliably accurate. The first settler, Job L. Barber, lived in the town till the time of his death, but his work in life did not bring him a competent fortune to cheer and comfort his later years, and he was compelled to live upon his pension as a soldier of the Revolution. "Captain Heath," says Mr. Royce's narrative, (upon which, by the way, the writer has made bold piracy for recollections of the pioneers,) "died when a little turned of fifty." His daughter became the wife of Jonathan Carpenter, also one of the pioneers, and of that union was born a numerous and thrifty race of descendants. Orson Carpenter was sheriff of the county from 1848 to 1852. Captain Nutting lived till nearly sixty years of age and died of consumption. His son, David R. Nutting, was quite a prominent personage in town, he being a carpenter, bridge builder, and surveyor; also for a time he was the proprietor of an extensive mill privilege on Pike River. He had a liking for the law, was something of a pettifogger, and had two sons who became lawyers.

Major Stephen Royce, as has been related, came to Tinmouth from Connecticut in 1774. He there married Minerva, the daughter of Ebenezer Marvin, on December 8, 1785, and continued to reside in Tinmouth until 1791, when the family moved to Franklin, but two years later moved over into Berkshire, on the improvement made by the pioneers during the year preceding. An interesting incident of Major Royce's journey from Franklin to East Berkshire in 1792 will be found in the chapter on Franklin. When the family moved over into the town the goods were carried on an ox-sled, the wife riding, but the husband walking and carrying the young child, Stephen, jr., the future governor of Vermont, then about five years old, the entire distance of sixteen miles through an unbroken forest. Of this child the reader will find a personal sketch in one of the preceding chapters of this work—the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar of the

county. In 1799 Major Royce built the first frame house erected in Berkshire, upon which occasion, it is said, all the male population of the town were present. Elihu Marvin Royce, son of Major Stephen, was born in Berkshire, July 19, 1793, being the first white child born in the settlement. He married Sophronia Parker, daughter of Rev. James Parker, by whom he had three children, one of whom became chief judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Vermont, and a biographical sketch of whose life will also be found in the Bench and Bar chapter of this volume. Stephen Royce, the son of Major Stephen, never married; he died in Berkshire, November 11, 1868. Judge Homer E. Royce, of St. Albans, still owns the old homestead and farm, and it becomes his great pleasure to visit the old place as frequently as possible, for around the old home still cluster a wealth of fond recollections and tender memories.

Elam Jewett was also one of the pioneers of Berkshire, having come to the town from Addison county during the year 1795. In his family were four sons, two of whom came with their parents and the other two a little later. All grew to be enterprising, industrious men, and contributed not a little to the building up of the town.

About the same time there also came four brothers, Hiram, Andrew, Francis, and John B. Rublee, who settled in different parts of the town, and soon were reckoned among the leading men of the community. They were not only industrious and successful men, but as well men of undoubted worth and integrity of character; and these traits were inherited by their descendants and handed down from one generation to another, even to the present day. The surname Rublee is still represented in this and other towns of the county, nearly all of whom are descended from the same paternal stock.

About the beginning of the present century there appears to have been a considerable influx of settlers, among whom were the five brothers of the prominent family surnamed Stone. The brothers were John, Samuel, Benjamin, George W., and James, the first named of whom settled in the west part of the town, while the others took up lands in the Missisquoi Valley or its vicinity. John Stone became familiarly known as Elder Stone, from his connection with the early Baptists' meetings in the town, he not infrequently officiating as minister. In the same pe-

riod, or about 1800, Oliver Austin came to Berkshire; and about the same time also came the family of Deacon William Samson, who settled on the highland northeast from East Berkshire. Soon after his settlement there came his two brothers, Thomas and Jonathan Samson, who settled in the same neighborhood. This family is still represented in the town, and one at least of the present generation of them is prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Berkshire, for account of which see personal sketches of that town.

The surname Chaffee stands for pioneership in Berkshire, the first settler of the name having been Comfort Chaffee, who came from Clarendon, Vt., in 1803 or '04 and settled in the northwest part of the town. The town now has a number of the descendants of this pioneer, there being among them some of the foremost men of the locality, both in this and the adjoining town of Enosburgh.

John Lewis was another of the pioneers of Berkshire, having come from New Haven, Conn., about or soon after the year 1800, and located near the center of the town. He, too, left descendants, some of whom have become numbered among the leading business men of the county. The pioneer himself achieved honor through his service during the War of 1812-15, he having been in the battle of Plattsburgh. Josiah Wheeler, Theopolis Bond, and John Gaines also came to the town about the year 1800. Robert Anderson, the pioneer of a thrifty family of descendants, came about 1814; Harrison Brown in 1813, William Larrabee, a veteran of the Revolution, in 1806, and Silas Stowe in 1819.

Nathan Hamilton was one of the early residents of the town; he settled in the east part and was the local boot and shoemaker, and a successful farmer as well. None of this family surname are now dwellers in the town, but the name is represented by substantial descendants in Richford and in Enosburgh. Also in connection with the early settlers there may be mentioned the name of Abel Johnson, who built the mills at West Berkshire as early as the year 1800; he was also justice of the peace and town representative at an early date. David Brewer and Asa Sykes, brothers-in-law, were in the town at an early day, as was also Martin D. Follett, who became one of the leading men of the county. Chester Weld came to Berkshire in 1800, or earlier, and settled near the center. He was one of the early town clerks, likewise proprietors' clerk

the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the
ground was covered with snow. The wind was very
strong, and the rain was very heavy. The people
were very busy, and the work was very hard.
The day was very long, and the night was very
dark. The people were very tired, and the work
was very hard.

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and collector of taxes. His wife was a Comings, and her settlement with her husband was the occasion of the coming to the town of her brothers, Samuel and Andrew. From these have sprung the substantial families and representatives of the Comings' surname in this and adjoining towns. Ezekiel Pond, Samuel Todd, John Perley, Dolphus Paul, David Coburn, Augustus Crampton, John M. Woodworth, Pennel Leavens, Robert Noble, Elijah Shaw, Harvey Clark, Aaron Chaplin, Reuben Rounds, and Cromwell Bowen were also early settlers in Berkshire, and each in his own way and by his descendants helped to build up, populate, and improve the locality, making Berkshire what it many years ago became and to-day is—the foremost of the agricultural towns of Franklin county, and one of the best in the entire state.

From the location of Berkshire, being in the northeastern portion of the county, the people here were not seriously disturbed by the events that retarded settlement in some of the other localities, which troubles were brought about by maintenance of armed British troops on the frontier. To be sure this was and is a frontier town, and during the period of its early history the people here had the most friendly relation with those of the province on the north; and when the embargo laws were put into operation and enforced the inhabitants were adversely affected and suffered much of inconvenience, and on occasion did not hesitate to exclaim emphatically against the action of the state and Federal authorities in depriving them of what they believed to be their just rights, and the sending of an armed force of troops to prevent them from carrying on trade with the province people. And during the period of the War of 1812-15 there existed here the same loyal spirit as was shown by some of the pioneers of the Revolution who afterwards came and settled in the town. During this war, the second against Great Britain, the town had its organized militia; and it had, too, that branch of the body of state troops which were known everywhere by the undignified name of "flood-wood," being so called from the fact that they were not fully uniformed, armed, and equipped. The great event in the region of Northern Vermont during this war was the battle of Plattsburgh, and in that event there were known to have participated at least six men from this town, whose names have been preserved. These were Captain Elias Babcock, Sergeant Scott McKinney, and privates Amos Chadwick, Samuel White, L. Hapgood, and Daniel Foster.

Following the war the town of Berkshire entered upon an era of peace not hitherto enjoyed by its inhabitants during the period of its early history. Every important interest that could add to the prosperity and well being of the people was industriously cultivated and developed, and Berkshire soon became known as the leading agricultural town of Franklin county. In the eastern part the Missisquoi had its course, which stream with but little expenditure might have been made to furnish an abundant water-power, but by diverting its waters to manufacturing uses there would have been created, possibly, an injury to other privileges, both above and below, and therefore no attempt has ever been made in this direction in the town; in fact Berkshire has ever been known to possess such extraordinary natural advantages in character and quality of soil that agricultural pursuits have been sufficient to bring rich returns for the labor of the farmer, without hazard of losing by competition or the multitude of other dangers which are liable to effect manufacturing enterprises.

In the town from the close of the second war with Great Britain there appears not to have occurred any event that disturbed the peace and prosperity of the people until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. In 1837-39, during the period of disturbance occasioned by the abortive attempt on the part of certain adventurous Frenchmen, there appears not to have been any uneasiness in this locality, and there was no invasion of the province from this point, hence nothing to excite more than an amused interest in what was transpiring on the border in the towns farther west. And following the war of 1861-65, during the so-called Fenian raid occurrences, the people of this town felt a great interest in what was taking place on the frontier, and particularly in the events in Franklin, where the vagrant "army" was quartered for a night, to which place many Berkshire people then made a visit and enjoyed the pleasure the occasion afforded.

But during the war of 1861-65 the town made its best record, for there were in control of the affairs at that time men of judgment, men of courage and patriotism, who were able to understand the extremities of the period, and thoroughly competent to meet every emergency as it was presented. By the census enumeration of the year 1860 Berkshire was found to contain an aggregate population of 1,890 persons, while in

1870 the number was found to have fallen to 4,609; therefore it is fair to assume that the number of souls in the town during the last two years of the war could not have exceeded 1,700. Notwithstanding this the town is credited with having furnished a total of 151 men, or nearly nine per cent. of its entire population. Of this aggregate 136 actually entered the service, while the records show that but four were drafted. Four men from the town were killed in action, twenty died of wounds and disease, and sixteen others were discharged for wounds or disability. Sixteen also are charged with desertion, but this may be fully accounted for in the fact that many persons came from the Canadian province into the town to enlist, being tempted and attracted by the liberal bounty offered by the local authorities; and after enlistment and receiving the bounty money they fled beyond the jurisdiction of the civil and military authorities of the state. A preceding chapter of the present volume is devoted to the services of the volunteers from this and the other towns of the county, in which will be found a full record of their deeds, and as well a full roll of the names of those who entered the service.

The town of Berkshire, as at present situated, contains three villages or trading centers, each of which is almost as old as the town itself, so far as occupancy is concerned, and each of which was founded by reason of the necessities of the early inhabitants. These are respectively known by the names of Berkshire, in the center of the town; West Berkshire, in the northwest part, and near the Franklin line; and East Berkshire, in the southeast locality of the town, on the Missisquoi River and the railroad bearing the same name.

Berkshire Center or *Berkshire*, the central village, is the seat of government of the town, the town clerk's office being located at the place. The public buildings of the hamlet are the school of old district No. 4 and a church edifice, built originally as a union meeting-house, but now occupied chiefly by the Baptist society. The village itself contains not more than a dozen or fifteen houses, but is a post station, being reached by mail stage running from the railroad in Enosburgh. The village is situated in the center of a rich farming region, and its stores are patronized by the people of this particular locality. The business interests here are few, there being but two merchants—W. B. Jolley and S. I. Sweet—and the customary shops that find an abiding place in such lo-

calities. The people of the locality who contributed to the building of the meeting-house at the Center were of the Universalist, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, but later years have worked such changes in these societies that two of them have discontinued their gatherings here, leaving the building in the possession of the Baptist society, and under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. G. Scofield.

West Berkshire is a small hamlet situated in the northwest part of the town, a little larger than the Center village, and drawing its trade from Franklin as well as from this town, and a very small patronage from the province. Its institutions are a school and Methodist Episcopal church; it also is the home of Dr. G. S. Goodrich, one of the two physicians of the town of Berkshire. The principal business interests are the mercantile stores of John Jolley and W. P. Andrews, and the harness factory of C. R. Elrich. Methodism in Berkshire dates back to the early years of the present century, but the organization of the society at West Berkshire was not completed until about 1845, and the meeting-house is of later erection. The early meetings were held wherever was most convenient: in schools, dwellings, and, in suitable seasons, in the open air. The present society found increased strength in the acquisition of membership from the Center society. The West Berkshire charge is now in the pastoral care of Rev. W. C. Robinson.

East Berkshire is a clean, pretty little village situated in the southeast part of the town, on the Missisquoi River, and on the line of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad. From the latter the village has derived its greatest importance. Within the limits of the village proper, although it has no corporate existence independent of the town, are several stores, two churches, a school, two factories, hotel, and a number of excellent dwelling houses, the homes of some of the most prominent men in the county. The merchants are Kiles A. Paul, A. W. Rublee & Son, and H. A. Pond. The manufacturing industries are the horse-power and churn factory of William Samson & Co. and the harness factory of Merritt Stone.

Calvary Episcopal Church, of East Berkshire, was organized as a parish as early as 1818, at a meeting of church people held at the house of Dr. Titus Samson, but it was not until 1822 that the first church edifice was built. Rev. Jordon Gray is said to have been the first rector, fol-



lowed, in succession, by Revs. Richard Peck, Louis McDonald, Rev. Obear, Rev. Cull, E. H. Sayles, and Moore Bingham, all of whom were connected with the church prior to 1850. The present rector is Rev. J. Tragitt. The church services are now held in the substantial edifice that was built to replace the old wooden structure in 1873.

The East Berkshire Congregational Church owes its organization to the labors of the celebrated Rev. Benjamin Wooster, who was prominently associated with the military operations in the region during the period of the War of 1812; and otherwise he was closely identified with the work of the church in Northern Vermont. "Parson" Wooster organized the Congregational society here in 1820, while Rev. Phineas Bailey was the first permanent pastor, his services as such commencing about 1822 or 1823. Succeeding Mr. Bailey the next pastor was E. W. Kellogg; the third, Rev. Mr. Birge, then John Gleed, Preston Taylor, Phineas Bailey again, Waters Warren, and Elam J. Comings, the latter a native of Berkshire. The present pastor is Rev. George W. Pierce. The first church edifice of this society was built in 1822, and was occupied until 1860, at which time the present house of worship was erected.

Schools.—The subject of establishing a school in the town was first discussed by the pioneers during the closing years of the last century, but it is understood that the first school was opened about the year 1800. From that until the present time there have been such frequent changes in the number and boundaries of the districts that to follow them would indeed be difficult. Almost with each decade, especially during the first half of the present century during the period of the town's greatest and most rapid growth in population, changes were made in the districts of the town, constantly increasing in number and therefore decreasing in size. In 1890 the town had thirteen districts operated and supported on the "district" plan as distinguished from the "town" plan; and for these thirteen districts are employed ten teachers. The annual expenditure for the maintenance of the town's schools amounts to \$2,235.23, that being the exact amount for the current year, but it may deviate slightly from other years.

Town Representatives from Berkshire.—Stephen Royce, 1796, 1798–1800; Abel Johnson, 1801–02; Amherst Willoughby, 1803; Elam Jewett, jr., 1804; Stephen Royce, 1805; Elijah Littlefield, 1806; Elam

Jewett, jr., 1807; Elijah Shaw, 1808; Elijah Littlefield, 1809; Solomon Bingham, jr., 1810-11; William Hamilton, 1813; William C. Ellsworth, 1814; Harvey Clark, 1815-16; Amherst Willoughby, 1817; Harvey Clark, 1818; Nathan Hamilton, 1819; William C. Ellsworth, 1820-21, Pennel Leavens, 1822; George W. Woodworth, 1823-24; Cromwell Bowen, 1825; Brainerd Bradley, 1826; Cromwell Bowen, 1827-28; William C. Ellsworth, 1829-30; Nathan Hamilton, 1831-33; Mitchel C. Stone, 1834-35; John S. Webster, 1836-37; Joseph Smith, 1838-39; Nathan Hamilton, 1840-41; Joseph Smith, 1842; Henry Follett, 1843; Elias Babcock, 1844; Arza Andrus, 1845; Homer E. Royce, 1846-47; Paschal P. Leavens, 1849-50; William S. Rublee, 1851-52; B. B. Smith, 1855; L. M. Hart, 1857-58; S. B. S. Marvin, 1859-60; Hiram Darling, 1861; Homer E. Royce, 1862; Hiram Darling, 1863; George C. Ellsworth, 1864-65; James R. Stone, 1866-67; G. S. Goodrich, 1868-69; E. A. Hull, 1870; Henry Ladd, 1872; Henry Comings, 1874; H. E. Wheeler, 1876; Daniel Moren, 1878; L. C. Leavens, 1880; A. P. Pond, 1882; Spencer Stanhope, 1884; Joseph Yaw, 1886, S. G. Marvin, 1888; Kiles A. Paul, 1890.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FLETCHER.

FLETCHER was chartered August 20, 1781, by Thomas Chittenden, governor of Vermont, to Nathaniel Brush, David Avery, Rufus Montague, and others, none of whom ever resided in town except the last named. It is bounded on the west by Fairfax, north by Fairfield and Bakersfield, east by Waterville and Cambridge, and south by Lamoille River, the south end being quite narrow. The estimated area is 24,040 acres. In 1786 Benjamin Fassett surveyed the first division of lots, and in 1789 the second division was surveyed by John Safford.

The soil of the town of Fletcher is varied, and is well watered by numerous streams, the principal ones being Lamoille River and Stone's

Brook, the latter of which rises in the northern part of the town and flows a southwesterly course into Fairfax. The river farms and some parts of East Fletcher have good interval land, but the greater portion is hilly and in places even mountainous.

In the northern part of the town, nestled among the hills, lies Metcalf Pond, one mile in length by half a mile in width, and in some parts of great depth. Its outlet is at the southern end, forming Dead Creek, which flows a devious course through Cambridge, again through Fletcher, and empties into Missisquoi River. A mile north of the Center lies a body of water half a mile long by a quarter of a mile in width, crescent-shaped, and for that reason called Half-Moon Pond. Its waters flow easterly into Stone's Brook. Except Lamoille River, on the south, the streams are all small, and there has never been a covered bridge in town.

Fletcher was organized March 16, 1790, with these town officers: Elisha Woodworth, clerk; Elijah Daily, constable; Peter Thurston, Lemuel Scott, and Elijah Daily, selectmen. Levi Comstock, chosen in 1793, was the first justice of the peace, and Daniel Bailey, elected in 1797, was the first representative in the legislature.

John Fullington, of Deerfield, N. H., began the first clearing in town on the river farm now owned by Mrs. Helen Freeman Lee, in the year 1787 or '88. Mr. Fullington put up a shanty and returned to Deerfield, N. H., for his wife and four children. They had one horse to ride and one cow to drive. Marked trees served as guides through the wilderness. Two men who had land in the southeast part of Fairfax were with them. Within the limits of Johnson they encamped for the night near the banks of the Lamoille. Here Mr. Fullington found a patch of turnips and improvidently ate one raw, which produced a severe attack of bilious colic, and caused his death in a few hours. Next day he was buried by his companions in a rude coffin improvised from a hollow log. Mrs. Fullington and little ones proceeded down the river to the home provided for them, and here the widow became the mother of the first white child born in town, and named her Lamoille, from the river. When grown she married John H. Law and lived in Cambridge, where she died July, 1880, over ninety years of age. Mrs. Fullington became the wife of Elisha Woodworth, and died in Fletcher of small-pox at the age of ninety-five years.

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Lemuel Scott was the next settler. He came from Bennington in 1789, bringing his wife and one child on a sled drawn by a yoke of steers. From Burlington he found his way by marked trees. He settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Horace and D. H. Chapman. His children were Jonathan, Lemuel,—the first white male child born in town,—Seth, Levi, Emily, Abigail, Anna, Jefferson, and Wait. Some of his descendants still live here, George M. and Henry W. Scott being his grandsons.

Deacon Peter Thurston came next and settled on the south side of Lamoille River, on what is known as the Bishop farm. This farm and two others, contained in a gore of land on the south side of the river, were annexed to Cambridge by an act of the legislature in 1845. Mr. Thurston was one of the first selectmen, and in 1792 was constable.

Elijah Daily came about the same time and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by O. G. Carpenter. He was the first constable.

Elias Blair, Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, Samuel Church, Samuel Church, jr., Joseph and James Robinson, and Dewey Nichols, all of Bennington, came here in 1795 and settled as follows: Elias Blair on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Noel B. Blair; Reuben Armstrong on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson and namesake, and the last one of the Armstrong descendants left in town; John Kinsley on the farm just east, owned and occupied by John Brush; the two Churches, father and son, on the farm now owned and occupied by Abial Wetherby, a grandson by marriage,—Nelson W. Church, a grandson of Samuel Church, jr., lives at the Center, and Leslie J., a great-grandson, lives on a farm cut off from the original Church farm; Joseph Robinson on the farm now owned and occupied by his only son, Demas, and grandsons, Henry and George; James Robinson on the farm now owned and occupied by Cephas Carpenter; and Dewey Nichols on land now owned by E. K. Montague. Excepting Kinsley and Armstrong, these men all settled at or near the Center.

Another John Kinsley came from Bennington about the same time, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by George E. Robinson.

Daniel Bailey came with his family from Weare, N. H., in March, 1795, and settled in the northern part of the town. His children were

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement of the English in 1630 to the present time. By John Russell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. In two volumes. The first volume contains the history from 1630 to 1700, and the second volume contains the history from 1700 to the present time. The first volume is divided into three parts: the first part contains the history of the city from 1630 to 1680, the second part contains the history of the city from 1680 to 1700, and the third part contains the history of the city from 1700 to the present time. The second volume is divided into two parts: the first part contains the history of the city from 1700 to 1750, and the second part contains the history of the city from 1750 to the present time. The history is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with numerous plates and engravings. The first volume is bound in red leather, and the second volume is bound in green leather. The price of the two volumes is £10.00.

Haynes, Jonathan, Nathan, Achsah, Philip, Betsey, Sally, and Polly. The men became prominent in town affairs, and were large land owners. Daniel Bailey died in 1832, aged eighty-four years. Of his once numerous posterity residing in town there is not one male descendant left, and only one farm is owned by any of his male descendants. R. W. Bailey, who died in 1889, had for some time been the last of the family name, and was postmaster from 1861 to 1885.

George King, sr., Joseph and Nathan Holmes, Michael and Jonathan George, Daniel Gregory, and Peter and Cyrus Danforth were the first settlers of school district No. 4, in the western part of the town near Buck Hollow. For several years there was no school-house in the district, and the school was kept in private families until a building could be erected. Now, for lack of scholars, there has been no school kept for several years. This district has since furnished eleven teachers, four being graduates. Elias Bellows Holmes graduated from Rockport, N. Y., and has since been a member of Congress from that state. Joseph Holmes and two sisters graduated from Bakersfield Academy. This district has fine farms, houses and barns, large dairies, and sugar orchards. Hiram Danforth, only son of Cyrus Danforth, married a daughter of George King, sr., and still lives upon the old homestead. J. B. King, son of George King, sr., lives in comfort near the old home where he first saw the light.

Elias Bingham, born at Windham, Conn., came here with his wife and three children in August, 1809, and settled near what is now called Binghamville. His children were as follows: Betsey, Nathan R., Royal Tyler, W. H. H., Andrew J., Benjamin F., Huldah C., Martha, and Elias, jr., and twins who died in infancy. Betsey married Medad R. Parsons, and lived in the same neighborhood where she was reared until her death, March 5, 1881, aged seventy-five years. She was a woman who lived only to study how she might be useful to others, and conduce to the comfort of her family. She was ever doing for the poor and those who could not recompense her. Five of the six boys located near their father for a time, hence the name Binghamville. Later one went West and another died. This family were all prominent in town affairs, and some of them held offices outside the town. Nathan R. and R. T. still live at Binghamville at an advanced age.

Lemuel Chapman, of Rutland county, was an early settler here, locating on a farm just south of the one now occupied by his son, Horace.

James Lamb came on foot to this town from Townshend in 1820, his capital in cash being only fifty cents. He was twice married, and accumulated a good property. Of his six children but one is now left, Andrew, who lives at Binghamville and has in his possession a cane used by his father in his pedestrian journey to Fletcher.

Joseph Ellsworth was among the early settlers, locating in the western part of the town. He had a family of six sons and two daughters. Three of his sons married daughters of Eliás Blair, sr., and all settled on farms near their father, excepting the oldest and youngest.

Zerah Willoughby represented Fletcher in the General Assembly in 1818, '20, '22, and '23, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1822. He was assistant judge of Franklin county in 1801-06, 1813, 1814, 1818-21, and 1822-23, and chief judge in 1824-25; councilor in 1808 and 1814; and was a farmer, merchant, and landlord.

Royal Tyler, son of Elias Bingham, was born August 10, 1810. He filled various offices: was town treasurer for thirty years; represented the town in the legislature in 1858-59; and was assistant judge in Franklin County Court in 1862 and 1863.

Ecclesiastical.—The first religious interest manifest in town was in the winter of 1817. The following spring Joseph Wilcox, living in the southeast part of Fairfax, began meetings and preached once in two weeks for a year at the Center school-house. A Baptist church, of nine members, was organized July 5, 1817. In 1830 a temperance society was organized, causing a division of the church, Elder Ephraim Butler, of Fairfax, opposing the society. Rev. C. W. Babcock, of Westford, came, and finding the difficulty could not be settled the church was disorganized April 12, 1845. Total membership, 98. James Robinson served as clerk and deacon during its whole existence. June 26, 1846, another Baptist church was formed of members of the old church. Alvah Chase was chosen clerk, followed by Willis D. Leach in 1852, and he by L. B. Elliot in 1871. James Robinson was appointed deacon and served until his death in 1858, at the age of seventy-seven. Willis D. Leach was then appointed deacon and served until 1871, when Josiah White was appointed. He died in 1880, aged eighty years. L. B. Elliot was appointed deacon in 1890.

A Congregational church was organized January 8, 1826, composed of some of the best families in town. Three different ministers preached to them one-fourth of the time for a few years, but the society is long since extinct.

In 1850 three former members formed a Methodist class, and from this small beginning of three sprang the present church, the largest in town. The society owns a neat and tasty parsonage, built at Binghamville in the summer of 1890, on land donated by R. T. Bingham, and near his own residence.

A Freewill Baptist church was organized in the summer of 1851, with John Smith as deacon. Its death came soon after.

A Union church, the beauty of which was freedom from creeds, covenants, and sectarianism, was organized here in 1833, by Rev. Mr. Truair, a former Congregational minister. It was formed mostly of members of the Congregational church, and was short-lived indeed.

Physicians.—The first physician to locate in Fletcher was Sanford Emery in 1827. He was followed by Drs. Swain, Hatch, and Johnson until 1838, when Dr. Cassander Ide came and remained three years. Then followed Drs. Drew, Benedict, and Andrew Parsons. In 1849 C. F. Hawley began practice and married here; he remained nine years, and then removed to Fairfax. Dr. Andrews, from Massachusetts, next came, but was soon succeeded by Sylvester Wilson, of Fairfax, who died April 6, 1866, when Enoch W. Kent, of Panton, began practice here and remained one year. Darwin H. Roberts, homœopathist, of Underhill, came and stayed four years. In 1871 Melburn S. Briggs left North Hyde Park after a short practice and came here. He had an increasing business, both in this and adjoining towns, being eminently successful in acute and some chronic diseases. Dr. Briggs moved to Nebraska in September, 1885. Dr. D. C. Downing, an excellent young man and able physician, came next, stayed one year, then left, and is now city physician of Manchester, N. H. H. E. Bogue, M.D., next came, stayed eight months, and moved to New Haven. The present physician, Dr. W. R. Morrow, has been here but a short time.

Six of Fletcher's sons have acquired the title of M.D., and six more have been admitted to the bar, but no one of the legal profession ever located in town.

Merchants.—Jerah Willoughby opened the first store in town in 1820. It was kept in his dwelling house on the farm now owned by O. G. Carpenter. He kept a tavern in the same house, which was known to travelers as the Willoughby House. In those days the travel through Lamoille Valley was all on the road which was early made on the north side of the river. To-day nearly all such travel is on the south side of the river, or through another part of Fletcher.

Levi Carlton and Lucas Lathrop opened a small store at the Center in 1825. This was kept later by Hiram Hopkins, Horton & Armington, Martin Armstrong, and Safford Scott.

M. P. Blair built the store now occupied by J. & J. M. Robinson in 1837. In 1848 Oel and his son, E. O. Safford, began trade there. Oel died in 1861, but his son continued the business until 1871, when he sold out to P. O. Wetherbee and opened a wholesale store in Burlington, where he died in 1889. He was a man of fine intellect, but gave himself wholly to business, in which he showed great acumen. He was reported to have saved about \$70,000 while in Fletcher. He married Fannie Effie Majors of this town. P. O. Wetherbee in turn sold out to J. & J. M. Robinson, and the business is still kept up under this name.

Edgar M. Strait built a store where the postoffice is now kept, and began trade in 1875, his family living in apartments over the store. In November, 1882, his store, with most of its contents, household goods, and wearing apparel, was burned. He went West and is now located in Trinidad, Col. The store was rebuilt in 1884 by L. A. Blaisdell, of Cambridge, who soon failed in business and went West. H. N. Gray, of Cambridge, now stocks the store with feed, groceries, etc., and F. W. Hitchcock, the present postmaster, attends to their sale, as did ex-Postmaster L. C. Lee.

Elias Blair, jr., built a store at Binghamville in 1852, but this was converted into a dwelling house in 1861. Lovell Putnam built another store just opposite the former one at Binghamville in 1873. Not being a great success this also was changed to a dwelling house. A small feed and grocery store is kept at East Fletcher at the present time.

Mill sites are afforded in several places in town, but as the streams are small few have been utilized, and these not extensively. Elisha Woodworth built the first saw-mill on Stone's Brook where the present

saw-mill stands. From 1831 to 1884 R. T. Bingham was proprietor, when he sold out to E. K. Lamb, the present owner. This mill has a circular saw and does only custom work.

In 1831 John and Jesse Carpenter, brothers, built a grist-mill on Stone's Brook on the farm now owned and occupied by J. B. Leach and sons, but the stream proved too small at that point, and the enterprise was given up after they had received \$100 bounty for building the first grist-mill. Forty-five or fifty years ago there was a potato starch factory at the Center on the same stream. For several years this factory did a good business.

In 1885 Marco B. Hooper bought the sap bucket manufactory of Chase Brothers, established at the village called the Center (though by no means such geographically) about thirty years before, and has since added a wheelwright, repair, and blacksmith shop. About one mile east of the Center there was once a tannery which did a thriving business and received a fair patronage. Forty-five years ago there was also a tannery about twenty rods below Binghamville, run by Mr. Massey, and later by Eli Bell.

Three years after the first settlement the town had a population of forty-one. In 1800 it was increased to 200 and in 1820 there were about 500 people living in town.

The principal industry of the inhabitants is dairying, stock raising, and the making of maple sugar. The last named has become a fine art, and most of the sugar orchards are now equipped with all the modern conveniences and improvements, and are a source of large income to their owners. The first postoffice was located at the Center in 1832, Elias Blair, sr., being postmaster. The St. J. and L. C. R. R. extends across the eastern part of the town with a station at East Fletcher. A postoffice is kept in the same building, with Charles N. Morse as postmaster and station agent.

Personal Sketches.—Norman F. Wood, born in Fletcher, November 4, 1833, was an earnest scholar and teacher, attended school at Johnson, married Sarah J. Leach, of Fletcher, and went to the state of Georgia as teacher for four years. Returning he attended the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and located in Bakersfield. He was recruiting officer through the Rebellion,

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elected state's attorney in 1863, county senator in 1864, and died of consumption April, 1865, aged thirty-one years. He left a young daughter who afterwards married Rev. H. Worthing, of Bakersfield.

Vernon D. Rood was born in Fletcher, April 20, 1842; educated in the common schools and New Hampton Institute, Fairfax; enlisted in Company H, Second Vermont Volunteers, wounded at Savage Station, taken to Libby prison, released on parole after four weeks, transferred to Invalid Reserve Corps, and served as wardmaster. After the war he studied medicine at the U. V. M. C., graduating in 1867. He was superintendent of public schools in Fletcher in 1865, and represented the town in the legislature of 1867. He began the practice of medicine at North Hyde Park in 1868, and removed to Anita, Iowa, in 1870. He built the first drug store of the town, and was very prominent in its secular and religious growth. Mr. Rood again removed, to San Diego, Cal., in 1886. He married Sarah C. Voorhees, of White House, N. J., June 26, 1868.

Leroy Monroe Bingham, born in Fletcher, April 10, 1845, was educated in the common schools at Johnson, Stowe, and New Hampton Institute, Fairfax. He enlisted in Company H, Second Vermont Volunteers, when sixteen years of age, and served three years. He studied medicine at the U. V. M. C., and with Dr. J. H. Richardson, of Winooski, receiving his diploma in June, 1870. He practiced medicine in Stowe four years and removed to Burlington. In 1876 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the National Guards of Vermont, promoted to surgeon in 1878, and surgeon-general with rank of brigadier-general in 1880. This last appointment was by Governor Farnham, Governor Barstow re-appointing him in 1882. Dr. Bingham has served several years as secretary of the Chittenden County Medical Society and is a member of the Burlington Medical and Surgical Club, attending surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, and is one of the board of pension examiners. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School at Burlington from 1876 to '79, and instructor of anatomy and surgery in the preparatory course of the same school for the same years. In 1882 he was elected to the presidency of the Vermont Medical Society. He married Alma M. Edwards, of Norwich, Conn., February 22, 1871.

Military.—Fletcher ranks well among her sister towns in patriotism, having furnished three commissioned officers and sixty-seven enlisted

men during the late war. Of these, the eighth school district furnished twenty, two of whom were first lieutenants and two more were promoted to corporals. Two in the same district paid commutation money and one hired a substitute. There were also many natives of Fletcher living elsewhere who cheerfully enlisted.

The proprietors of Fletcher were obliged to pay eight pounds ten shillings per right for their lands. In 1794 the town lines were changed by an act of the legislature. In November, 1797, a land tax was levied upon the town; also October 27 and 29, 1798, and October 30, 1804, an assessment of two and a half cents per acre was made. In October, 1804, an assessment of three cents per acre was made for repairing the post road leading through the town, not less than one-third or more than one-half of the sum raised to be expended in repairs. Also in compliance with a petition from Fletcher in October, 1811, for land tax, two cents per acre was levied. October 26, 1827, an assessment of four cents on each acre was made. In November, 1831, the justices of the peace for Fletcher were appointed by a joint committee of both houses of the state legislature.

Fletcher has a remarkable natural curiosity in the form of a large cave, having an entrance on a hillside just north of Metcalf Pond. The entrance, near the base of the hill, is narrow but high; quite level and smooth for several rods, when an opening at the right leads down twelve feet into an apartment having a level floor, the room being twelve or fifteen feet square. From this are openings into other apartments on the same level, and others still lower down. But as it has never been fully explored no minute idea of it can be given. It is supposed by many that a fugitive from justice was once kept concealed in this cave for several days, being supplied with food by friends.

Town Representatives.—Daniel Bailey, 1797; Lemuel Scott, 1798–1803; John Wheeler, 1804; Lemuel Scott, 1805, 1808–09, 1811, 1813; John Wheeler, 1806–07; Reuben Armstrong, 1810, 1815, 1817, 1826; Joseph Robinson, 1812; Nathan Holmes, 1814; Daniel Bailey, 1816; Zerah Willoughby, 1818, 1820, 1822–23; Ira Scott, 1821 (refused to serve), 1831; Elias Blair, sr., 1824–25; Elias Bingham, sr., 1827; Ira Armstrong, 1828, 1830, 1833–34; Ira Scott, 1831; Guy Kinsley, 1832, 1835–36, 1850–51; John Kinsley, jr., 1837–38, 1840; Howard

Watkins, 1839; Ebenezer Bailey, 1841; Joseph Ellsworth, 1842-43; Lucas Holmes, 1844, 1846; Joseph King, 1847-48, none in 1849; Horace Stearns, 1853; Reuben Armstrong, 2d, 1854-55; Luther Wells, 1856-57, 1860; R. T. Bingham, 1858-59; E. O. Safford, 1861-62; Amos E. Parker, 1863-64; Loren Blaisdell, 1865-66; Vernon D. Rood, 1867; "Honest" John Kingsley, 1868-69; none in 1870; B. F. Bingham, 1872; C. B. Parsons, 1874; Albert Parsons, 1876; Cephas Kingsley, 1878; Peter McGettrick, 1880; Elias Ellsworth, 1882; S. C. Shepardonson, 1884; John Brush, 1886; John Parsons, 1888; G. G. Taylor, 1890.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MONTGOMERY.¹

THE town of Montgomery is situated in the northeastern part of Franklin county, in latitude 44 degrees 52 minutes, and longitude 4 degrees 23 minutes. When first chartered it contained 23,040 acres, or thirty-six square miles; but in 1858 some 7,000 acres were added on the south from the town of Lowell, in Orleans county, and Avery's Gore, in Franklin county, and it is now bounded north by Richford, east by Westfield and Lowell in Orleans county, south by Avery's Gore and Belvidere and Eden in Lamoille county, and west by Enosburgh and Avery's Gore. The act of the legislature in 1858, setting portions of the town of Lowell and Avery's Gore to the town of Montgomery, was ratified by the voters of the towns of Montgomery and Lowell, respectively, at their town meeting in March, 1859. The town was not chartered until October, 1789, though it was granted March 13, 1780, to Stephen R. Bradley, Rev. Ezra Stiles, Rev. John Graham, Rev. Daniel Farrand, Rev. Ammi R. Robbins, Rev. Judah Champion, Rev. Abel Newel, Peter Starr, Rev. Hezekiah Gould, Rev. Noble Everett, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Buckley Olcott, Rev. David Perry, Rev. Joseph Strong, His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, William Gould, Thomas Ives, Pierpont Edwards, Josiah Fowler, Moses Sey-

¹ By Hon. O. N. Kelton.

mour, Oliver Wolcott, Alexander Wolcott, Andrew Adams, jr., Nathan Hart, William Burrell, Seth Smith, James Barlow, John A. Dibble, Elijah Burr, Aaron Barlow, Seth Sheldon, Giles Pettibone, Comfort Sage, Asa Smith, Jonas Fay, John Hurlburt, Nathaniel Gridley, Enos Munson, Seth Lee, Elijah Hurlburt, Reuben Atwater, Russell Atwater, Thaddeus Bradley, Ezra Stiles, jr., Isaac Stiles, Ebenezer Fisk, Solomon Fisk, John Foot, John A. Foot, William L. Foot, Matthew Griswold, John Tainter, Elisha Burton, Ebenezer Brewster, Sarah Fisk, Ruth Fisk, Joshua Smith, Hannah Clark, Ira Allen, John Fassett, jr., together with five equal shares to be disposed of for public uses in manner following: One equal share for the benefit and use of a college within this state; one full share for the use and benefit of county grammar schools throughout this state; one equal share for the first settled minister of the gospel in said town; one full share for the support of the ministry in said town; and one full share for the benefit and support of an English school or schools in said town.

The conditions were that each proprietor of said town of Montgomery, his heirs or assigns, should plant and cultivate five acres of land and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land in said town, within the term of three years from the time the outlines of said town were surveyed, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right of land in said town, not so settled and improved as aforesaid, and the same to revert to the freemen of this state to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as should appear to cultivate the same. When surveyed the town was divided into three divisions, first, second, and third, and each original proprietor given a lot in each division. The first and second division lots were supposed to contain 160 acres each, while those of the third division contained only about thirty-seven acres each.

The town is quite mountainous and broken, but a narrow and fertile valley extends through the town from its northwest corner, running in a southeasterly course, to the center of the town, thence nearly in a direct southerly course to Avery's Gore. The terms North, East, and West Hills, and Notch road are respectively used to designate certain hilly and geographical portions of the town. The south branch of Trout River rises in Avery's Gore, flows northerly to near the center

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States, from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of gold in California in 1848 to the present time. It covers the gold rush, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of gold in California in 1848 to the present time. It covers the gold rush, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period.

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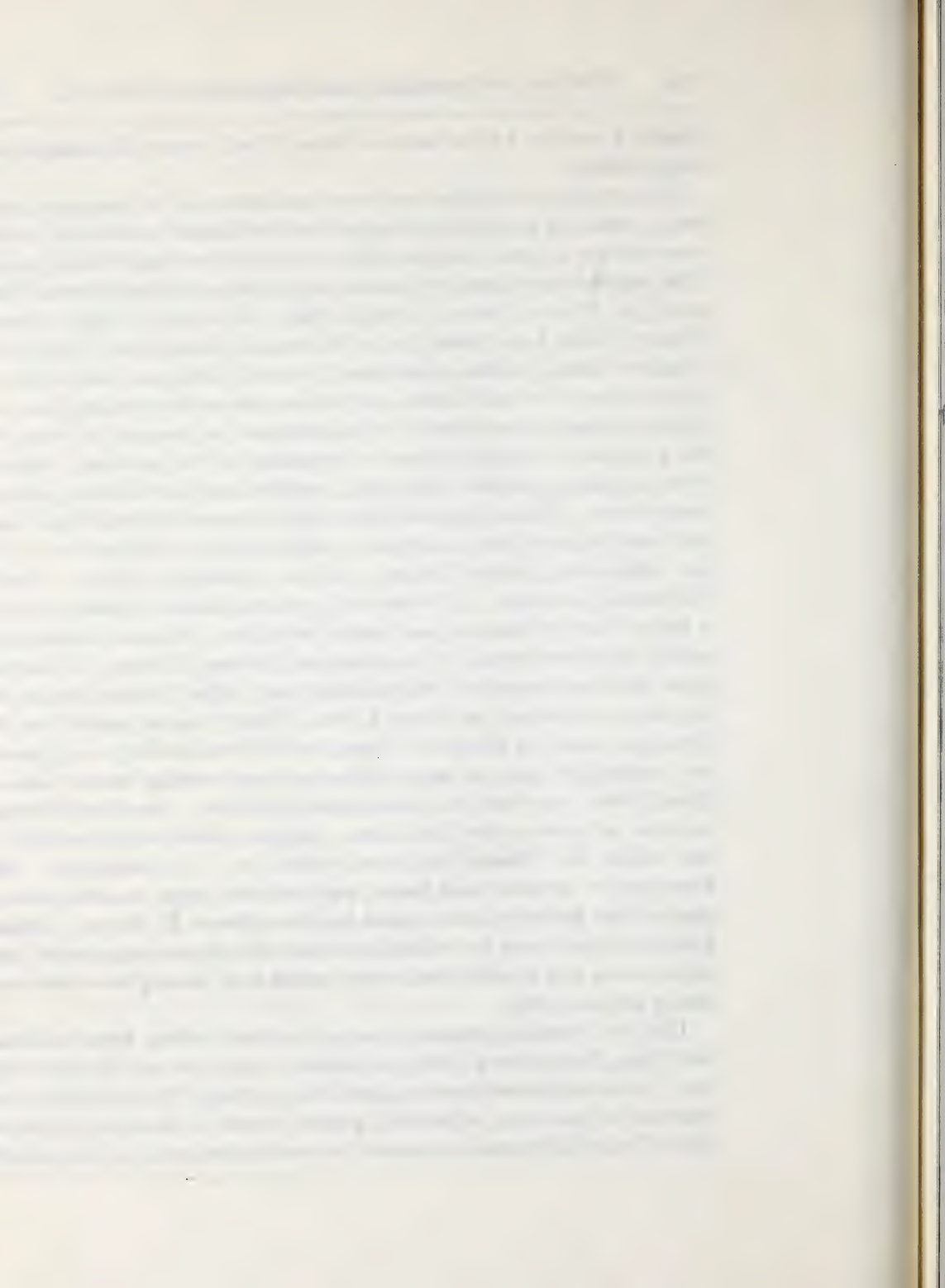
of the town, where it unites with the east branch, which rises in the town of Westfield, and flows thence in a northwesterly course and into Misisquoi River in Berkshire, some seven miles distant. The main tributaries of Trout River are Mill Brook, flowing from North Hill and uniting with it near Montgomery village, and South Brook, flowing from West Hill and uniting with Trout River about a quarter of a mile below the village. These streams in earlier days were abundantly supplied with trout, though now very small and scarce.

The first permanent settler in the town of Montgomery was Captain Joshua Clapp, a Revolutionary officer of respectability, who with his family moved from Worcester county, Mass., in the spring of 1793. He took up and settled upon a large tract of land lying on both sides of Trout River, in the southwest portion of the town, and land now owned by Alfred Combs, J. B. Martin, A. G. Watkins, F. F. Rawson, W. S. Dingman, B. H. Fuller, Samuel Head, and P. J. Hayes. His first house was of logs, near the bank of the river, on the farm now owned by J. B. Martin, nearly southwest of his present dwelling. In this house the first white child was born in town, and the first town meeting held. The house now standing on this farm was the first frame house built in town, and was erected by Captain Clapp, and is now in a good state of preservation, being a two-story hip-roofed building of good size. In about the year 1795 Hon. Samuel Bannard (a brother of the mother of Captain Clapp), Reuben Clapp, and James Upham moved into town from Massachusetts, and were the immediate successors of Captain Clapp, with the exception of a man by the name of Collar, who came to town and located on the farm now owned by John L. Clapp, on a hilly portion east of J. L. Clapp's residence, and that locality is now designated Collar Hill. He, however, remained only a short time. Judge Barnard settled on the farm now owned by Charles P. Clapp; Reuben Clapp on the one now owned by John L. Clapp; and Mr. Upham on the farm now owned by his grandson, James Upham; which last two farms have always remained in the families of their respective descendants. Soon after this date Stephen and Jonathan Gates, Seth, John, and Jockton Goodspeed, Jonah and Zebulon Thomas, Daniel Barrows, Samuel Lusk, Jonahdab Johnson, Robert Martin, and others, mainly from Massachusetts, moved into town. There also came with Judge Barnard, as a servant in his

family, a mulatto by the name of Shem Wood, a man of principle and respectability.

July 27, 1802, a petition was drawn and presented to Jonathan Janes, esq., a justice of the peace, calling on the inhabitants to meet and choose town officers at such time and place as said justice should think proper. This petition was signed by Joshua Clapp, James Upham, Samuel Barnard, jr., Phineas Swan, Adonijah Pratt, Eli Barber, Elijah Larned, Henry Marble, Levi Crook, Trajan Richmond, Shearjashub Goodspeed, Stephen Gates, Jockton Goodspeed, Parsons Cook, and Shem Wood. By direction of the said justice the freemen met at the dwelling house of Joshua Clapp, at one o'clock in the afternoon on August 12, 1802, for the purpose of choosing officers in pursuance of the petition. At said time and place Jonathan Janes, esq., presided, and the following officers were chosen: Samuel Barnard, town clerk; James Upham, Elijah Larned, and Stephen Gates, selectmen; Joshua Clapp, town treasurer; Trajan Richmond, James Upham, Jockton Goodspeed, listers; Trajan Richmond, constable. Of these early settlers Samuel Barnard, jr., was a son of Samuel Barnard, and resided with him; Phineas Swan settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Phineas B. Swan; Eli Barber came here and remained only a short time; Elijah Larned settled on the farm now owned by Edward Pratt; Henry Marble settled on the farm now owned by George L. Clapp, and his first dwelling, a log house, was located just below a large willow tree now standing on the bank of Trout River, and where the river channel now flows. Levi Crook settled on what is known as the Parks farm. Stephen Gates settled on what is now called the William Peck farm, owned by F. L. Goodspeed. Mr. Gates was a carpenter and joiner, and built the large two-story mansion at East Berkshire, now owned by Hon. Homer E. Royce. Trajan Richmond lived near the village, and gave the old burying-ground site to the town, and was the first person buried in it, having been drowned late in the year 1802.

The first freeman's meeting was held at the dwelling house of Reuben Clapp, September 7, 1802, and sixteen votes were cast for state officers. At an adjourned meeting, held May 9, 1803, "The committee on business of procuring a burying ground report in favor of a spot on which Trajan Richmond was buried, to contain five rods, by four, which



report was accepted. The town agreed to meet on the ground on the 2d Monday in June to clear the land," etc. The warning for the annual town meeting for March 13, 1809, among other things contained the following article: "6th. To inquire for what purpose a military force is stationed amongst us in time of peace, and to inquire by what authority armed men are allowed to parade our streets in the night time, to break open our houses, barns, etc., without the consent of the owners, and without having a legal warrant for that purpose."

At said meeting Henry Marble, Joshua Clapp, and James Upham were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on said article, and this committee prepared and submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the privilege as well as the duty of freemen at all times candidly to examine the measures of government, that as our rulers are responsible to the people if the people neglect to call them to account, all responsibility ceases therefore, although we discard the idea of legislating in town meeting, yet, in the present alarming state of our national concerns, we consider it to be our duty publicly to express our sentiments on the late measures of our national government, and that in our opinion the late act to enforce the embargo, which was approved by the President on the 9th of January last, is in its nature odious and oppressive, and its provisions are in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizens of the Union; that we can see no necessity for a standing army in time of peace, so numerous and expensive as the one raised by the late act of Congress. Large standing armies have been considered as the bane of republics; therefore,

"Resolved, That we highly approve of the firm, spirited, and dignified sentiments which the senators and representatives of the minority in Congress expressed on the passage of the bill, of which we feel constrained thus modestly to complain; that while we are thus compelled to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of our national government, we would discountenance every attempt to disturb the public peace, and highly recommend all classes of people to preserve tranquility, to support the Constitution, and cherish the union of these United States, and only in a constitutional manner to seek redress of their grievances, maintain and defend their liberty, and secure

the blessings of independence so dearly bought and sealed with blood.

“HENRY MARBLE, For Committee.”

Article second of the warning for a town meeting December 6, 1811, called at the dwelling house of James Upham, reads as follows: “To see if the town will vote to pay the one cent tax granted by the legislature for the use of schools, in grain or produce.” At said meeting the following action was taken on said article: “Voted, That the one cent tax may be paid in good, merchantable wheat or Indian corn, at the market price, which shall be regulated by the selectmen in case of dispute.”

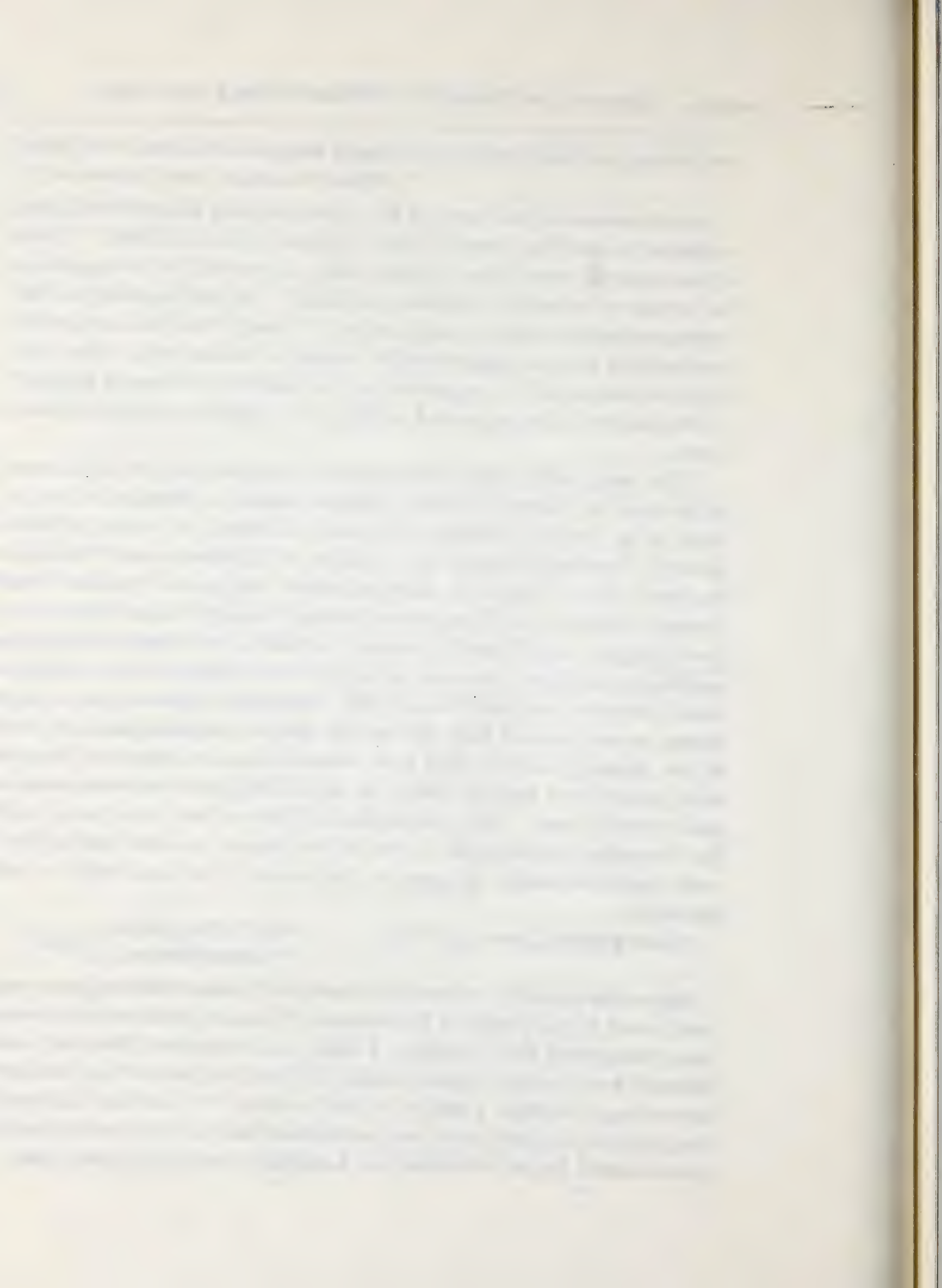
We find the following record relating to a highway through Hazen's Notch:

“This may certify that the committee appointed by the legislature of the state of Vermont at their October session at Montpelier in A. D. 1820, to lay out and establish a market road from the mouth of Wells River in Newbury, through the counties of Caledonia and Orleans to the north line of Berkshire, have examined the present traveled road through the town of Montgomery leading through Hazen's Notch by Lusk's tavern, and Fasset's, Samuel Barnard's, and Henry N. Janes's, and have established the same as a part of said market road, except a small alteration on the Thomas Hill, so-called, beginning at a large stump on east side of said hill, on the foot of the same the south side of the present traveled road, from thence run north sixty-six degrees west, twenty-two rods to a stake at top sd hill, north nineteen rods to said traveled road. Said alteration is laid out four rods wide, with the foregoing return in the center of the present traveled road against said alteration hereby set over to the owner of the land took for said alteration.

“Montgomery, June 23, 1821.

“B. P. BALDWIN, }
“JAMES MASON, } Com.”

Before the advent of railroads in Northern Vermont this highway was much used by the people of Northeastern Vermont in the winter season, who transported their produce, butter, and cheese to Montreal, and brought back on their return mainly salt and fish, which they received in exchange for their produce at that market. It was over this road, also, that the first mail route was established, and the mail was for many years carried by an individual on horseback; and the *North Star*, a



weekly newspaper then printed at Danville, was about the only news periodical taken by any of the citizens for some years, and even then only a very few could afford the expense of that amount of reading matter.

The first highway that led into Montgomery village then ran from the Samuel Head bridge, so called, easterly through the meadow and pasture of C. P. Clapp; thence past the present residence of J. L. Clapp to the village. The first highway leading to West Hill, so called, crossed the mill-pond in the village and led up the hill through the A. S. Samson sugar place, and came out to the present road near the residence of H. W. Watkins. Other roads have been changed materially from their first survey, as they then invariably ran on the ridges or higher portions of land to avoid wet and then impassable places.

Villages.—The town contains two small but very pretty villages of about 250 inhabitants each:

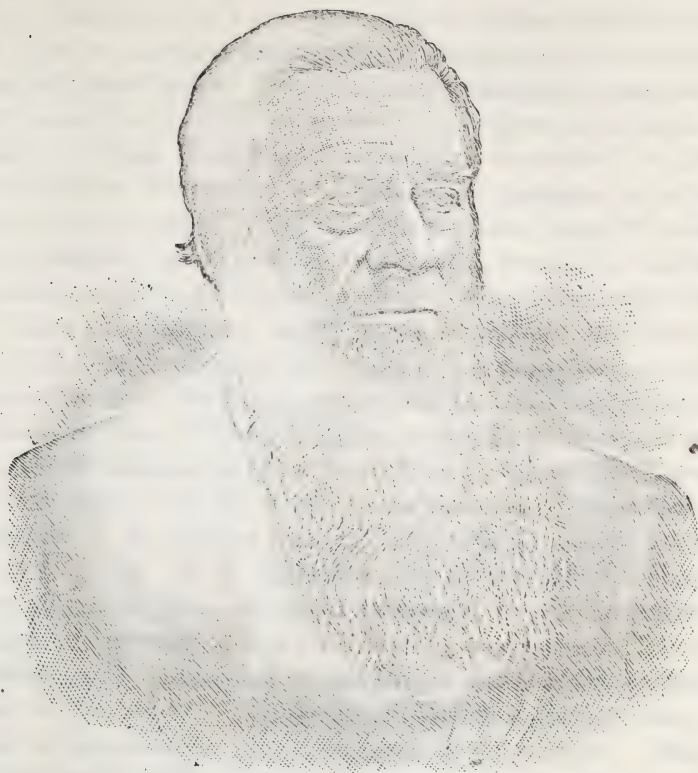
Montgomery, a post village, is located in the northwest part of the town, five miles from the railroad station at East Berkshire on the Missisquoi Railroad; it contains two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), two good country stores owned by C. S. Parker and J. M. Robb, a drug store, tin shop, two blacksmith shops, one grist and two saw-mills, and a bobbin factory. There was erected here the past season one of the finest district school buildings to be found in Northern Vermont. The main building is 32 x 64 feet, with a tower 12 x 20 projecting in front. The lower floor contains two large, well-lighted, commodious school rooms, with a hallway between for hanging the scholars' outside apparel. On the upper floor is a fine and commodious public hall. There is a cellar under the entire building, with a good furnace to warm the whole edifice. The whole was built at an expense of about \$3,500, and is an ornament as well as a credit to the village and school district.

Montgomery Center, a post village near the center of the town, contains Congregational, Advent, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, the last two having parsonages connected with them; also two stores, a good hotel, tin shop, grist-mill and saw-mill, and a good school building. There are also small villages about the butter tub factories of William H. Stiles & Co., J. C. Hutchins, and Goodspeed & Daigle, with general stores to supply their employees.

There are no minerals or quarries of any material value in town, but the hilly portions were heavily wooded with spruce timber so that lum-

bering and the manufacture of butter tubs form the chief industries of the town at the present day. The manufacture of bobbins has recently begun here, and bids fair to become a leading industry.

Manufactures.—The butter tub industry began to attract attention in this town about the years 1842 to 1844, then being, figuratively speaking, in its infancy, not only in this town and state, but in other states as well; and packages in which butter was transported to market were crude, without uniformity and in scant supply, and second-hand flour barrels and other loosely constructed receptacles were used for storing and packing butter, when the weather was cool enough to admit of it; and the 50 or 100-pound firkin or hand-made shaved tub could not be obtained from the cooper. The ash firkin and hand-made spruce tub manufactured by the coopers in those days were not inferior for practical use to the turned work that superseded it. Previous to 1844 sap buckets were manufactured in this town and elsewhere from sawed staves, and in this town were so made by Joseph Hutchins and Dudley Roberts in a building adjoining the old grist-mill at the village. The staves, being matched by hand, were then set up in a truss hoop thrust on a revolving drum, fitting the inside of the bucket, and smoothed outside with a concave plane, and to a limited extent smoothed on the inside with a convex hand plane. This, however, being a slow process, and not up to the demand of the times and trade, the idea of making buckets and butter tubs on the patent turned pail principle then in extensive use in Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire was regarded as feasible, and the first persons to engage in the business on that principle in this town, and probably in the state, were Asa Wheeler and Joseph Hutchins, Mr. Hutchins being then a hand cooper and, as he then expressed it, "tired of fishing with a pin hook." Mr. Wheeler furnished the capital for this new departure, and Mr. Hutchins the muscle and perseverance. The first skilled workman employed was Luther Hendrix, who had previously been an employee in the patent wooden pail business in Massachusetts. Their manufacturing plant was established on the site now owned by A. W. Dow and utilized as a furniture manufactory. Their manufactory was scarcely completed when a disastrous flood swept away their dam and seriously damaged their building. About this time the senior member of this firm, Mr. Wheeler, died, and



Mr De Stiles



李純公

but little if anything was done to repair damages till near the fall of 1845, when Hutchins made an arrangement for the purchase of this property, and Hon. William H. Stiles became associated with him in the business, which they carried on for a few years, and established what was then considered quite an extensive business in the manufacture of butter tubs, sap buckets, and cheese boxes. At that time the demand for these articles was confined mainly to Franklin county and two or three of the border towns in Canada. Messrs. Hutchins & Stiles were succeeded by Frederick Hull and Charles Woodward, who carried on business for a few years and were then succeeded by the Hendrix brothers, James Woodard, and Ishmael Comstock, respectively. In 1851, the demand for uniform and clean looking spruce butter tub packages being decidedly on the increase, other manufactories began to be established, not only in this town, but in other sections of the country. Among those in this town was one on the site of the factory now owned by J. C. Hutchins, which was commenced by Hon. William H. Stiles in the fall of 1851, but not completed until the summer of 1852, when John D. Moore and Aaron Gates became associated with Mr. Stiles in the business. Afterwards Joseph Hutchins and J. B. Lumbra were partners with Mr. Stiles in the business at this place. J. C. Hutchins, the present owner, bought this property about the year 1866, and continued to run the business here until 1876, or thereabouts, when his factory was burned. He immediately rebuilt, and has now one of the largest and best establishments of the kind to be found. The products from this factory have always sustained a reputation for first-class goods in the markets. This factory has a capacity of making from 1,000 to 1,500 tubs per day.

The mill and butter tub factory at Montgomery Center, now owned by the W. H. Stiles Co., was commenced in 1867 by N. W. Clapp and S. S. Wilber. Mr. Clapp soon after died, and J. B. Lumbra became a partner with Mr. Wilber in the business for a year or two, when Wilber sold his interest to John Campbell, and they continued in business a short time, when Lumbra sold his interest to Campbell and the latter took in his son, H. W. Campbell, as partner, and the firm name then became John Campbell & Son. Subsequently A. B. Nelson and A. G. Bradish became members of the firm and the name was changed to John Campbell & Co. In 1876 John Campbell sold his interest to

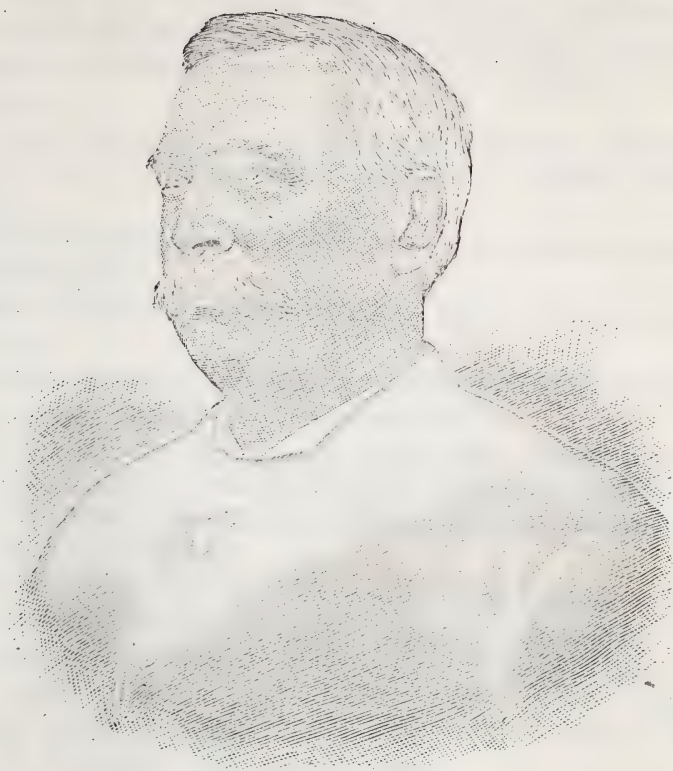
F. M. Sherman, and the firm name was changed to Sherman, Bradish & Co. In 1884 Sherman and Bradish sold their interests, and William H. Stiles bought in and became a partner with Mr. Nelson, and the name of the firm was changed to William H. Stiles & Co., and so remains, although Charles T. Hall is now a copartner in the concern. This factory has been and now is among the leading butter tub factories in the country, and for the past five years has kept three lathes in operation, each turning from 300 to 600 tubs daily.

The factory now occupied by F. L. Goodspeed and Hector Daigle began the making of butter tubs about the year 1878, and was then owned by J. B. Lumbra, who sold out in 1882 to his son Harvey and son-in-law, A. A. Lepper. Mr. Lepper subsequently sold his interest to Harvey Lumbra, who continued to operate the mill until June, 1888, when a heavy freshet ruined the mill, and, in consequence, its owner was unable to rebuild and sold out. The mill was again rebuilt in 1890, refurnished with tub machinery, and is now doing a successful business.

Other parties have from time to time made butter tubs in town at different places. For several years H. E. Lewis did a flourishing business in this line at the mill in Montgomery village, but the three before named are all that now continue the business. It is said that no town in the state manufactures so large a number of tubs per year at the present time as does this.

In the summer of 1888 the first shop for the manufacture of rough bobbins, in the eastern part of this state, was established at Black Falls, so called, in this town, by the firm name of J. E. Smith & Co. They then put in seven turning and boring lathes, the capacity of which would give two car-loads of stock per week. August 26, 1889, the factory was burned, and without insurance. In the fall of the same year this factory was rebuilt on a much larger scale, and with machinery for finishing bobbins and spools added. In September, 1889, the concern again began making bobbins, and now has machinery and facilities for making bobbins of every description, such as fly frame, slubber bobbins and skewers, quills, quill filling, warper spools, twister spools, worsted filling, wool filling, etc. The main shop is 50x90 feet, three stories high; south wing 35x40, three stories; west wing 30x35, four stories; dry room 20x50, three stories; and the north dry rooms 12x20, two stories high. The building is equipped

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the development of the nation as a great power. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for slavery, the Civil War, the Reconstruction, and the development of the nation as a great power. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the development of the nation as a great power. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1914 to the present time. It covers the World War, the Great Depression, and the development of the nation as a great power. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1945 to the present time. It covers the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the development of the nation as a great power. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1975 to the present time. It covers the Watergate scandal, the Iran-Iraq war, and the development of the nation as a great power. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1990 to the present time. It covers the Gulf War, the Clinton administration, and the development of the nation as a great power. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2000 to the present time. It covers the Bush administration, the 9/11 attacks, and the development of the nation as a great power. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2010 to the present time. It covers the Obama administration, the 2013 shooting in Newtown, and the development of the nation as a great power. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2015 to the present time. It covers the Trump administration, the 2017 shooting in Las Vegas, and the development of the nation as a great power.



Otis N. Kelton



THE END

with the Grinnell system of automatic sprinklers (250 in number) for protection against fire. This concern has almost an unlimited supply of timber, having some 2,500 acres of heavily timbered lands in the immediate vicinity of their mill, and will employ from 100 to 200 hands, and are filling orders for various large factories at Providence, Pawtucket, Fall River, and elsewhere. It will also manufacture spruce boards, and clapboards, and other lumber. Their land and plant are valued at about \$100,000.

Jewett, Gilbert & Co., at Montgomery village, manufacture rough bobbins and do an extensive business in building and dimension lumber.

Jewett Brothers, on West Hill, do a good business in dimension and building lumber.

Hiram Moffatt manufactures largely clapboards and spruce lumber of all kinds.

Currier & Lumbra manufacture at their mill, in the south part of the town, spruce, hemlock, and hardwood lumber.

A. R. Gates, at Montgomery Center, does general custom sawing, and manufactures lumber for domestic and foreign markets.

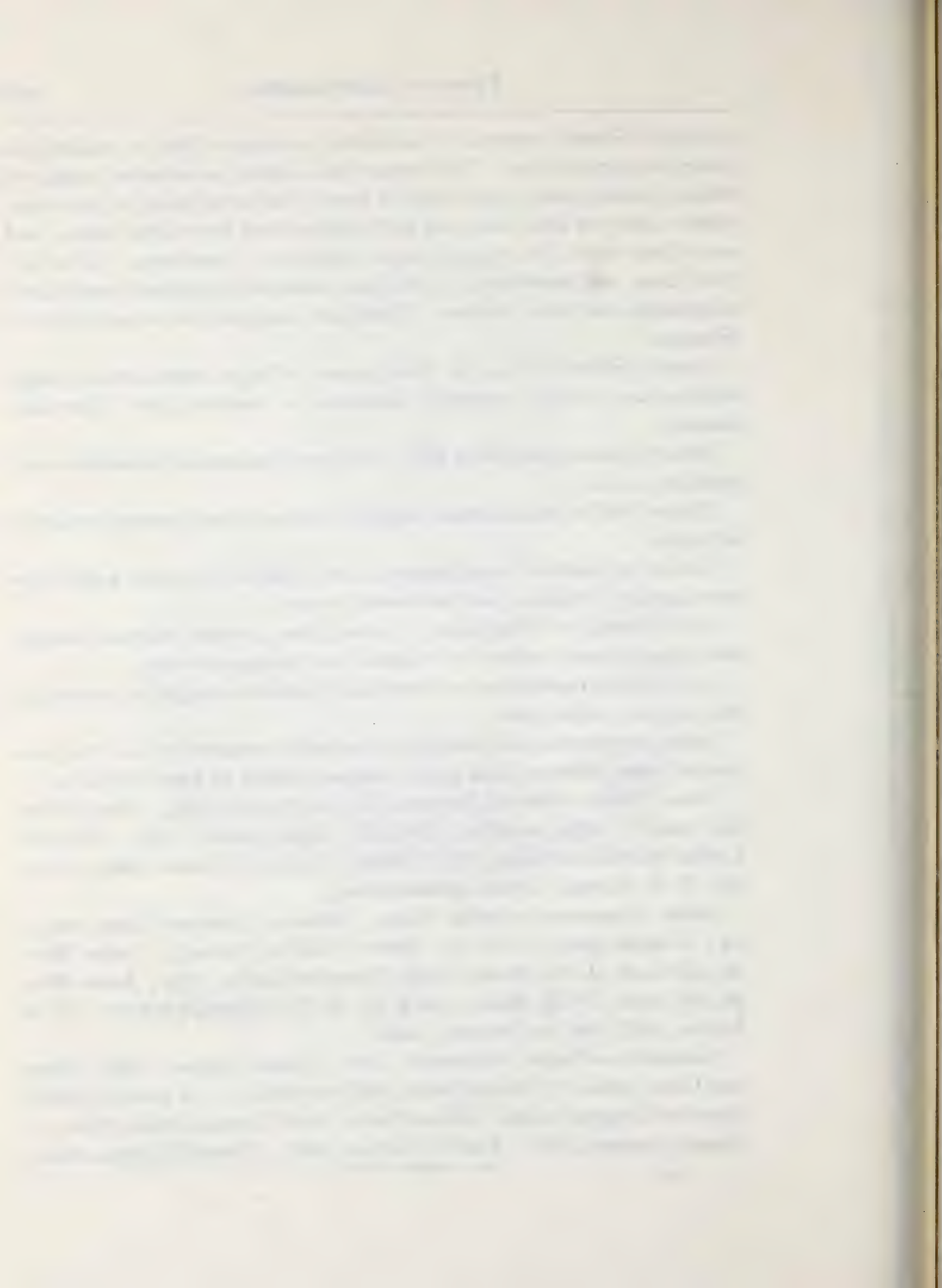
G. R. Wade manufactures spruce and hemlock shingles at his mill in the east part of the town.

Some twenty men and teams are constantly required to haul the product of these different mills to the railroad station at East Berkshire.

Town Clerks.—Samuel Barnard, 1802 to May 26, 1804; Henry Marble, May 26, 1804, to 1814, 1816–18; Rufus Smith, 1815, 1819–28; Luther Martin, 1829–30; B. W. Fuller, 1831–49; Joshua Clapp, 1850–78; O. N. Kelton, 1879 to present time.

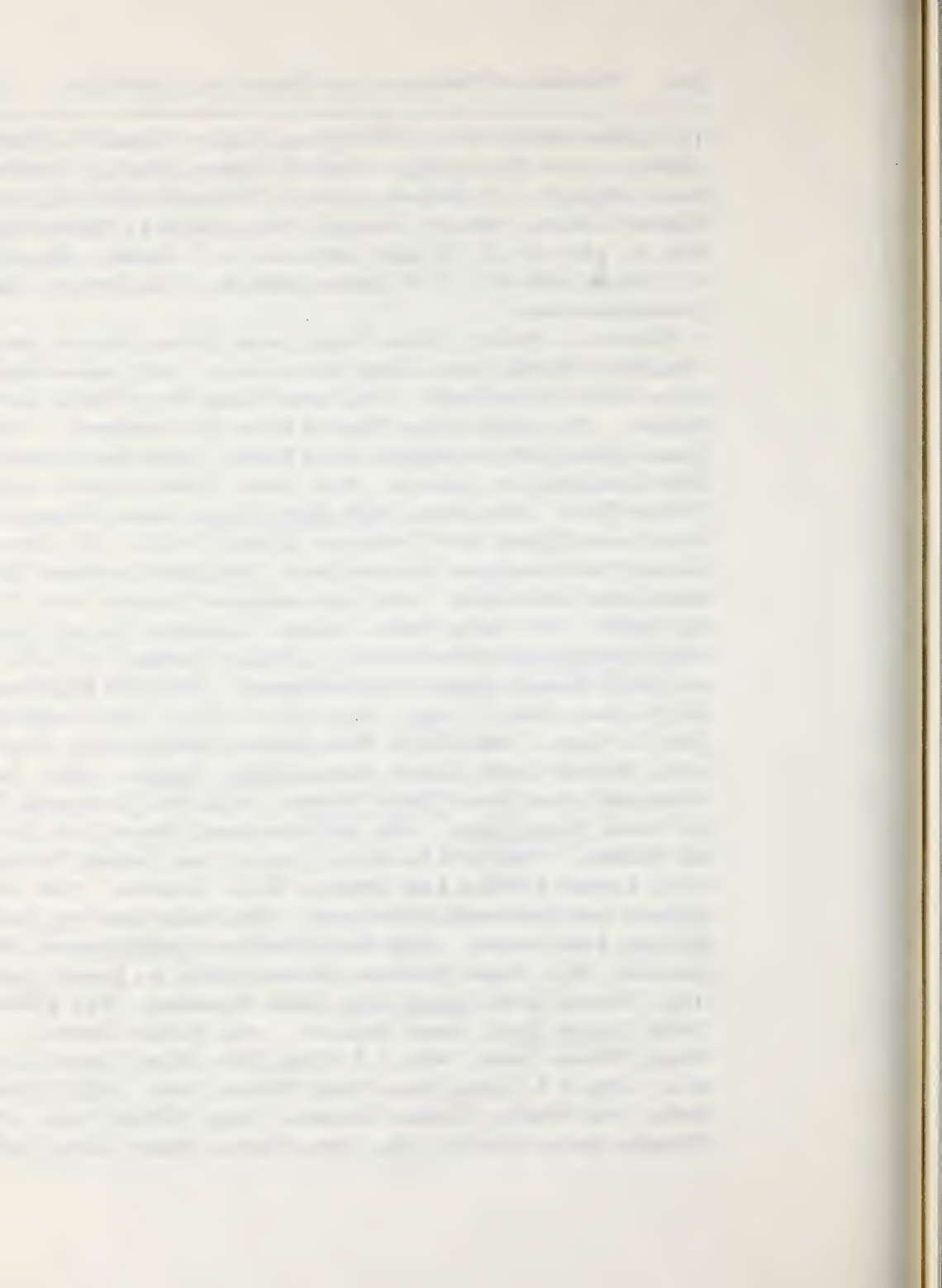
Town Treasurers.—Joshua Clapp, 1802–10; Reuben Clapp, 1811–14; Richard Smith, 1816–17; Robert Martin, 1818–25; Luther Martin, 1826–48; L. W. Martin, 1849; Jonathan Gates, 1850; James Martin, 1851–52; D. H. Bailey, 1853–54; O. L. Kelton, 1855–67; O. N. Kelton, 1867, and continuously since.

Constables.—Trajan Richmond, 1802; James Upham, 1803; Ebenezer Cross, 1804–05; Rufus Smith, 1806–07 and '14; Ira Leavens, 1808; Jonathan Kingsley, 1809; William Parks, 1810; Richard Smith, 1811–12; Francis Barnard, 1813; Daniel Barrows, 1815; Henry N. Janes, 1816–



17; Luther Martin, 1818; S. B. Upham, 1819-27; Russell S. Marcy, 1828-32; James Martin, 1833; Henry H. Upham, 1834-36; Jonathan Gates, 1837-46; A. S. Samson, 1847-56; William H. Stiles, 1857-59; Charles C. Martin, 1860-67; George L. Clapp, 1867-74; Heman Hopkins, jr., 1875-77; B. H. Haile, 1878-80; H. O. Rowley, 1881-85; A. R. Gates, 1886-87; H. W. Coburn, 1888-89; H. O. Rowley, 1890, present incumbent.

Selectmen.—1802-03, Joshua Clapp, James Upham, Stephen Gates. 1804, Henry Marble, Joshua Clapp, James Upham. 1805, Joshua Clapp, Henry Marble, Rufus Smith. 1806, Joshua Clapp, Henry Marble, James Upham. 1807, James Upham, Stephen Gates, Seth Goodspeed. 1808, James Upham, Seth Goodspeed, Henry Marble. 1809, James Upham, Seth Goodspeed, Ira Leavens. 1810, James Upham, Stephen Gates, William Parks. 1811, Rufus Smith, Samuel Lusk, Jockton Goodspeed. 1812, James Upham, Seth Goodspeed, Richard Smith. 1813, Samuel Barnard, Seth Goodspeed, Stephen Gates. 1814, Seth Goodspeed, Stephen Gates, Rufus Smith. 1815, Seth Goodspeed, Stephen Gates, Rufus Smith. 1816, Rufus Smith, Jockton Goodspeed, Samuel Lusk. 1817, Samuel Lusk, Richard Smith, jr., Zebulon Thomas. 1818, Richard Smith, Barnard Upham, Zebulon Thomas. 1819, Seth Goodspeed, Eli W. Bush, John L. Clapp. 1820, Eli W. Bush, Seth Goodspeed, John L. Clapp. 1821, Eli W. Bush, Richard Smith, Luther Martin. 1822, Richard Smith, Luther Martin, Daniel Barrows. 1823, Seth Goodspeed, Alvin House, Daniel Barrows. 1824, Seth Goodspeed, Alvin House, Samuel Lusk. 1825, Seth Goodspeed, Samuel Lusk, Lemuel Robbins. 1826, Seth Goodspeed, Samuel Lusk, Lemuel Robbins. 1827, Lemuel Robbins, Levi Johnson, Rufus Hamilton. 1828, Levi Johnson, Seth Goodspeed, Alvin House. 1829, Rufus Hamilton, Daniel Barrows, John Johnson. 1830, Rufus Hamilton, Daniel Barrows, John Johnson. 1831, Rufus Hamilton, Richard Smith, jr., Samuel Lusk. 1832, Richard Smith, Samuel Lusk, Rufus Hamilton. 1833, Richard Smith, Samuel Lusk, Rufus Hamilton. 1834, Richard Smith, J. L. Clapp, William Parks. 1835, J. L. Clapp, Henry King, Lemuel Robbins. 1836, J. L. Clapp, Henry King, William Parks. 1837, William Parks, Asa Wheeler, Lemuel Robbins. 1838, William Parks, Asa Wheeler, James Martin. 1839, James Martin, Joshua Clapp, Rufus



Hamilton. 1840-41, Joshua Clapp, Rufus Hamilton, John Johnson. 1842, Daniel H. Bailey, Salva Goodspeed, Heman Hopkins. 1843, Daniel H. Bailey, O. L. Kelton, William Dwyer. 1844, Daniel H. Bailey, O. L. Kelton, Asa Wheeler. 1845, Asa Wheeler, Hiram Rawson, J. L. Clapp. 1846, D. H. Bailey, Hiram Rawson, Lewis Goodspeed. 1847, H. H. Rawson, Rufus Hamilton, Moses Scott. 1848, D. H. Bailey, H. H. Rawson, Moses Scott. 1849, H. H. Rawson, Henry King, O. L. Kelton. 1850, D. H. Bailey, Jefferson Martin, G. W. Marcy. 1851-52, H. H. Rawson, D. H. Bailey, Jefferson Martin. 1853, H. H. Rawson, J. L. Clapp, L. W. Martin. 1854, D. H. Bailey, Jefferson Martin, Rufus Goodspeed. 1855, Rufus Hamilton, Rufus Goodspeed, Lewis Goodspeed. 1856, D. H. Bailey, Jefferson Martin, George C. C. Gates. 1857, D. H. Bailey, George C. C. Gates, Samuel Head. 1858, D. H. Bailey, George C. C. Gates, Salva Goodspeed. 1859, D. H. Bailey, O. L. Kelton, Salva Goodspeed. 1860-62, William H. Stiles, Samuel Head, Jefferson Martin. 1863, William H. Stiles, Jefferson Martin, George C. C. Gates. 1864, William H. Stiles, George C. C. Gates, Jefferson Martin. 1865, D. H. Bailey, Nelson Goodspeed, George L. Clapp. 1866-67, Nelson Goodspeed, George L. Clapp, John Head. 1868, Nelson Goodspeed, George L. Clapp, Heman Hopkins, jr. 1869-71, Charles P. Clapp, William H. Stiles, D. H. Bailey. 1872, William H. Stiles, John Goodspeed, Rufus Rawson. 1873, William H. Stiles, Samuel Head, W. A. Rawson. 1874, John Goodspeed, D. H. Bailey, H. M. Martin. 1875, H. H. Rawson, John Goodspeed, Henry M. Martin. 1876, H. H. Rawson, John Goodspeed, Edgar Crossett. 1877, H. H. Rawson, John Goodspeed, H. M. Martin. 1878, John Goodspeed, H. M. Martin, C. P. Clapp. 1879, C. P. Clapp, John Goodspeed, H. M. Martin. 1880, C. C. Martin, W. O. Parker, H. M. Martin. 1881, H. M. Martin, C. C. Martin, George L. Clapp. 1882, S. M. Dix, George Porter, C. V. Bogue. 1883, B. J. Wade, George Porter, Samuel Head. 1884, George Porter, G. H. Fuller, B. H. Haile. 1885, G. H. Fuller, B. H. Haile, J. D. Head. 1886, B. H. Haile, Horace Marcy, J. D. Head. 1887, Horace Marcy, S. B. Jewett, J. B. Samson. 1888, S. B. Jewett, H. H. Clapp, L. R. Campbell. 1889, L. R. Campbell, H. E. Kingsley, W. G. Mansfield. 1890, B. H. Haile, H. E. Kingsley, C. L. Martin.

Town Representatives.—Joshua Clapp, 1802-06, 1808-10; Henry Marble, 1807-11; no choice, 1809; Seth Goodspeed, 1812-15; James



Upham, 1816; Jonah Johnson, 1817; Jockton Goodspeed, 1818; Henry N. Janes, 1819; Jonathan Janes, 1820; no choice, 1821; Samuel Lusk, 1822-25, 1828-29, 1834; nine ballots, no choice, 1826; Henry N. Janes, 1827; Selah B. Upham, 1830; Daniel Barrows, 1831-32; Rufus Hamilton, 1833-36; Richard Smith, 1835; B. W. Fuller, 1837-39, 1848-49; Asa Wheeler, 1840-41; Joshua Clapp, 1842-43, 1854-55; John L. Clapp, 1844-45, 1850-51; Daniel H. Bailey, 1846-47; E. W. Sherman, 1852; no choice, 1853; Salva Goodspeed, 1856-57; William H. Stiles, 1858-59; no choice, 1860; George C. C. Gates, 1861-62, 1872; Columbus Greene, 1863-64; R. Hamilton, 1865; L. W. Martin, 1866-68; Heman Hopkins, jr., 1869-70; O. N. Kelton, 1874-76; A. T. Kingsley, 1878; S. N. Dix, 1880-82; W. A. Rawson, 1884-86; B. H. Haile, 1888; J. W. Goodspeed, 1890.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA is the southwestern town in Franklin county. It is bounded on the north by St. Albans, about two and a half miles; on the east by Fairfax, about nine miles; on the south by Milton, a little more than eight miles; and on the west by Lake Champlain, six miles in a straight line from corner to corner. The chartered area is 23,040 acres, but on account of the protrusion of the coast beyond the straight line fixed by the charter on the lake shore it is found by survey to be 25,048 acres. Its coast line is for the most part abrupt, but in no place considerably elevated. A fine bay a little to the north of the middle of the coast and the small marsh at the mouth of Mill River afford most of the low coast. The surface is broken, a little ledgy in places, but with the exception of the hill called Mount Pisgah in the southeast corner there are no hills not conveniently tillable; and with the exception of its western face even that is for the most part valuable agricultural land.

When Ira Allen first explored the town in the summer of 1772 he was much struck with what he regarded as the very superior excellencies of the town, as compared with all the many others he had explored in the surrounding region. The growth of timber was simply immense, with a more general intermingling of valuable varieties than he had elsewhere met, indicating a most exuberant soil. While the greater part of the timber consisted of the more common varieties of hard woods there was a very considerable quantity of fine pine and other useful timbers quite generally distributed over the town; and yet not over two per cent. of the land was of the thin sandy kind quite common in some of the other towns, and there was not more than one per cent. of swamp and marsh land. He also found distributed well over the town, on strong, clear brooks, not less than fifteen mill sites, having an abundant supply of water for running saw-mills and in close proximity to the timber, and several other sites where there was water for larger mills. The supply of building stone, and especially of limestone, was ample for all purposes. Georgia Bay was well situated for a shipping port, and all the surplus lumber and ashes could always find easy access to a ready market by way of the lake. This was the glowing account of the town he gave to his associates in business on his return from his season of explorations. That his description of the town was not overdrawn was the experience of the settlers who came at a later day.

The civil history of the tract of country now constituting the town of Georgia dates back to the period when the French, the discoverers of Lake Champlain and the adjacent territory, were sole claimants and occupants of all the surrounding territory by virtue of the discovery. While occupying these points, but when is not definitely known, a few "Royal grants" of lands were made along the eastern side of the lake, one of which covered the present town of Georgia and included a small portion of St. Albans, Fairfield, Fairfax, and Milton. The northwest corner of the seigniory granted to a M. Douville was very near the northwest corner of the present town. The north line ran more nearly due east than that of the town, thus taking in a part of St. Albans, and extended about eight or nine miles from the lake, or a little way over into Fairfield. The south line was of about the same length as the north, and parallel with it, thus running from near the southeast corner of the town to a point in the lake shore near the mouth of Stone Bridge

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Brook in Milton. A survey of Lake Champlain and the French occupancies along its shores from Chambly to Crown Point was made by "M. Anger, King's Surveyor," in 1732, and a map was made from that survey in 1748 from which this information is principally derived. Whether the seigniorship was ever settled is unknown, and must ever remain so.

The town of Georgia, as at present organized, was chartered and the town granted in equal shares to sixty-four persons (whose names were written on the back of the charter, but who never otherwise became identified with the history of the town), by Benning Wentworth, then governor and commander-in-chief of the province of New Hampshire under the English crown, on the 17th day of August, 1763, with all the rights, privileges, immunities, conditions, and reservations common to the "New Hampshire Grants." But no attempt was ever made to settle it or procure its settlement by the original grantees or anybody acting under them until after the exploration of the town by Ira Allen in 1772, hereinbefore alluded to. Immediately on the return of Allen to his home in Connecticut he and his brothers inaugurated a movement to buy up the rights of the original grantees. These were dispersed through Southern New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, and one was found at Bennington in Vermont. Heman and Levi Allen were merchants, doing business in copartnership at Salisbury, Conn., and Levi, an active and shrewd business man, was delegated to make the purchases, and in the course of the year 1773 he succeeded in buying fifty shares, while Heman and Ethan Allen and their cousin, Remember Baker, bought three or four more.

Meantime Ira Allen and Baker, with several men in their employ, were at the falls on Onion or Winooski River in Colchester, making preparations for a grand immigration scheme which they hoped to put in operation the next year. They had already acquired much land in several different towns in that region, which they proceeded to survey. On learning the result of the effort to get possession of Georgia Allen called a meeting of the proprietors, of which the following record of the meeting is sufficiently explanatory :

"SALISBURY, March 23d, 1774.

"Then the proprietors of the township of Georgia, a township lately granted under the great seal of the Province of New Hampshire, now in

the Province of New York, met according to a legal warning in the *Connecticut Currant* [*Courant*] at the dwelling house of Captain Sam'l Moor, Innholder, in Salisbury, in Litchfield County, and Colony of Connecticut, in New England.

"1. Voted, That Heman Allen shall be moderator for this meeting.

"2. Voted, That Ira Allen shall be proprietors' clerk for said town.

"3. Voted, That we will lay out said town, and that every proprietor or proprietors may, on his own cost and charges, lay out all his right or rights as soon as he or they shall think proper.

"4. Voted, That the proprietors' clerk shall record all deeds of sales and survey bills in this town in this book, when brought to hand, if paid a reasonable reward for the same, and all survey bills shall stand good that are first recorded or received to record without regard to the date of said survey bills.

"5. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Fort fraderick, in Colchester, on Onion River, to be held on the third of October next.

"Test, I. ALLEN, Propr. Clerk."

The adjourned meeting on the 3d of October following was held at Fort Frederick and adjourned to a future day, as was one other, without the transaction of business. Whether the succession of adjourned meetings was kept up does not appear on record, but at an adjourned meeting held on the 1st of May, 1775, it was voted to "adjourn to the first Monday of September next," of which meeting there is no record, and the succession seems to have been lost then if not previously, and the first proprietors' meeting to have at last died a natural death.

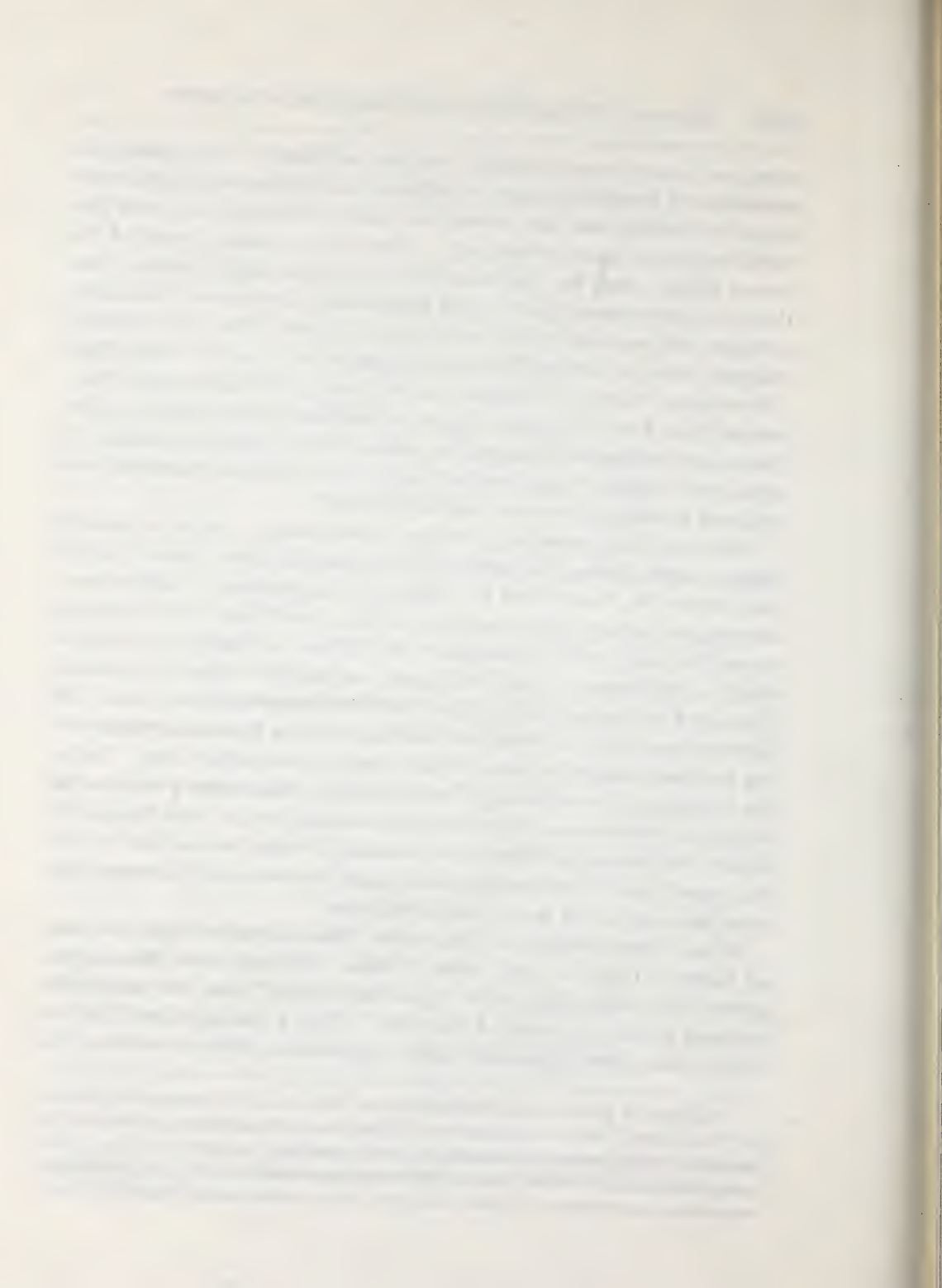
In accordance with the vote to lay out the town a complete survey was made and probably concluded previous to the adjourned proprietors' meeting at Fort Frederick in October. Who made the survey is not known, and there has been some controversy over the question with a view to fixing the responsibility for some alleged irregularities upon James Evarts, who afterwards became largely interested in the lands of the town. Allen was a surveyor himself, and if he did not make the survey he at least directed it, and was responsible for it, and there are a great many references to it in deeds as "Allen's Plan." In making the survey the allowance made in accordance with the provisions of the charter for "highways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, moun-

tains, and rivers" was excessive, but not sufficiently so to justify the accusation of fraudulent intent or unfaithfulness on the part of either surveyor or director, and the survey has always withstood the most formidable attacks upon its integrity. There is no existing record of the survey bill or plan, but the lines were all so thoroughly marked that they were easily traced thirty years later, when a new survey was made, and new bills made after that survey are of record. The only recorded evidence that the original survey was made in 1774 is a deed from "Remember Baker, of Colchester, in the county of Charlotte and Province of New York," to James Evarts, of Guilford, in the county of New Haven and colony of Connecticut, which deed is dated November 7, 1774, and conveys "two hundred acres in two different hundred-acre lots, and numbered forty-six and forty-seven."

Allen had fully expected to make a considerable number of sales of Georgia lands during the season of 1774, but the above named sale of two lots to Mr. Evarts was the only one consummated. Before commencing the survey of the town he cut out a road from Fort Frederick across the east part of Colchester and Milton to Georgia, by way of what is now known as the Hyde place, on the north bend of Lamoille River, and up the east bank of the river on to the plain above, where the highway ran until the river and the wind cut the bank away, compelling its abandonment in favor of the present route farther east. But at the very time he was leaving Connecticut for his summer's work in the woods the controversy over the lands covered by the New Hampshire Grants had broken out afresh, and assumed its most serious and menacing aspect, and the settlement of the lands was necessarily delayed until after the close of the war of the Revolution.

It was almost twelve full years after Allen began to boom the town of Georgia that the first settler, William Farrand, from Bennington, erected his little cabin on the "governor's right," near the lake in the extreme northwest corner of the town. Only a few days later Andrew Gilder¹ came from Egremont, Mass., and following Allen's road from the

¹ This name is given in both Thompson's and Hemenway's *Gazetteers of Vermont* as "Van Gilder," but it is a misnomer. Gilder was a Stockbridge Indian who had married a Dutch woman, in allusion to which somebody prefixed the "Van" to his name, and it seemed to stick among people not acquainted with the facts, although it was always an annoyance to Gilder, and never in any manner acknowledged by him.



high falls in Colchester across that town and Milton to the west bank of Lamoille River, a little way above the North bow in Georgia, pitched his tent near where the Hyde barns now stand. On the opposite side of the river above the brook, which there empties into the river from the east, Andrew Gilder, jr., built a cabin. These three families remained in town through the winter of 1785-86, the first persons known to have ever wintered in the town. But neither of these had yet purchased land.

Frederic Bliss is believed to have been the first purchaser of land for actual settlement and personal occupancy. The condition of the records of early titles is such that much uncertainty about them exists, and little is actually known of many important transactions beyond what can be gleaned from private sources, which are not always full and explicit. Bliss was a quiet, unassuming, but well informed and genial, young man who, while in the employ of Captain Stephen Davis, of Williamstown, Mass., had several times visited Sunderland, where Captain Davis had lands and other property, and he was personally acquainted with the Allens, Governor Chittenden, and the other prominent men of the state, located permanently or temporarily, in and near that town, and had taken much interest in Ira Allen's representations of his much praised town of Georgia. He accordingly came in the autumn of 1784 to see for himself, and, accompanied by Allen from Fort Frederick, devoted several days to exploring this and other towns, and he contracted for the purchase of ten lots of land, one for himself, one for his brother Abner, and eight for his uncle, Captain Davis. Allen suggested that lot No. 50 would eventually become the center of a flourishing village, and advised that he select that for himself, but he modestly chose the one cornering upon that at the southwest, remarking that he had no ambition to plant himself in the center, but would rather locate a little at one side, which as it proved was most unfortunate for the young town. But the lot which he chose finally, by force of circumstances which he deprecated, became the "center" on which every business building in the village stands. The lot selected for his brother joined his on the south. Lot No. 50, the one adjoining that on the west, and others farther north were selected for his uncle. In 1785 he came again, accompanied by his brother, and they remained long enough to make an opening upon

each of their lots, but they returned to Massachusetts for the hay harvest about August 1st. In 1786 they came for permanent settlement, and Captain Davis made them a visit later in the season. When they arrived here in the early spring the three families already alluded to were the only persons living in town. Frederic built his house opposite the place where the old meeting-house now stands, and Abner built his opposite the foot of the road running southeast toward Milton and Fairfax, about half a mile south of Frederic's.

Allen now began to see the fruition of his long deferred hope, and during the year received many visits from explorers, not a few of whom became purchasers, and several began improvements, though few of them remained through the winter. Young Blair and Shiverick Weeks, who subsequently married sisters of the Bliss brothers, were among the early settlers, but whether here in 1786 is not certain. Blair was a cousin of the Bliss brothers and the first of a long list of relatives which followed them from Williamstown and Weston, Mass. In 1787 James, Reuben, and John Evarts came. James had bought two lots of land of Remember Baker as early as 1774, when the original survey of the town was made. He was a surveyor and speculator in lands, and had from time to time bought lands in this and other towns. Reuben was a son-in-law of Heber Allen, and became resident representative of the Allens. He was first town clerk on the organization of the town, and otherwise prominent in town affairs. Colonel Benjamin Holmes, his brother Stephen, and several others came in 1787 from Clarendon and neighboring towns, and were among the most public spirited and enterprising of the settlers. Among these were the Loomis brothers, Elijah, Noah, Jonah, and Enos. They brought their families and effects, and were eight days on the road. Judge John White from Arlington came this year, and with him his father-in-law, Stephen Fairchild, and his four sons, Stephen, jr., Daniel, Joel, and Truman Fairchild. Judge White was a prominent and influential citizen, holding many important public offices not only in the town but in the county and state, and exerted a most beneficent influence in the settlement. Daniel and Samuel Stannard, jr., came from Fair Haven. Daniel was the second town representative and prominent in all town affairs during the few years prior to his early death. Samuel, jr., was the first trader in town, but subsequently removed to a

farm near the north end of the town, where he resided to a good old age. He was the father of the gallant General George J. Stannard of Gettysburg fame. The lists of men who came during this and succeeding years and became more or less prominent in public affairs might be much extended, but it is sufficient to say that when the census of 1791 was taken Georgia had become the most populous and flourishing town in all Northern Vermont, with a population of 340, and continued to be the most populous town in Franklin county till about 1825.

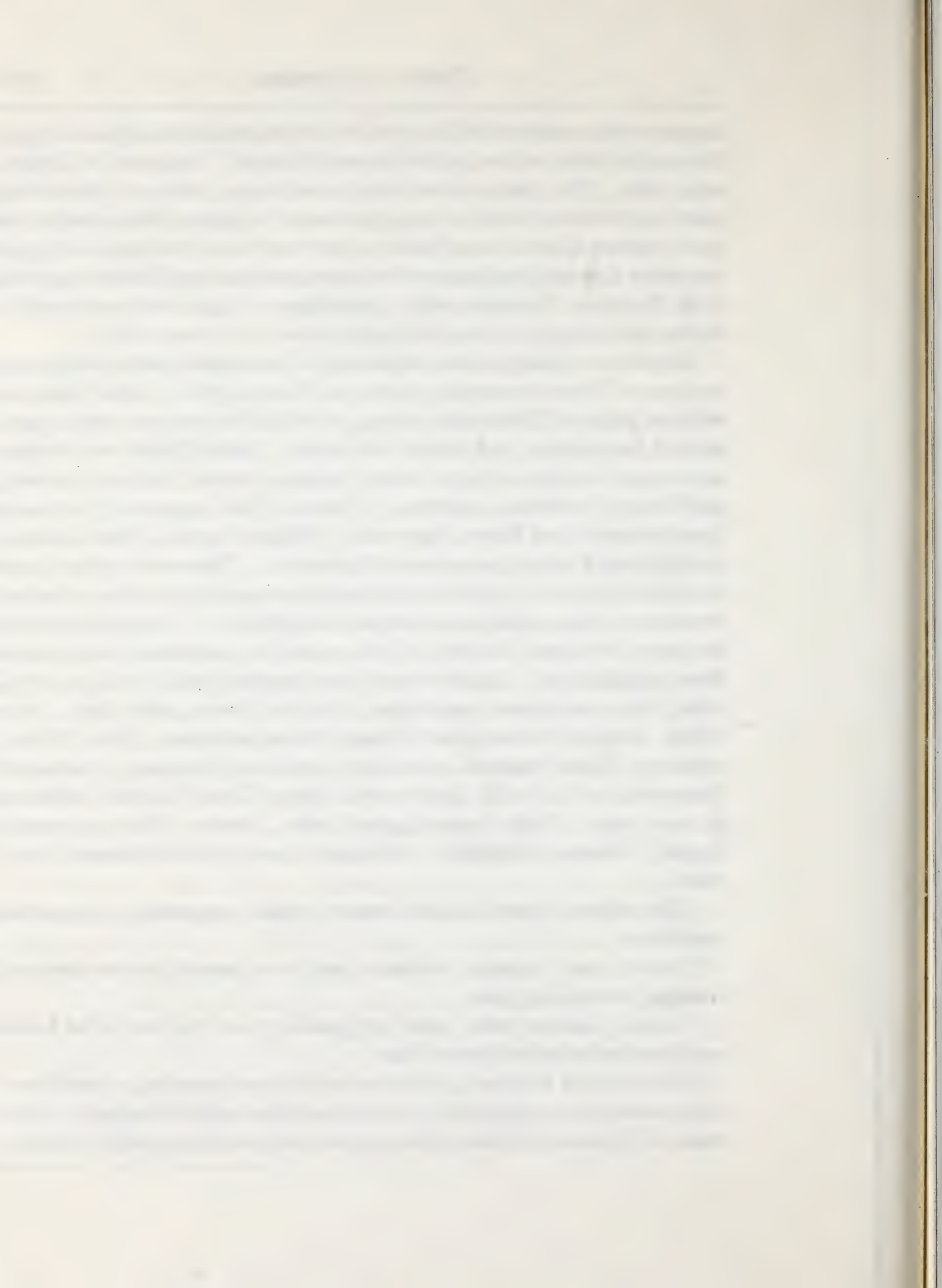
The town of Georgia was organized in accordance with the laws of the state of Vermont on the 31st day of March, 1788. John White, as assistant judge of Chittenden county, of which the town was then a part, warned the meeting and called it to order. James Evarts was chosen moderator; Reuben Evarts, clerk; Stephen Davis, Stephen Holmes, and Richard Sylvester, selectmen; Frederic Bliss, constable; Solomon Goodrich and Abel Pierce, haywards; William Farrand, Noah Loomis, and Stephen Fairfield, surveyors of highways. This seems to have been but little more than a form of organization, as none of the officers elected were sworn at the time in accordance with the law. Two months later the town clerk took the oath of office, and the selectmen were sworn three months after. At the second town meeting held March 19, 1779, John White was chosen moderator; Reuben Evarts, town clerk; John White, Stephen Holmes, and Francis Davis, selectmen; John White, treasurer; Titus Bushnell, constable; Abraham Hathaway, Nathaniel Naramore, and John W. Southmayd, listers; Titus Bushnell, collector of town rates; Noah Loomis, grand juror; Stephen Holmes, pound-keeper; Solomon Goodrich, tythingman; and Daniel Stannard, hayward.

"The officers chosen are each sworn to their respective office as the law directs.

"Voted, that Stephen Holmes's yard be a pound for the town of Georgia the ensuing year.

"Voted, that the town raise forty shillings on this year's list for to purchase books for said town's use."

On the 23d of February, previous to this town meeting, a considerable number of the citizens of the town took the oath of allegiance to the state of Vermont, William Farrand, the first settler, heading the list.



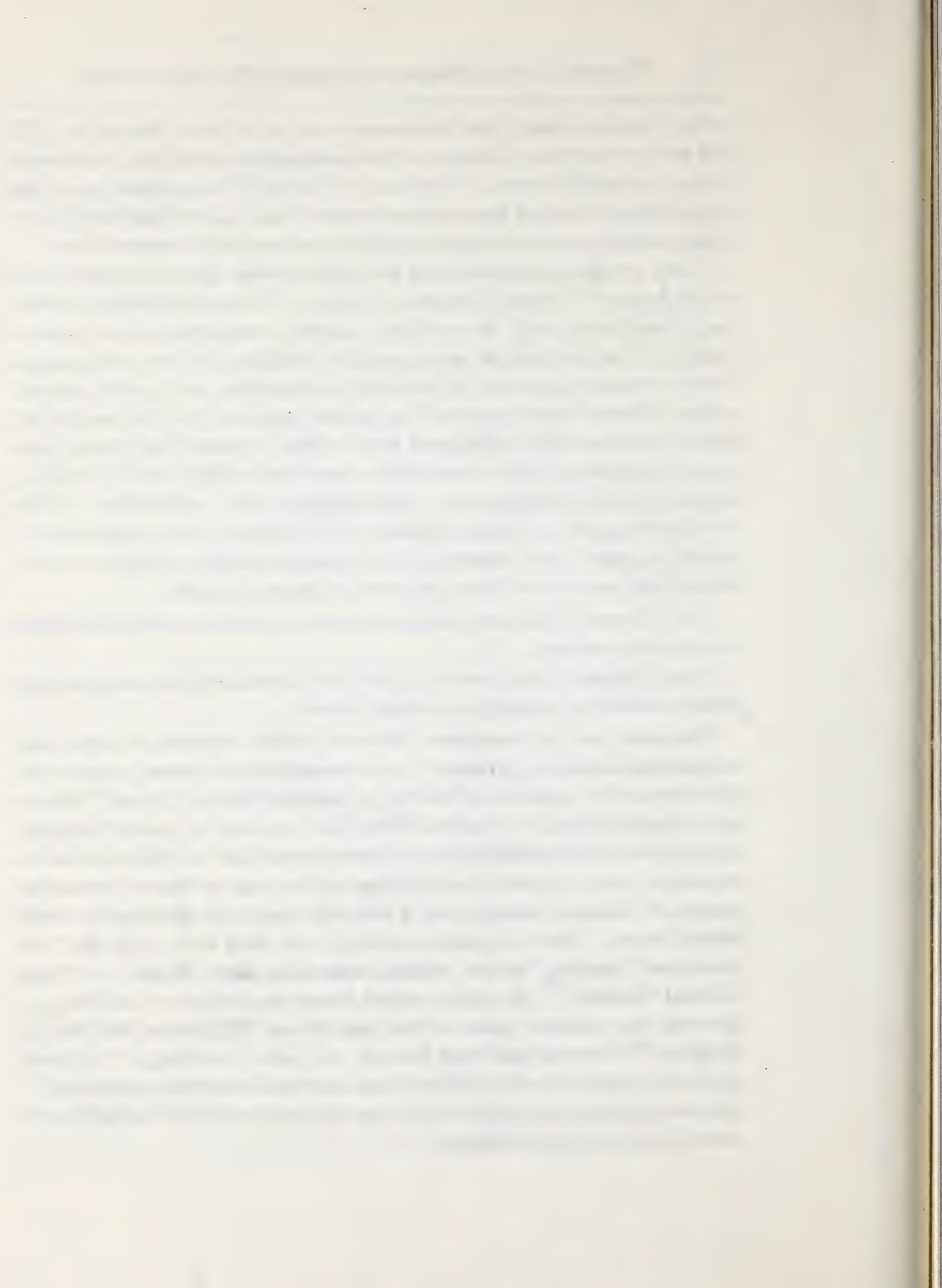
It has been surmised that the reason why the officers chosen in 1788 did not perform any duties was that none of the voters had previously taken that oath in town. The name of Judge White appears upon this list, although he had been several years a judge, and had held many minor offices in the town of Arlington previous to his removal here.

Until 1792 all town meetings and other public gatherings were held at the house of Colonel Benjamin Holmes. The accommodations were very insufficient, and the meetings a great annoyance to the patient family. The erection of some suitable building for the purpose had been frequently agitated by the more enterprising and public spirited of the citizens, who in view of the general prosperity of the people felt that it was due alike to the good name of the town and the general welfare of the people that a commodious and respectable public building should be built by the town. Accordingly in the "notification" for the town meeting in 1791 there appeared the following items, the former of which is quoted, not because of its bearing upon this subject, but because both were voted down together without comment:

"3d. To see if the town will grant a tax to defray incidental charges for the year ensuing.

"4th. To see if the town will take into consideration and propose some method for building a meeting-house."

The town had in like manner the year before disposed of a proposal to establish a burying ground. As a result of the adverse action of the town upon the question of building a meeting-house Colonel Holmes and "Esquire Bliss," as Frederic Bliss had come to be generally called, in 1792, with what little help their more immediate neighbors chose to volunteer, erected a small log building on the land of Bliss opposite the house of Colonel Holmes, and a few rods south of the present brick school-house. Here all public meetings were held until 1799, the "notifications" reading "at the school-house near Esq'r Bliss's," or "near Colonel Holmes'." In 1799 a school-house was built on "lot No. 50," between the present house of the late Moses Wightman and that of William T. Newton, and that became the public building of the town at the September election of that year, and until after the completion of the meeting-house in 1802, under the designation of the "school-house near Captain Stephen Davis's."



The annual town meeting for 1803 was warned as usual at the school-house near Stephen Davis's. (This Stephen Davis was the son and successor of Captain Stephen Davis, deceased.) The meeting was organized and then adjourned to the meeting-house. It was then, "4th. Voted, 'The meeting-house for the future shall be considered as the place where town meetings and freemen's meetings shall be warned and held.'" But the house so promptly appropriated by the town to its own use was wholly private property, and the town as such had not a dollar of interest in it. From the March meeting in 1791, when the subject was first formally brought before the town, till the second Monday in December, 1800, the subject of building a meeting-house by the town had been constantly agitated, and there had been scarcely a year when it had not been brought before the town in regular or special town meeting once or more, only to be in some manner defeated. Numerous committees had been raised and schemes proposed, but all to no effect. Every committee and in fact all the people were in perfect accord as to where it should be located, and that was upon lot No. 50, on or near the center line running east from the main road, the site indicated by Allen when he and Frederic Bliss visited the town in 1784. But Captain Davis owned the lot and was opposed to the whole project, and like a good lawyer determined to yield no point of defense; he obstinately rejected every overture in relation to the land, and had so far been able to defeat every attempt to vote a tax to build it anywhere. The following is the record of the last of about a score of town meetings held to take action on the question: "Met according to adjournment and voted that the meeting be dissolved." The people who were interested in the matter then built the house, one of the finest in the state, not on the unpurchasable land of Captain Davis, but on the next lot south of it, a generous portion of which, enough for the site of the house and as fine a park as there is in the state if it were fitted up, was most freely donated by Colonel Benjamin Holmes. And then, with a magnanimity worthy of all praise, the proprietors tendered the use of it to the town "for town and other meetings," on condition that it should be kept in condition for use. The cost of the house was a little less than \$8,000.

But while the meeting-house question had been under consideration another question, that of settling a minister under the statute of 1773,

had been constantly agitated. The people of New England had not yet cut loose from the old English idea that the government should support the religious institutions, and the state had made provision for such a course in the statute alluded to. A Congregational church was organized in Georgia in 1793, and most of the inhabitants who had any religious preference were members or adherents of that church and its religious service. Back of all other influences affecting this question in this particular case was the provision in the grant or charter of the town that one of the equal or seventy shares into which the town was to be divided should be set apart for the "first settled minister of the gospel" in the town. While the majority of the people were unalterably opposed to the support of preaching by a tax there were very many of them willing to do so for a short time, "on probation with a view to settlement," in the hope to drive a sharp bargain and induce the minister to accept one lot of land and deed the remainder back to the town. The church, if it chose to do so, could have settled a minister who would have held the land, and the town would have had no legal control of the matter whatever; but it very well knew that such a course would create discord in the town. A considerable number of probationers were hired between 1793 and 1803, six of whom received calls to settle, and either of whom, so far as appears, might have been settled but for the exaction in regard to the land. In one case the town voted to permit the minister, Rev. Josiah Prentiss, to retain 200 acres and deed to the town the remainder of the right, but being absent, before he had time to act upon the proposal, the vote was rescinded and the amount of land which he might retain again fixed at 100 acres. But after ten years of most bitter strife over this question a minister was found who accepted the terms of the town, as appears by the following extract from the record of a town meeting held on the first Monday of April, 1803, the thirty-fifth in which it had been considered:

"Voted, To give Mr. Publius Virgilius Booge a call to settle in the gospel ministry, in and over the Congregational church and people of the town of Georgia—eighty-three voting in the affirmative and thirty-five neuters who would not oppose, but who wished for longer and more particular acquaintance with Mr. Booge.

"Voted, 5thly, To give Mr. Publius V. Booge seventy-five pounds the first year of his settlement as a salary, and that his salary rise yearly,

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress.

as the grand list shall rise, to the sum of one hundred pounds, which shall ever be his yearly salary. Voted, also, that the said Mr. Booge shall have as a settlement one lot or one hundred acres of land, that is to say, lot No. 35, the lot in contemplation for a minister's lot, or if that should not fall to the minister's right, to make him up the value of said lot in other lands or pay—and that the yearly salary shall be paid as follows, viz.: One-quarter of the sum in cash; the other three-quarters in produce, such as corn, beef, pork, and such articles as he shall want."

This arrangement was all fair on its face, and Mr. Booge accepted the conditions and executed the papers required by the town in relation to deeding to the town the residue of the minister's right, but he soon after discovered that no provision had been made for the assessment, collection, and payment of his salary. The town had got what it wanted in the case, and it was painfully evident that the people would not vote a tax to carry out the provisions of the arrangement. It was now apparent that only the beginning of the end of the controversy had been reached. It was well understood that a town meeting to vote a tax for the support of preaching was quite a different thing from one to vote to settle a minister over the Congregational church and people of the town, however much obligation to pay something at some indefinite time in the future might be implied by the transaction. A crisis had been reached, the most important in the history of the town. The question which presented itself to the consideration of every true citizen was whether the re-opening of that controversy should be permitted, or whether by some heroic means the issue should be forever got out of the town's hands. The hopes of all those who saw peace only in the latter course all centered in the enlistment of Frederic Bliss in its behalf. Of him the following characterization was written after his death by one who knew him well: "He was of easy, quiet, unobtrusive habits, benevolent almost to a fault, beloved by all, and by all deferred to. He was the peacemaker of the town, the arbiter of all difficulties, and the promoter of every good cause. He was not ambitious of wealth or honors, yet both came to him to his heart's content." He had taken no active part in any of the bitter controversies of the people, and especially those in opposition to taxation for any and all purposes of which his father-in-law, Captain Davis, with his large wealth and wide influ-

The first part of the paper discusses the geological history of the area, including the formation of the rock units and the development of the sedimentary basins. The second part of the paper describes the geophysical data, including the seismic profiles and the gravity anomalies. The third part of the paper discusses the structural interpretation of the data, including the identification of the major faults and the determination of the tectonic regime. The fourth part of the paper discusses the hydrogeological aspects of the study, including the identification of the aquifers and the estimation of the groundwater resources. The fifth part of the paper discusses the environmental aspects of the study, including the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the environment. The sixth part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for further research. The seventh part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments of the authors. The eighth part of the paper discusses the references. The ninth part of the paper discusses the appendices. The tenth part of the paper discusses the index.

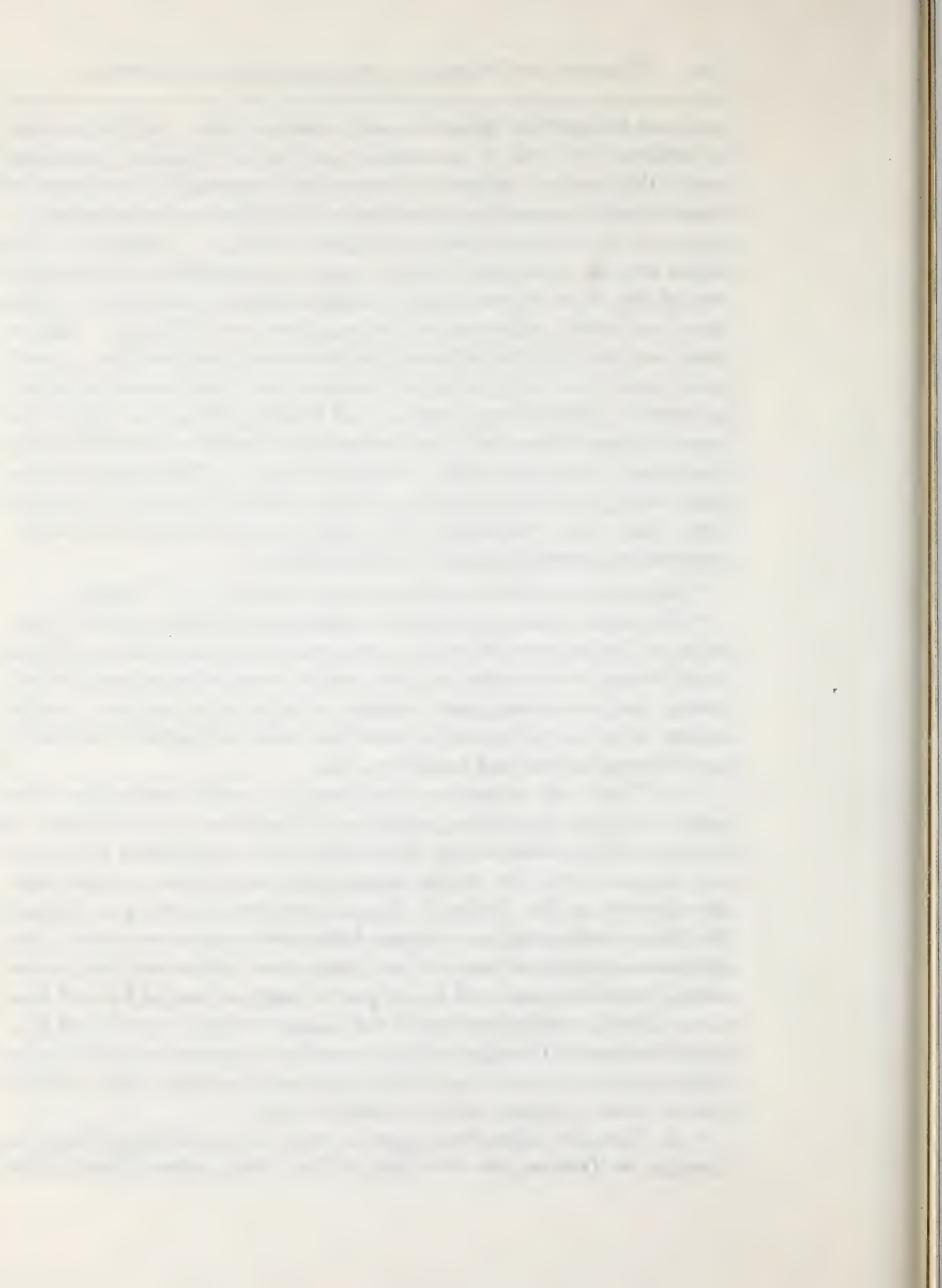
ence, had always been the active and persistent leader. At this juncture he undertook the rôle of peacemaker, and invited the more prominent men of the town to a private conference and proposed the settlement of the ministerial support upon the basis of the following subscription paper, which he had had drawn up by John White, jr. Coming as it did at this critical period, and from the most conservative and influential man of the town, it was at once accepted without amendment as the most practicable settlement of the long drawn out difficulty. Captain Davis was dead, but his influence had taken such root that like a pestiferous weed it not only grew, but scattered seed and became a perpetual menace, obstructing progress, and finally proving the ruin of the hopes of those citizens who had expected to maintain the town's early prominence among the other towns of the state. These latter had become willing to accept anything or do anything to settle the controversy, and every well wisher of the town, except the few of other denominations, promptly signed the subscription:

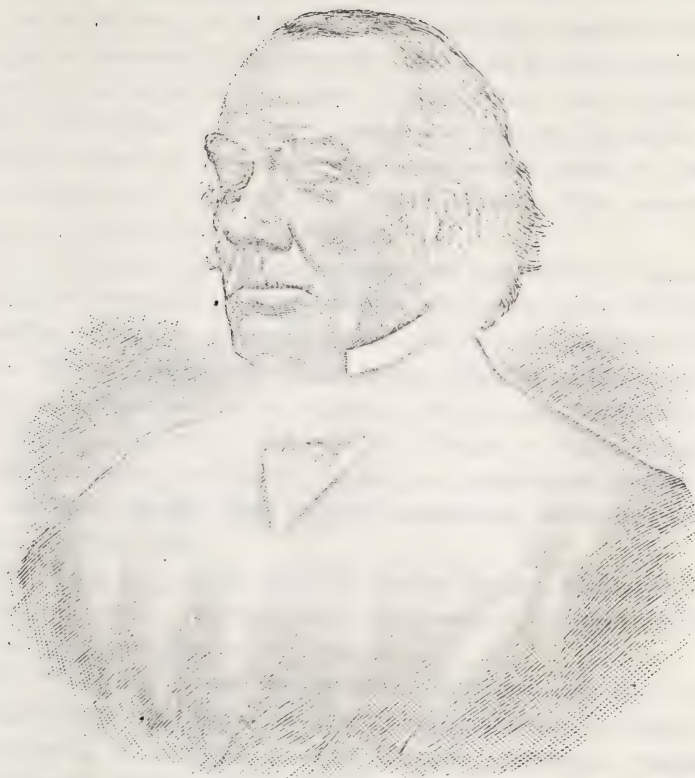
"Subscription for the settlement of the Rev. Mr. P. V. Booge.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, believing that the foundation of the happiness of society rests on a constant cultivation of those moral virtues denominated religion, and the most effectual mode of obtaining and continuing such valuable objects is to procure a public teacher of morality, do each for ourselves voluntarily agree to abide by the following articles and conditions, viz.:

"1st. That each subscriber shall pay, in a mode hereinafter to be made, his equal proportion, according to his list and ratable estate, of the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars to be appropriated to the special purpose of the first year's salary, to be paid in the manner hereafter directed, to Mr. Publius V. Booge; and after the first year the said Mr. Booge's salary shall rise sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents a year till it amounts to three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; which last sum shall be his yearly salary so long as he shall continue to be the settled minister of the Congregational church and people of the town of Georgia, and shall continue to preach regularly to the inhabitants of said town; and that three-fourths of said salary shall be paid in country produce and one-fourth in cash.

"2d. That the subscribers agree to meet at the Meeting-House in Georgia, on Tuesday, the third day of May, 1803, at two o'clock in the





ORRIS BALLARD.



afternoon, to choose some suitable persons for a clerk and treasurer of the subscribers, and likewise a committee of three persons to take charge of the prudential concerns of the subscribers, as hereinafter pointed out.

"3d. That immediately on the settlement of the said Mr. Booge to the Gospel Ministry, in and over the church and people of the town of Georgia as aforesaid, the committee appointed as hereinbefore directed shall make out a list of the names of subscribers, and deliver the same to the clerk chosen as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the clerk appointed as aforesaid, and of all other succeeding clerks, to furnish himself with the list of the polls and ratable estates of the subscribers annually by the first day of November.

"4th. That the committee appointed as hereinbefore directed, and all committees hereafter to be appointed, shall some time in the month of December, annually, meet and make out from the list of the subscribers a Rate-Bill, and deliver the same to the collector with a warrant signed by proper authorities for the collection of the same, and also a duplicate rate-bill and deliver it to the said Mr. Booge, so that any subscriber if he chooses may pay his rate, or tax, or proportion to him; and the said minister's receipt shall be good accounting with such collector for his, her, or their rate.

"5th. That no person shall be holden to this subscription after he shall have actually removed from the town of Georgia, in case he has paid all taxes previous to his removal.

"6th. That any person becoming a subscriber, who shall at the time of subscribing be a member of any church different from the Congregational church in Georgia, or shall hereafter become a member of any other church, shall have the privilege to withdraw his or her name from the subscription on previously paying all taxes that have arisen.

"7th. That all future meetings shall be warned by the clerk chosen by the subscribers, on the application of seven of the subscribers, giving twelve days' notice in said warnings, and shall be governed by two-thirds of the members present.

"8th. That this subscription shall not be binding on the subscribers unless there shall be sufficient subscribed, so that the tax on each subscriber shall not exceed three cents on the dollar, as his proportion.



"Subscribed by us: William Post, Daniel Lay, Elijah Dec, Nathan Murray, Jesse Post, Joseph Stannard, Frederic Cushman, Ira Hinckley, Asa Stannard, Walter Colton, Jared Watkins, John Shaw, Ansell Merritt, Nathaniel Merritt, Justus Styles, Titus Trall, George Lamb, Jariah Lewis, Hezekiah Keeler, Francis Davis, Bohan Shepard, James Evarts, John Judd, Samuel Laffin, Elisha Bartlett, Abraham Laffin, Edmund Lamb, Joseph Doane, Ebenezer Booge, Abel Blair, Frederic Bliss, Francis Eldred, Luman Graves, Samuel C. Booge, Martin Merritt, Janna Churchill, Phillip Ellis, Obadiah Wright, Noah Lomis, Samuel Winten, Silas Robinson, jr., Abner B. Nichols, John Lomis, William Hubbard, Abel Post, Janna Churchill, jr., Elisha Bartlett, jr., Roger Lomis, Henry Chapman, Moses Barber, Israel Joslin, Henry Gibbs, Uriah Rogers, John White, Nathaniel Lay, Stephen Goodman, Daniel Stannard, Obadiah Gilbert, Joseph Dinsmore, James Hotchkiss, Holley Witters, Jonathan Danforth, Hira Hill, David Clark, Nathaniel B. Torrey, Silas Smith, William Post, jr., Ebenezer Goodrich, Elijah Dec, jr., Simon Ellsworth, Levi Barber, Ethiel Scott, Nathan Perry, Elijah Hunt, Roswell Lomis, David Stevens, Asahel Johnson, Elisha Cleveland, Obadiah Hills, Edward Hall, Joseph Barron, Loammi Pattee, John St. John, Darius Blatchley, Andrew Gilder, Hezekiah Winchell, J. D. W. Kip, Titus Bushnell, Joel Fairchild, Enos Pease, Elisha Hale, Joshua Smedley, Elijah Baker, jr., William Ballard, Chester Andrews, Noble Clark, William Sanders, jr., Washington Dee, Shiveric Weeks, Abner Bliss, Eben Boyden, Oliver Thayer, Samuel Stannard, jr., Eben Bishop, Levi Goodrich, William Wright, Lomy Blair, Luther Bishop, Richard Davidson, William Powers, Elijah W. Wood, Matthew Blair, Isaac Chamberlain, Richard Sylvester, Jesse Goodrich, Seymour Eggleston, William Wright, jr., John White, jr., Nathan Stevens, Jonah Lomis, Samuel Sanborn, Josiah Hale, Oliver Blatchley, Heman Newton, Major Post, John Hart, Joseph Dinsmore, jr., Tim W. Osborne, Peter Dewey."

But notwithstanding all this acrimonious strife the people individually were greatly prospered in all their undertakings. Saw-mills were early built and a considerable lumber trade established, the surplus going to Quebec. True, the business was not largely remunerative, but it gave employment to men and teams, and brought cash returns. From the very beginning the manufacture of potash was carried on in

several parts of the town, making a market for all the ashes made in clearing up the lands, and this was a great help to the settlers. "But the manufacture of potash implied the manufacture of casks in which to ship it, and cooper shops gave employment to a number of men. These industries led to the building of a wharf, a considerable storehouse, and a store at the lake. Here Nathaniel B. Torrey, an experienced and successful merchant from Lanesborough, Mass., conducted a profitable business for several years. The burning of lime at several points along the lake shore, for which there grew up a considerable demand from the towns farther east, even as far as Derby, gave employment to a few men. Lake navigation gave summer employment to several, and "the lakers" made up quite a little colony by themselves upon and near the shore. The policy inaugurated by Captain Davis when he removed here, of letting cattle and sheep on shares, had been very helpful to the poor settlers and those who came from so far that they could not bring stock with them. It has been looked upon as providential that the peculiar circumstances under which Captain Davis removed here forced that business upon him. He came here in 1786 to look after his land purchase, made by Frederic Bliss, but appearances all indicate that at that time he had no intention of removing here. During the summer of 1787 he "became involved in the insurrection against taxation called "Shay's rebellion," was arrested, put in irons, and having escaped came here, and at once began to make preparations to remove his family and effects here. He was the owner of a large stock upon his farm at Williamstown, Mass., but such was his resentment against the government of Massachusetts that he determined to remove everything movable as soon as the ice on the lake would permit, and he sent Abner Bliss there to aid and direct the removal. He had no fodder here, but many of the settlers were glad to accept his offer to let cattle for a term of years to double, and he had no difficulty in placing most of the lot. He was the wealthiest man in the town for several years, and an active business man, employed much help, and contributed much toward the material wealth of the town. Every kind of mill, machine, and shop common to the period and the necessities of the people had sprung up like magic.

The land was rich and productive and yielded abundant crops, and numerous orchards were already bearing fruit. The population during

the nine years between the censuses of 1791 and 1800 had increased more than 200 per cent., and had reached 1,068 against 815 in Burlington and 901 in St. Albans. Although there had been and still was some anxiety among the people about the validity of their land titles there was little lacking to make them contented and prosperous, except an intelligent and enterprising public spirit in relation to the public institutions required by the progressive spirit of the period.

At the time of Ira Allen's departure for Europe questions as to the validity of his land titles had begun to be raised by various interested parties, causing not a little anxiety among the people. Although possessed of considerable interest their discussion at length would occupy unwarranted space in this place. It is sufficient to say that by frequent sales by auction for state taxes whatever of legal claim others may at some time have had was debarred so far as Allen and those holding under him were concerned, and it is not known that any title coming from or through him was ever set aside. The last effort in that direction was to procure a new division of the lands, on the claim that by the original survey the allowance for roads, rocks, rivers, etc., as provided in the charter, was excessive, and that certain of the original grantees had by the means been defrauded of their rights. A proprietors' meeting was called under the laws of the state, a new survey ordered, and the two most prominent surveyors in the state appointed a committee to conduct the survey. Every lot was accurately surveyed by tracing the old lines, and the surplus, over 104 acres, was set off at the ends of two adjoining lots, and laid out in lots of forty-nine acres each, and called the fourth division of the town. The cost of the survey was \$854.80, which the proprietors paid by a tax of three cents and eight mills on each acre of land, exclusive of public lands, on the final withdrawal of the claims of the contestants, and the agreement on their part that "nothing shall be construed to operate against the right of the settlers to hold the whole of the land included in the original lines of each lot in consequence of the lines separating the lands in each over 104 acres, as marked on said survey." Allen's transactions with the people of Georgia were fully vindicated, although the surveyors found land enough in excess of the 104 acres to a lot to make sixty-eight lots of forty-nine acres each, which had been allowed for the various kinds of waste land alluded to. This settlement was effected April 10, 1806.

The condition of the roads of the town was the cause of much discontent. The route from Burlington to the north had hitherto followed Allen's original "road," which entered the town at the foot of Mount Pisgah, thence to the Gilder place on the north bow of the river, thence across the river and by the most feasible but quite crooked route to Georgia and St. Albans. This was the original stage or post road from Burlington to St. Albans. In 1798 a court committee, consisting of Elisha Sheldon, Jonathan Spafford, and Joshua Stanton, with James Herrick as surveyor, laid a post or stage road six rods wide across the town substantially as it still exists, and the town was assessed \$57 as its share of the cost of the commission. This the town refused to pay, which was the beginning of a long and bitter contest over appropriations for laying and building roads. The repressive element was in the majority, and voted down every question involving any tax except that imposed by statute. The interests of the business men of the town were suffering, but their protests were in vain. Captain Torrey's wharf, storehouse, and store at the lake were burned, and he refused to rebuild, but subsequently sold out to his son, Milton B. Torrey, who in a more limited way afterwards did quite a large amount of business, which reached as far east as Johnson, but which was not nearly as large as would have been the case with better roads, and most of the transportation business was finally diverted to Burlington.

The cause of education was under the same ban. In 1806, the earliest record at hand, there were 602 scholars between the ages of four and eighteen in the eleven district schools of the town. In 1807 626 were reported. Not one of these schools was supported or aided by a property tax beyond the public money provided by law. The merest rudiments were taught in them, and all beyond that must be obtained at private cost, and outside of the public schools. The direct and not unnatural effect of this spirit of repression of every effort to upbuild the town and society was to extrude the better and more progressive element of the population. One by one those who came here with high hopes and ardent expectations gathered their garments about them, shook off the dust of the town, and departed. It has been said on apparently good authority that more than half of the men who took an active part in building the meeting-house left town within seven years, and that not

half of those whose names were on the subscription list were represented in person or by descendants at the end of fifteen years. But notwithstanding this hegira, if such it may be properly called, the population increased about sixty-four per cent. between 1800 and 1810, or to 1,760, and it was still the most populous town of the county, St. Albans at that time having a population of 1,609. During the next decade there was a falling off to 1,703. But in 1830 it was 1,897; in 1840, 2,106; in 1850, 2,686; in 1860, 1,547; in 1870, 1,603; 1880, 1,504; in 1890, 1,282. The apparent increase between 1840 and 1850 was due to the circumstance that a considerable number of laborers were engaged in building the railroad across the town at the time the enumeration of 1850 was made, and the population reported was abnormal.

Georgia at the outbreak of the War of 1812 had three militia companies, all of which were at some time called into the service of the United States. The rolls of all these men were "spirited" away by pension agents when the government first began to grant pensions for that service, and never returned. A company of "troopers," or rather a small detachment from such a company, did service principally as bearers of dispatches in Northern New York for a period of nearly sixty days, but not long enough to entitle the members to a pension for sixty days. Several of them received bounty land, however, among whom only Abner Bliss and Osmond Lamb are positively identified at the present time. There is proof of the transfer by these two of bounty warrants for forty acres each, and subsequently another for the residue of 160 acres each under a later act of Congress. Captain Jesse Post with a small company was at Plattsburgh in 1813 at the time Governor Martin Chittenden issued a proclamation calling the militia home. Among the signers of the "protest," in which the officers refused to return until duly discharged by the authority of the United States, appear the names of Elijah Dee, jr., major, and Hira Hill, surgeon's mate, from this town. A considerable number of volunteers were present at Plattsburgh at the time of the battle, and several others were left along the way for lack of means of getting across the lake. Those who reached the west shore of South Hero organized a company with Elijah Dee, jr., as captain; Jesse Post, lieutenant; Seymour Eggleston, ensign; and Alvah Sabin, orderly sergeant. On their

arrival at Plattsburgh the organization was changed by promoting Captain Dee to the office of major, and Lieutenant Post to the captaincy. They were then marched to the fort, where they were supplied with arms. But it appears they took no active part in the battle and soon returned.

A company of the militia from Georgia was called into service for a short period during the "Radical war" in Canada to guard the frontier. Georgia also furnished its full quota of men during the Southern Rebellion. That most gallant Vermont officer, General George J. Stannard, was a native of Georgia, but had long been a resident of St. Albans before entering the country's service.

John White was the first citizen of Georgia to hold an official position. At the time of his removal from Arlington he was an assistant judge, or "assistant" as they were generally called for short at that time, an office which he had held since 1783, four years. When Chittenden county was organized in 1787 he was the first assistant judge appointed for that county, and held the office, except in 1793, until the organization of Franklin county in 1796, in all seven years. On the organization of Franklin county he was again the first assistant judge for that county, and continued in office two years, making in all thirteen years of continuous service in the three counties with the break of one year in Chittenden county. As assistant judge he organized, under the laws of the state, this and a considerable number of the other towns in this part of Vermont. At the second town meeting he was elected moderator, first selectman, and treasurer of the town, and from that time on was almost invariably elected to some prominent office until in old age he declined to serve longer. He was elected to the legislature in the years 1790, 1794, and 1800, but in 1794, having also been elected a member of the Council, he served in that body, and the town was unrepresented in the House. In 1793 he was a candidate for member of the Council and declared elected, but on the 14th of October, four days after he had taken his seat, errors in the canvas of the votes were discovered and Jacob Bayley, of Newbury, was found entitled to the seat in his stead. His service in the Council was from 1794 until 1798 and from 1801 until 1808—eleven years. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1792 and 1799; of the Constitutional Convention in 1791 and 1793; and a presidential elector in 1808.

The first of these is the fact that the Earth is not a uniform body. It is composed of different materials, and these materials are distributed in a non-uniform manner. This is evident from the fact that the Earth has a core, a mantle, and a crust. The core is composed of iron and nickel, the mantle of silicate rocks, and the crust of lighter silicate rocks. The distribution of these materials is not uniform, and this has led to the development of different geological features on the Earth's surface.

The second of these is the fact that the Earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are driven by a variety of factors. These factors include the movement of tectonic plates, the erosion of rocks, and the deposition of sediments. These changes have led to the development of different geological features on the Earth's surface, and they continue to shape the Earth's surface today.

The third of these is the fact that the Earth is not a simple body. It is a complex system, and this complexity is reflected in the diversity of its geological features. The Earth's surface is covered by a variety of different types of rocks, and these rocks are distributed in a non-uniform manner. This diversity is a result of the different geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface over time.

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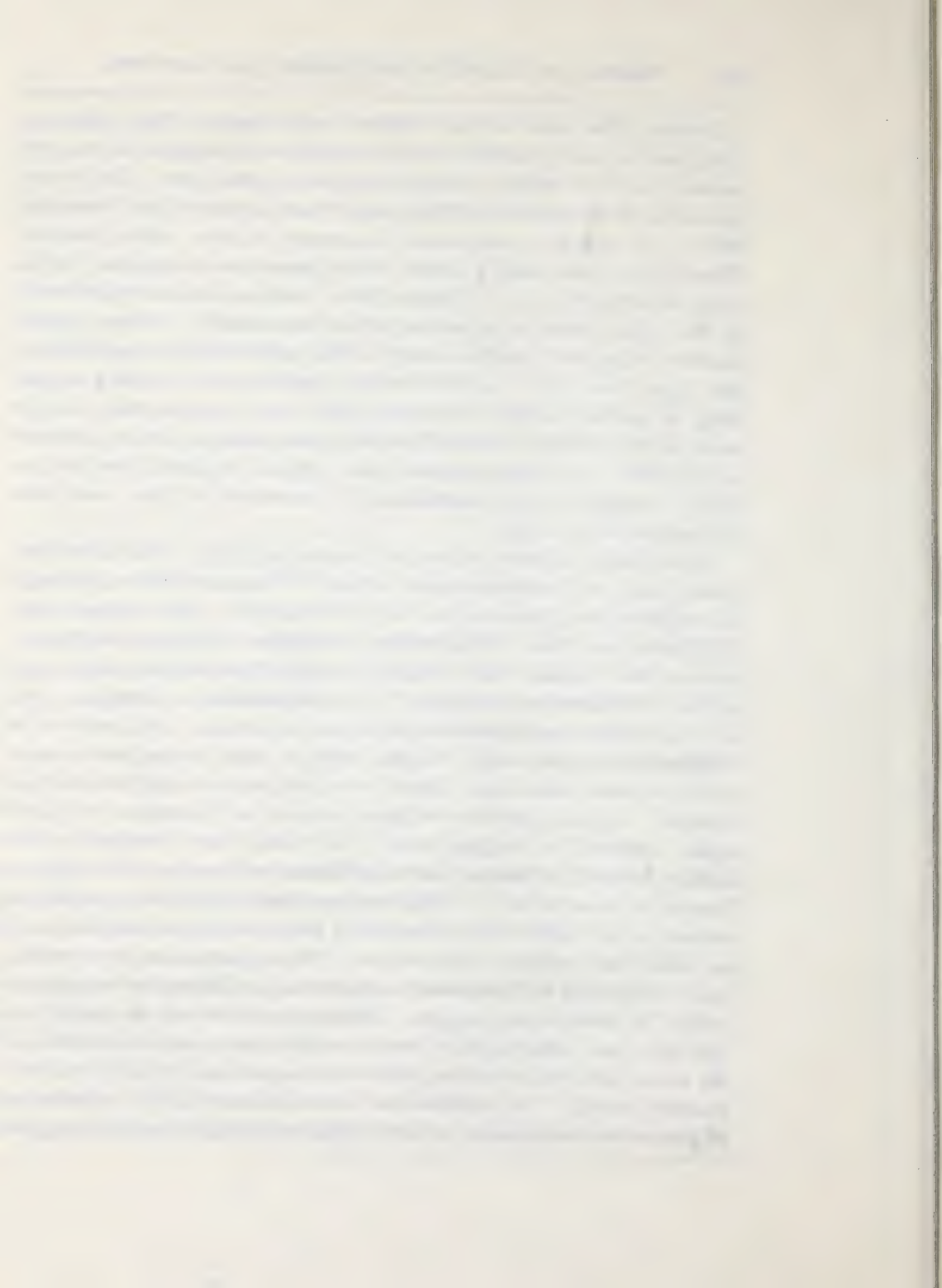
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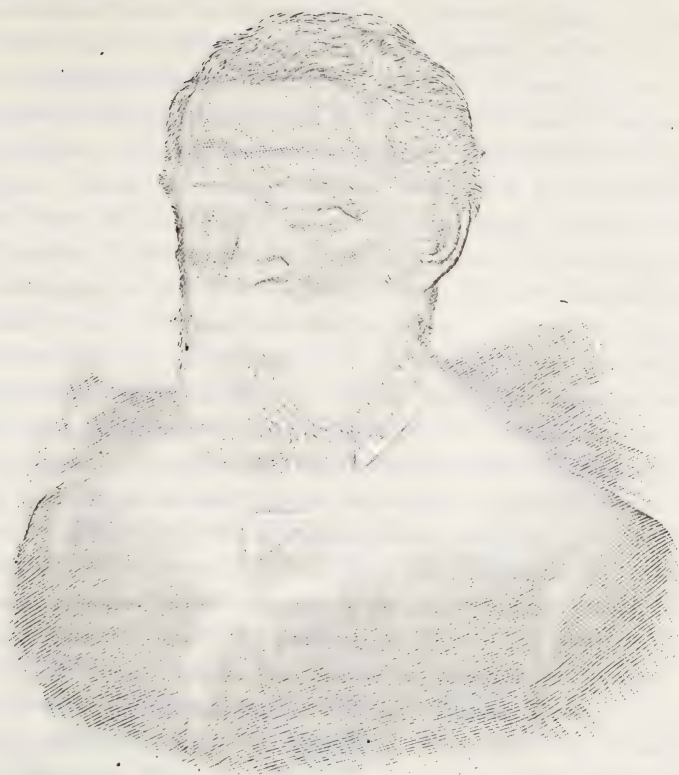
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Frederic Bliss was born in Weston (now Warren), Mass., July 15, 1763, and became practically the first settler of Georgia in his twenty-second year and actual resident in his twenty-third year. On the organization of the town in 1788 he was elected constable, and from that time to his death he was almost constantly in some public position. When he was first made a justice of the peace does not appear, but he early acquired the title of "Esquire Bliss," and was almost always known by that name, even in important official documents. He was elected assistant judge for Franklin county in 1804 and held the office till 1813, and again from 1815 to 1818, twelve years in all. In 1813 he was judge of probate instead of county judge, but in connection with his many other cares the duties of the office were onerous and he declined a re-election. He was councilor from 1809 to 1813 and from 1815 to 1819; delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1814; and town representative in 1819.

Alvah Sabin was born in Georgia, October 23, 1793. His father, Benjamin Sabin, was always spoken of as from Williamstown, Mass., although his residence was just over the line in Pownal, Vt. His mother, Polly McMaster, was from Williamstown, a daughter of Robert McMaster, niece of Mrs. Stephen Davis, and cousin of the Bliss brothers and others of the "Williamstown contingent." Mr. Sabin came to Georgia in 1790 or 1791, bought and opened his farm, and in January, 1792, returned to Williamstown for his wife. He died May 11, 1796, leaving her a widow with two sons, Alvah and Daniel, one two years of age, the other six months. Alvah's mother was again married in November, 1797, and again widowed in August, 1800. The family now consisted of his mother, himself, his brother, and a half-sister, and another half-sister was born a few months later. Alvah was now seven years old, as ambitious to learn as his mother was to have him, and as willing to help her in all the numerous cares that fell to her lot. The opportunities for schooling were meager but well improved, and with the aid his mother was able to render he made rapid progress. Picking up what help he could, here and there, and always giving much credit to the crowded condition of the school and the stimulating effect of competition, he early became a teacher himself. His ambition had much influence in the organization of a series of select schools in town which were helpful, and he struggled





yours truly
C. A. Hutchins,



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.]

on until he finally was graduated from Columbian College in Philadelphia, and became a minister of the gospel. He became a successful preacher, was employed from time to time by several different boards or societies, and supplied churches of his denomination in several places, notably Cambridge, Underhill, and Westford. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Georgia in September, 1821. In 1826 he was elected to represent the town in the legislature, and from that time onward was much engaged in politics. His earliest active political associations were with the anti-Masons. Later he became much interested in the anti-slavery cause, and was for one year employed as an agent by the State Anti-Slavery Society. He was not, however, a political Abolitionist, although he was a delegate to the first National Anti-Slavery Convention. He was for nearly forty years almost continuously in office, as shown by the following lists which are the best evidence which can be presented of the very high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens, not of the town only, but of the county, the congressional district, and the state of Vermont. But above all the honors and emoluments of office he esteemed the many friendships he had formed in public life, and it was his fondest boast that he had at least one personal friend in every town in Vermont. He removed to Sycamore, Ill., in 1867, but subsequently returned to Georgia and acted as stated supply to the church with which he had so long been connected, until the autumn of 1876. He died at Sycamore in January, 1881, and was buried beside his mother in Georgia.

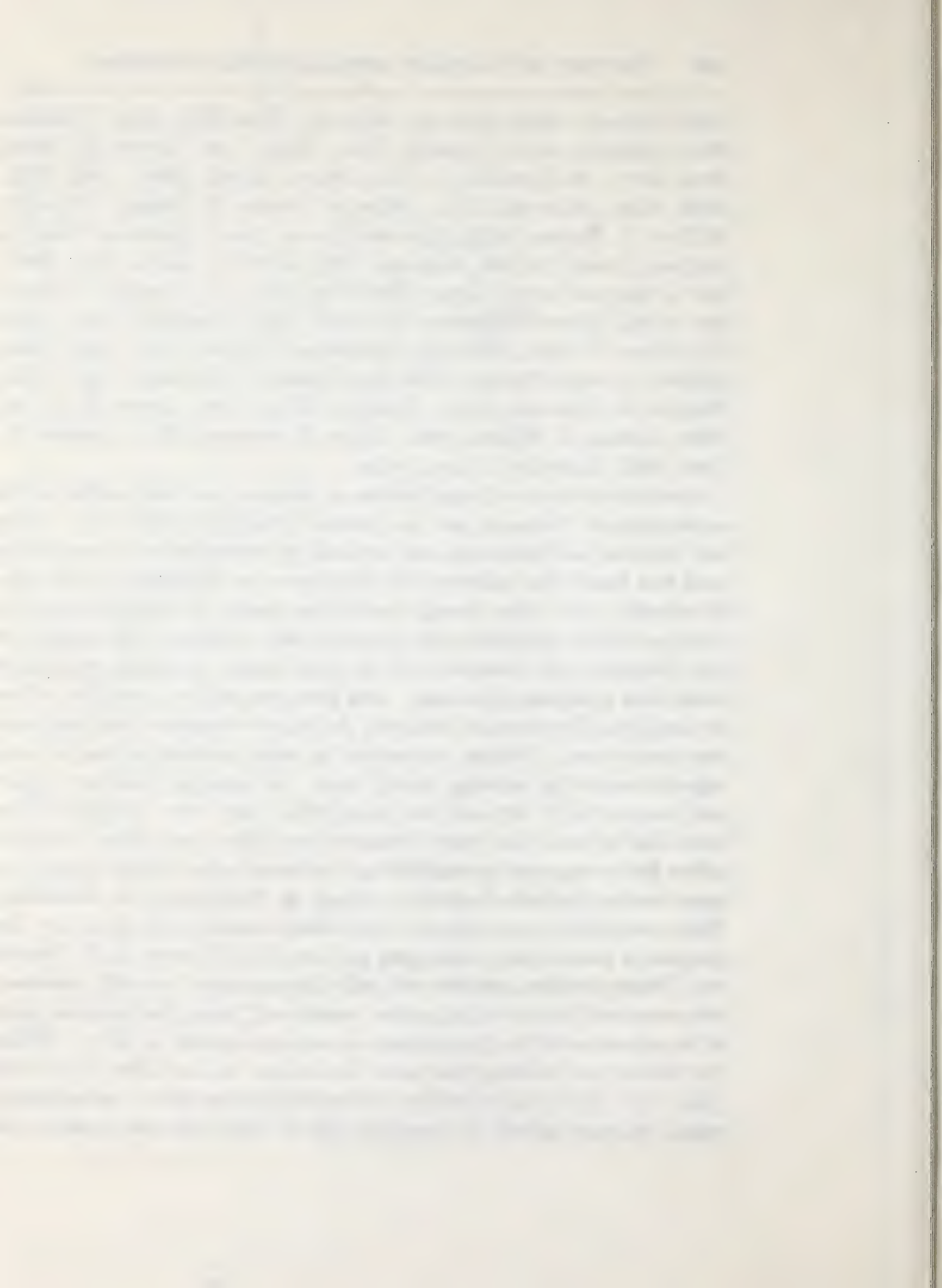
Town Clerks.—Reuben Evarts, 1788-95; Luman Graves, 1795-1809; Abel Blair, 1809-19; Roswell Hutchins, 1819-20; Ira Hinckley, jr., 1820-34; Solomon Bliss, jr., 1834-37; Lorenzo Janes, 1837-50; Augustus H. Blair, 1850-53; Nathan Deane, 1853-55; Curtis M. Post, 1855-78; Mary B. Post, 1878-87; Lorenzo A. Post, 1887.

Town Representatives.—James Evarts, 1788; Daniel Stannard, 1789, 1792; John White, 1790, 1800; Benjamin Holmes, 1791, 1795, 1797, 1801, 1803-04, 1809-10, 1812-13; Levi House, 1793; Reuben Evarts, 1796; Stephen Fairchild, jr., 1798; Francis Davis, 1799, 1802; John White, jr., 1805; Sardius Blodgett, 1806-08; Elijah Dee, jr., 1811,

Note.—The town was not represented in 1794, 1818, 1833-34, and 1888. John White was elected representative in 1794, but, having been elected councilor also, his seat in the House was vacant and the town unrepresented.

1814, 1821-22, 1824, 1828-29, 1836-37; Hira Hill, 1815; Solomon Bliss, 1816-17, 1832; Frederic Bliss, 1819; Joel Barber, jr., 1820, 1825, 1827; Ira Hinckley, jr., 1823, 1841; Alvah Sabin, 1826, 1835, 1838, 1840, 1847-49, 1851, 1861-62; Decius R. Bogue, 1830-31; William K. Warner, 1839; Lorenzo Janes, 1842; Solomon Bliss, jr., 1843-44; Isaac P. Clark, 1845-46, 1850; David P. Clark, 1852; Reuben S. Shepard, 1853; Cyrus Hotchkiss, 1854-55; George W. Ranslow, 1856; Moses Wightman, 1857-58, 1874; Curtis M. Post, 1859-60; Hiram H. Hale, 1863-64; Benjamin F. Sabin, 1865; Abel Bliss, 1866-67; Joseph Purmort, 1868-69; Cephas A. Hotchkiss, 1870, 1876; William A. Caldwell, 1872; Ephraim Mills, 1878; James K. Curtis, 1880; Reuben E. Wilcox, 1882; Oscar B. Johnson, 1884; Lorenzo A. Post, 1886; Ephraim L. Ladd, 1890.

Georgia Academy.—Large families of children were fashionable in the earlier days of Vermont, and as a natural result the schools were large and crowded, and the means and methods of instruction were necessarily such that barely the rudiments of education were obtainable in the public schools. Ira Allen, though unable by reason of adverse fortune to carry out all his intentions and promises, was practically the founder of the University of Vermont, and by that means provision was early made for a collegiate education. But there was still no provision of law for supplying the means of obtaining the higher elementary and preparatory instruction. Private instruction by some minister or lawyer was eagerly sought by aspiring young men. In Georgia Minister Bogue and Lawyer Child with all their many other cares were helpful, but far from able to satisfy the many demands upon them, and they lent their aid to the young men in establishing a series of select schools taught by some under-graduate from the college at Burlington, or elsewhere. These were held in any vacant room which could be obtained for the purpose, a vacant store belonging to Capt. N. B. Torrey at the "north end" being the first, and the old red "Downs store," recently removed and converted into a dwelling at the "south end," being the principal seats of the school until the brick school-house was erected in 1827. While the district was building that house for its own use, and after it was well under way, it was suggested by a thoughtful citizen that a second story might be super-added for the select school, which had now come to be



considered a necessary and established institution of the town. The district consented with the understanding that the extra expense should be met by subscription, and that the building when completed should be and remain forever the property of the district and subject to its control. In other words the subscribers should not by reason of their subscriptions obtain any property right in or control of the building. In short the district was determined to effectually bar any such strife as had resulted from the mixed ownership in the meeting-house.

The Georgia Select School here for the first time had a home, and it at once, though in comparatively restricted quarters, became much the most popular school of its class in the county, though dependent wholly upon tuitions for its support. There was no act of incorporation, no authoritative board of control, but a few citizens by common consent appointed a prudential committee, and they in turn appointed Dr. Horace P. Blair as secretary, which practically invested him with the entire management of the school. The school flourished until 1838, when the feeling became quite general that its quarters were too restricted, and that some more ample provision must be made for it. After much deliberation among the more prominent of its friends and supporters an act of incorporation was procured from the legislature, under date of November 5, 1838, and an attempt was made to erect a new house on land which Thomas Northrop proposed to donate for the purpose, just south of the old school-house. Objections to the site sprang up, and it was proposed to locate it on the land deeded to the proprietors of the meeting-house by Colonel Holmes, but it was found that his deed prohibited the erection of any other building upon that land. Other sites were proposed and the result was that the project fell through. Mr. Northrop, without waiting to dispose of his property, closed his house and removed to Burlington. Others, heretofore active supporters of the school, withdrew their support, and it now began to run down and finally became practically extinct, although the organization, by the active efforts of Dr. Blair, was kept up. From 1839 to 1851 there was occasionally a term of school, but the institution was practically dead. In 1851 an attempt was made to erect a new building, which finally culminated in obtaining leave of such of the proprietors of the meeting-house as could be found to do off rooms in the upper story of that building

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Directors to the Board of Directors, dated January 1, 1910. The letter is addressed to the Board of Directors and is signed by the Secretary. The letter discusses the financial condition of the company and the results of the operations for the year 1909. It also mentions the appointment of a new member to the Board of Directors.

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for the use of the academy. A formal transfer of the rights of these proprietors to the meeting-house was obtained; a subscription of \$696 raised and collected; the house was fitted up and supplied with such apparatus as could be obtained; and in 1852 the school was again in operation with a full corps of teachers and a large attendance of scholars. For four or five years it continued to flourish, but the graded school system in the neighboring towns began to draw off the patronage of the academy and other causes conspired with this to lessen the support till it became no longer able to keep up a sufficient attendance to support the school through the year, and it again fell into decadence. The corporation is kept in existence, and the house in fair condition for occupancy. A school is maintained a part of each year by some person who is willing to take the risk of collecting sufficient tuition to remunerate him for his labor in getting it up and running it. It exerted a wide and beneficent influence in its day, and its past history still inspires its friends to hope that it may yet be rejuvenated. An active educational interest has been aroused among the people, the best class of school-houses are being erected in the several districts, and many eyes are turned with hope toward "the old academy." A complete list of the teachers might be of much interest to former pupils, but although the names of many of them are obtainable a full and correct list is not, and it is thought best to omit them altogether.

The Congregational Church.—The first sermon preached in Georgia was by Rev. Mr. Murdock, Congregationalist, of Saybrook, Conn., from whence came several of the families of the town. In 1793 a Congregational church was organized by Rev. Mr. Smith, a missionary, consisting of the following members: William Post, Keziah Post, Elijah Dee, Miriam Dee, Nathaniel Perry, Benjamin Sabin, Abraham Hatheway, Hannah Hatheway, Ira Hinckley, Elizabeth Hinckley, Sarah Evarts, Alice Cushman, Anna Ballard, Benedict Alvord, Molly Naramore, Daniel Lay, and Edward Giffin. During the controversy over settling a minister over this church under the statutes of the state, elsewhere alluded to, several different ministers officiated on trial or as stated supply for short periods. Among these were Mr. Babbitt, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Sabin, and others. The Rev. Publius Virgilius Booge (or Bogue, as the name has been spelled, since about that time),

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a massive influx of people to the state, and the population grew from about 15,000 in 1840 to over 250,000 by 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1850 to over 10,000 by 1860. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1850 to over 10,000 by 1860. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1860 to over 10,000 by 1870. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1860 to over 10,000 by 1870. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1860 to over 10,000 by 1870. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1870 to over 10,000 by 1880. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1870 to over 10,000 by 1880. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1870 to over 10,000 by 1880. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This led to a massive influx of people, and the population grew from about 1,000 in 1870 to over 10,000 by 1880.

of Winch^éster, Conn., a graduate of Yale College, was settled over the church in 1803 and filled the pastorate until October 20, 1813. For two years subsequent to the dismissal of Mr. Booge the church was without a pastor. October 10, 1815, the church and society extended a call to Eben H. Dorman, a licentiate, to settle over them and the church in Fairfax and divide the time between the two. He accepted the call and was ordained November 15, 1815. He was dismissed from Fairfax, December 22, 1823, at the solicitation of the church in Georgia, with a view to devoting his entire time to the interests of that church, but was dismissed from that also on his own request on the third day of the following November. The church was without a pastor until July 21, 1828, when Rev. Luther P. Blodgett was installed as such. It had, in the meantime, enjoyed the pastoral services of Rev. Dana Lamb, a resident of the town and student in the University of Vermont, under whose ministrations fifty-one persons entered into fellowship with the church. Mr. Blodgett was dismissed March 4, 1830. The anti-Masonic excitement which was sweeping over the country at that time struck the church like a modern cyclone and dashed it in pieces. The anti-Masonic element was ascendant, and maintained the organization and held the house of worship, but having lost fellowship with neighboring churches it was unable to obtain a minister. The conservatives proceeded at once to organize a new church, erect a new house of worship, and call the Rev. George W. Ranslow to the pastorate. The house was dedicated in the winter of 1832-33, and Mr. Ranslow installed June 13, 1833. July 12, 1837, the two churches were united as "one indivisible church under the name of the Congregational Church in Georgia." The union was, however, more formal than real. But few of the anti-Masons ever fully accepted the terms of union; some removed elsewhere and others joined other denominations. Mr. Ranslow was dismissed January 31, 1855, after a successful pastorate of over twenty-two years. Rev. George E. Sanborne, a licentiate of Andover Seminary, was ordained pastor January 1, 1857, and dismissed April 9 1861. Rev. C. C. Torrey was installed December 16, 1868, and dismissed after a pastorate of three or four years. Between and since these several pastorates the church and society have generally maintained a preaching service with either a temporary or stated supply. The Rev.

Charles W. Clark, a native of the town, has been acting pastor since 1877. The meeting-house has recently (1891) been reconstructed and repaired in more modern style and the most thorough manner.

The Baptist Church.—Although there were few Baptists then in town a church of that faith was organized October 21, 1793, and Colonel Benjamin Holmes and Ephraim Lewis were ordained deacons. Whether they had previously maintained any public service does not appear, but Rev. Roswell Mears became pastor of the church in 1807. At a special town meeting held November 10th of that year the town voted to direct the selectmen to deed to "the Baptists in Georgia sixty-five acres of land off the east end of the lot that lies near Isaac Maxfield's" as a part of the minister's right. Their claim to a share of the land had been pressed from time to time all through the controversy over that question, and had been before the town several times since the arrangement with Mr. Booge was consummated on the plea that it was pledged to them whenever the town should obtain possession of it. That bone of contention now having been removed by the final action of the town another arose. The Congregationalists had heretofore had the unrestricted use of "the meeting-house." Now the Baptists, having obtained a minister of their own, claimed the right to use it *half the time*. This was denied by the other party, and a bitter contest over the question was finally settled by dividing the use of the house in proportion to the ownership of the two denominations and their respective adherents. The Congregationalists then bought a store on the southwest of the four corners at the south end of the village, and fitted it up for a "conference house." This was found so much more convenient and comfortable than the large house that most of their meetings were thereafter held there until the erection of the brick meeting-house in 1832, but they reserved their right to use the old house as they had occasion. The Baptists also found the old house too large for comfortable occupancy, and after the brick school-house was built in 1827 they used for some time the upper story, or select school room, for their meetings. From 1833 the Congregationalists relinquished the use of the meeting-house entirely, and the Baptists, who had a few years before put stoves into it, continued sole occupants until about 1847, when they erected a new and commodious house at the "Plain," and also abandoned the old house. Elder Mears

retained the pastorate until 1825, when Elder Alvah Sabin became associated with him and preached half of the time. In 1828 Elder Sabin became pastor and retained the relation until 1867, when he removed to Illinois. At several different times during his pastorate he was absent for protracted periods of time and others supplied his place. Rev. N. H. Downs occupied that position during a year that he was in the service of the State Convention, Rev. E. B. Smith a part or all of the time of his absence as member of Congress, and others at other times. Between 1870 and 1876 Elder Sabin preached to the church, over which he had so long been pastor, as stated supply. Since 1876 Rev. Joseph G. Lorimer has been pastor. In 1886 the meeting-house at the Plain was destroyed by fire and another more modern and elegant edifice was built in its stead. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organized society in Georgia which is united with a like society in North Fairfax for the support of the various services and institutions of that church. No records of its organization or early history are to be found. A commodious house of worship was built in Georgia about 1847, in which services have been maintained with regularity since that time. It has a comfortable parsonage. The membership is not large, but it sustains all its relations creditably.

The Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church and Mission are pleasantly located at East Georgia, on the River Lamoille and near the railroad station. Some seventy-four or six years ago Bishop Stewart, of Quebec, happened to spend a night not far from the present site of the church. Miss Sarah Ann Hyde, then a little girl of some ten or twelve years of age, waited on him, and the appearance and words of this venerable man so deeply impressed her that she never forgot them, and they proved to be as seeds of a rich gospel fruitage in after years. Although born in St. Albans (on May 15, 1804), yet from early childhood East Georgia was always her home, and she ever felt a deep interest in its religious welfare, and especially so as it had no church or regular ministrations of the gospel. Baptized, confirmed, and a communicant in the Episcopal church, she prized its services and wished to extend their benefit to all. She first began a Sunday-school which met in May, 1863, in the "brick school-house on the hill." In May, and again in August,

The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a single, homogeneous mass, but is composed of many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs. These groups are known as races, and they are distinguished from one another by their physical and mental qualities. The second fact is that the human race is not stationary, but is constantly changing and evolving. This is due to the fact that the human race is subject to the same laws of natural selection as the lower animals, and it is therefore constantly being modified by the environment. The third fact is that the human race is not purely material, but is also spiritual. This is because the human mind is capable of abstract thought and of creating art and religion, which are purely spiritual activities. These three facts are the basis of the study of anthropology, and they are the foundation of the science of man.

THE
HUMAN RACE

The human race is the most interesting and most important of all the races of the world. It is the only race that is capable of abstract thought and of creating art and religion. It is the only race that is capable of self-government and of making laws for itself. It is the only race that is capable of love and of sympathy for its fellow-men. It is the only race that is capable of progress and of improvement. It is the only race that is capable of happiness and of peace. It is the only race that is capable of glory and of honor. It is the only race that is capable of greatness and of power. It is the only race that is capable of knowledge and of wisdom. It is the only race that is capable of truth and of justice. It is the only race that is capable of goodness and of beauty. It is the only race that is capable of all that is noble and all that is great. It is the only race that is capable of all that is good and all that is true. It is the only race that is capable of all that is beautiful and all that is wise. It is the only race that is capable of all that is noble and all that is great. It is the only race that is capable of all that is good and all that is true. It is the only race that is capable of all that is beautiful and all that is wise.

1865, the Rev. Francis W. Smith, of St. Albans, visited the place, preached, and administered holy baptism. In the year 1866 he gave a monthly service, which was afterwards continued some three years, to 1869, by the Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D. From 1869 to 1871 the Rev. J. B. Pitman held a semi-monthly service. From 1871 to 1875 the Rev. F. W. Smith held a weekly service, and in his absence of several months the Rev. N. F. Putnam, of St. Albans, officiated several times. When a clergyman could not be present lay reading was had as opportunity offered. William Curtis Post was a lay reader, probably in 1873-74, under the Rev. Mr. Smith's charge, and he died much lamented in May, 1874, aged twenty-one years. The Rev. J. Isham Bliss officiated from May, 1875, to May, 1880. The Rev. Gemont Graves began services in May, 1880, and has continued them to the present time. Services have generally been sustained in this mission in connection with those at Trinity mission, Milton. They were generally held in the school-house until the church was built. The work for the new church began in May, 1866, by a subscription drawn up by the Rev. F. W. Smith, whose aid and general charge in its building were simply invaluable. In 1869 a site was obtained in a convenient and central location. In June, 1871, the corner-stone was laid, five clergymen, besides the congregation, being present. On June 20, 1872, the church was consecrated by Bishop Bissell assisted by nine of the clergy and a large congregation.

The church is of wood, and altogether cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000, contributed mostly by Miss Hyde, aided by contributions of friends. It seats about 125 persons. The costly chancel window is in loving memory of the Rev.-Dr. Hicks, who died in November, 1869. The large opposite window was put in as a gift from and in behalf of the children. This beautiful and commodious church, with its Sundry-school annex, is itself a memorial of its illustrious founder. Among her efficient helpers and pioneers in this church enterprise we note the names of Mrs. Mary B. Post, A. Hyde Grinnell, Phineas Spencer, and others now deceased or moved away. Her venerable sister and companion in good works, Mrs. Emily (Hyde) Grinnell, still survives (December, 1890) at the advanced age of some ninety-four years. Miss Hyde herself died, after a long sickness, at the house of her brother, on August 17, 1882,



aged seventy-eight years. The overflowing church at her funeral, and the memorial sermons afterwards preached in several parts of the town and elsewhere, testified to the deep and general regard in which she was held and the irreparable loss sustained. The Sunday nearest the date of her death is annually kept as her memorial day, with service, appropriate sermon, holy communion, offerings for missions (which cause was very dear to her heart), and flowers for the altar and chancel, which latter are afterwards carried in procession and laid on her grave. She left a legacy to help pay its current expenses after her decease.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HIGHGATE.

ON the 17th day of August, 1763, Benning Wentworth, governor of the province of New Hampshire, made a charter of a tract or town of land in the extreme northwest portion of his supposed jurisdiction, to which was given the name of Highgate. This charter was not unlike the great majority of those made by Governor Wentworth during the period of his authority over this region, which commenced in 1741 and terminated in July, 1764. As the reader must have learned from the perusal of earlier chapters in this work the right of authority and jurisdiction over what is now Vermont, by Benning Wentworth, was questioned and opposed by the provincial governor and authorities of New York, they claiming that the jurisdiction of the latter extended east to the Connecticut River. To settle the dispute both governors agreed to refer the question to the king, with the result of an order and decree to the effect that the province of New York did extend east to the river above mentioned. This order was made on the 20th of July, 1764, and thereafter Governor Wentworth did not presume to make further grants or charters of towns within the region of what is now this state. But this subject is so fully discussed in one of the general chapters of this volume that no further mention of it is necessary in the present connection.

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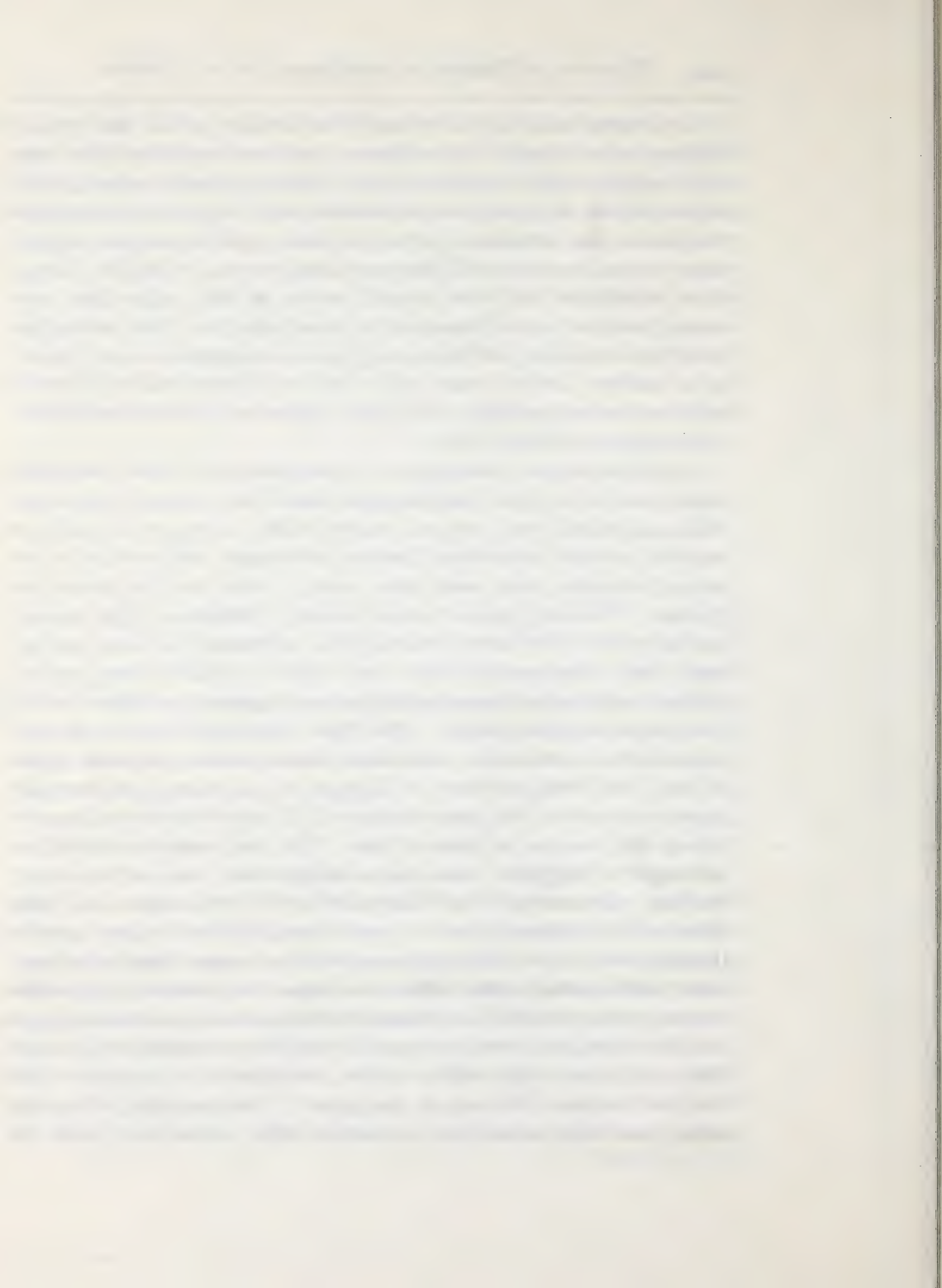
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The charter made by Governor Wentworth, by which the town of Highgate was brought into existence, contained conditions that were to be complied with on the part of the grantees therein named, and if not so fulfilled the grant was to become void; but as the authority of the grantor was terminated before the limit of fulfillment had expired there was no power to which the town could revert, for the New Hampshire jurisdiction had then ceased, so far as this region was concerned, and the Green Mountain Boys and the New York authorities were then contending for the mastery, and so continued, in one character or another, until the year 1791, when the independence of Vermont as a state was recognized by the United States, and she was formally admitted into the Federal Union.

One of the several provisions and conditions of the New Hampshire charter was to the effect that the town should be occupied and settled within a specified time; but, as a matter of fact, it was not so settled as required, nor is it understood that any settlement was made, of a permanent character, until more than twenty years after the charter was granted. This long delay of course worked a forfeiture of the charter, but there being no power to accept the surrender the same was not made; and subsequently, in the year 1791 or 1792, the town was organized and officers chosen under the same general provisions as laid down in the original charter. The New Hampshire charter also provided for the creation of a town which should contain six miles square of land; but viewing the town of Highgate as it is to-day one cannot but express surprise at the gross violation of all propriety shown in establishing the town on its present lines. Yet this condition of things is not single to Highgate alone, but to nearly every town in this county that was chartered by New Hampshire in the first instance, and some chartered by Vermont as well, a result brought about in great part by the operations of Ira Allen and some other surveyors, they being interested parties, who, in their efforts to include the choicest lands within certain grants, distorted and twisted the lines into all conceivable shapes and directions, and were only careful that they included not less than thirty-six square miles within a town, particularly in instances where they had personal interests in the grant. This was done at the very outset, and when subsequent surveys of other towns were made the



more recent surveyors were obliged to conform themselves to lines already established as the boundaries of other towns previously surveyed.

It appears that the town now known by the name of Highgate was at one time known as Woodbridge, though the period of its existence as such was quite brief. The General Assembly of Vermont, on the 26th of October, 1781, passed a resolution, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That there be and hereby is granted unto Major Theodore Woodbridge and company, and unto Mr. Joseph Jones and company, to the number of sixty-five, a township of land containing six miles square, in some of the unappropriated lands within this state. And the Surveyor-General is hereby directed to survey township to the said Major Woodbridge, Jones & Companies as soon as may be on some part of the unappropriated lands as aforesaid. And the Governor and Council are hereby requested, as soon as the returns of the Surveyor-General be made as aforesaid, to make out a Charter of Incorporation of said township to the said Woodbridge, Jones & Companies equally; provided they pay the fees in *Lead, Flints, or hard money*, under such restrictions, reservations, and upon such Conditions as they shall judge best.

"Resolved, That the proprietors of the township granted to Major Woodbridge, Mr. Jones & Companies pay nine pounds lawful money for each right."

Theodore Woodbridge was a citizen of Rhode Island, was major in the Continental service, and in the list of officers entitled to half pay under the acts of Congress. Concerning Joseph Jones but little is known, except that he must have been in Congress from Virginia, for such an one was not unfriendly to the independence of Vermont.

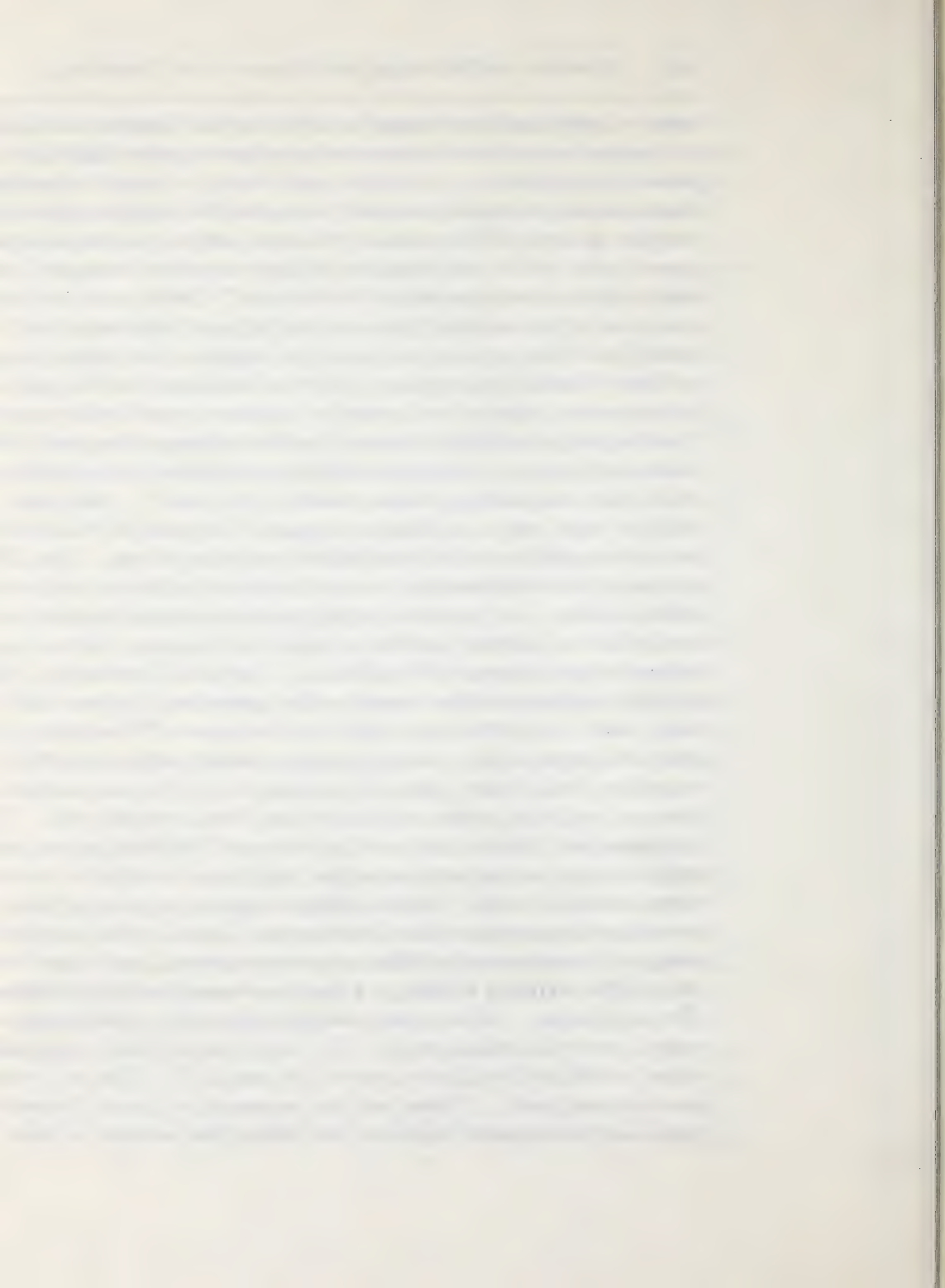
A charter of a town called Woodbridge was subsequently executed, but the grantees failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, and the charter was given by Governor Chittenden to Ira Allen as security for the indebtedness of the state to Allen at the time. From what can now be learned of the matter the charter of Woodbridge describes a town bordering on the east of Alburgh, apparently Highgate, which had been chartered by New Hampshire in 1763. The charter to Woodbridge and company was forfeited for non-payment, and thereafter was regarded and called by Governor Chittenden and others "a flying grant." Oc-

1871

My dear Mother

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much of late about the future of our country and the state of our Union. I feel that we are in a critical position and that the result of the coming year will determine whether we are to remain a united people or become a collection of warring states. I feel that we must stand together or we will fall apart. I feel that we must have a strong central government or we will be crushed by the power of the states. I feel that we must have a common purpose or we will be divided by our selfish interests. I feel that we must have a common faith or we will be lost in our doubts and fears. I feel that we must have a common hope or we will be sunk in our despair. I feel that we must have a common love or we will be torn apart by our hatreds and jealousies. I feel that we must have a common life or we will be dead in our selfishness and our pride. I feel that we must have a common destiny or we will be scattered to the winds. I feel that we must have a common God or we will be lost in our doubts and fears. I feel that we must have a common faith or we will be lost in our doubts and fears. I feel that we must have a common hope or we will be sunk in our despair. I feel that we must have a common love or we will be torn apart by our hatreds and jealousies. I feel that we must have a common life or we will be dead in our selfishness and our pride. I feel that we must have a common destiny or we will be scattered to the winds. I feel that we must have a common God or we will be lost in our doubts and fears.

tober 23, 1783, the House passed an act giving the Governor and Council "authority to take such measures as to them appear eligible, in the recess of the legislature, to procure such stores, or money to purchase stores, as may be found necessary to enable the surveyor-general to complete a survey of the towns of this state, and to give the surveyor-general such advice and directions as they may think necessary from time to time in the prosecution of his business." On the next day in the execution of this trust the Governor and Council empowered and directed Ira Allen, as surveyor-general, to dispose of the town granted to Major Woodbridge, together with other lands, and use the proceeds in the surveys; also to hire money or purchase stores for the surveys, "and to pledge the faith of this state for the discharge of any such debts contracted by him; and this state will be accountable for the fulfillment of all contracts made by him in behalf of this state." Allen went on with the work, and as he failed to dispose of the town of Woodbridge he was compelled to use his own funds in purchasing stores. That Allen continued to furnish funds for the work is shown by the final settlement of his accounts. In September, 1786, Allen was defeated as state treasurer, which so alarmed him that he called on Governor Chittenden to deliver to him a charter of Woodbridge. The act of October 23, 1783, and the resolutions of the council of the preceding day were still in force; under these Allen had a legal right to dispose of Woodbridge and thirty-five rights in Jay; and the governor himself, with one-half of the councilors, had already given the opinion that Allen was entitled to them on conditions which at this time had been complied with. The legislature met October 12th and the charter of Woodbridge was probably delivered on the 10th, as on that day it was recorded in the surveyor-general's record. But the charter seems never to have been recorded by the secretary of the Governor and Council or the secretary of state, yet it was entered by Allen as surveyor-general, and is now in the office of the secretary of state, in a book erroneously marked Volume 2 of town charters. All the town charters in this book, Woodbridge excepted, are in the official record. The book was in Allen's possession when he died, and was given away by his son, Ira H. Allen, to be used as an account book. It came into the possession of Joseph Beeman in 1824, and was deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state on



the supposition that it was an official record of charters. The charter of Woodbridge given to Allen was dated October 26, 1781, the date of the grant to Major Woodbridge, and it was recorded by Allen on the 10th of October, 1786, in this book, which probably was originally intended for a state record, but was withheld on account of the questionable character of the town of Woodbridge.

Although this is a subject which has not been discussed by past writers of Highgate town history, and the present writer may possibly be treading on slightly dangerous and uncertain ground in putting forth the foregoing narrative, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the main fact that at least a part of the region now included within the limits of Highgate was formerly, and as above stated, granted to Major Woodbridge and his associates, and was known by the name of Woodbridge. But there is evidence tending to show that after the failure of the grant of the town known as Woodbridge, by reason of the forfeiture on account of non-payment of the granting fees, Ira Allen transferred the name of Woodbridge to the town now known by the name of Troy, in which region he also had interests by reason of the enforcement of his extraordinary claims as surveyor-general of the state. On account of his services Ira Allen became a creditor of the state to a vast amount, something like \$15,000, for the collection and enforcement of which he brought suit, and prosecuted the same to judgment (so it is said), and for the payment of which a tax was levied on the several towns. This not being paid in every instance the lands were sold and "bid in" by Allen, or in his interest. In 1792 Caleb Henderson sold nearly the whole town of Highgate for taxes, for the sum of £93, to Ira Allen, and in pursuance of the sale a deed was executed February 11, 1794, and appeared upon the record in 1803. Again, and still later, Sheriff Noah Chittenden sold the town to Ira Allen for £9, the deed for which was also recorded in 1803. And for a third time in 1798, by authority of the selectmen, for the collection of a tax of one cent, the town was sold by Timothy Winter, as officer, to Isaac Bishop, for \$3.15 for each share. Whether the latter sales were subject to those preceding is uncertain, but they probably were, for it is understood that Ira Allen substantially owned the town, and afterward leased and sold it in parcels. It is a fact that to-day there are titles in Highgate held under the Allen leases,

and it is understood that the reversion rests still with the Allen heirs. A history of the land tiles of Highgate alone would form an exceedingly interesting chapter, but such a subject is hardly within the province of this work; however, should such a chapter be fully and correctly written, it might have the effect of quieting some uneasiness in the town on account of the possibly uncertain quality of some titles. Concerning the land sales for taxes Judge Robinson has given the town much valuable history, and as well on other material subjects, for all of which the people will hold him in grateful remembrance.

But whether Highgate was settled and organized under the New Hampshire charter, or under the Woodbridge grant, or the subsequent Allen titles, is of no material importance; yet it is a fact that the town does not exist within the boundaries as prescribed by either of these creating powers, nor according even to the intention of the grants, or either by them. On November 1, 1792, a part of Alburgh was annexed to the town, and on October 23, 1806, Marvin's Gore was likewise joined to the town; but on November 3, 1836, a portion of the territory which has long rejoiced in the delightful appellation of Hog Island was taken from Highgate and annexed to Swanton.

Concerning the early settlement of Highgate the papers of the late Amos Skeels gives us the reliable information that the pioneers of the town were Joseph Reycard, who settled on or near the Canada line; John Hilliker on the Missisquoi, north of Swanton; Jeremiah Brewer and Thomas Butterfield on the west side of the Rock River, near the lake shore. The persons above named settled during the years 1785 and 1786. In 1787 Conrad Barr, John Saxe, John Steinhour, John Shelter, George Wilson, John Hogle, Peter Lampman, and Peter Waggoner also made settlements in the town. As the names of some of these seem to imply, they were of Dutch ancestry, and are said to have made their settlements here under the belief that they were locating in the province of Canada. At this particular period the British authorities were claiming the right to jurisdiction in Alburgh to a point fully as far south as where any of those just named were located; and the British troops were then in possession of Alburgh and other points on the lake, and were encouraging settlement therein as a part of Caldwell's Manor. As a preceding chapter in this work will show, Alburgh was claimed by



the English government by virtue of titles dating back to 1744 and originated by a grant from the King of France; and, by the grantee thereof, regularly transferred and descended to the Caldwells, under whom the claim was made; and from the Caldwells the title finally passed to Heman Allen, of Highgate, and in him became extinguished for lack of proper foundation.

In this same connection it may properly be stated that the territory now included in the town of Highgate was itself originally granted by the King of France, in or about the year 1744, to one Monsieur Lusignan; but in common with the great majority of the French seignories, for such they were called, the title to this grant was vested in Great Britain by right of conquest, the results of the last French and English war. In the same manner the results of the Revolution, so called, merged the title in the United States, and finally, by the acts of Congress in 1791, was ceded to Vermont on the admission of the latter to the Federal Union.

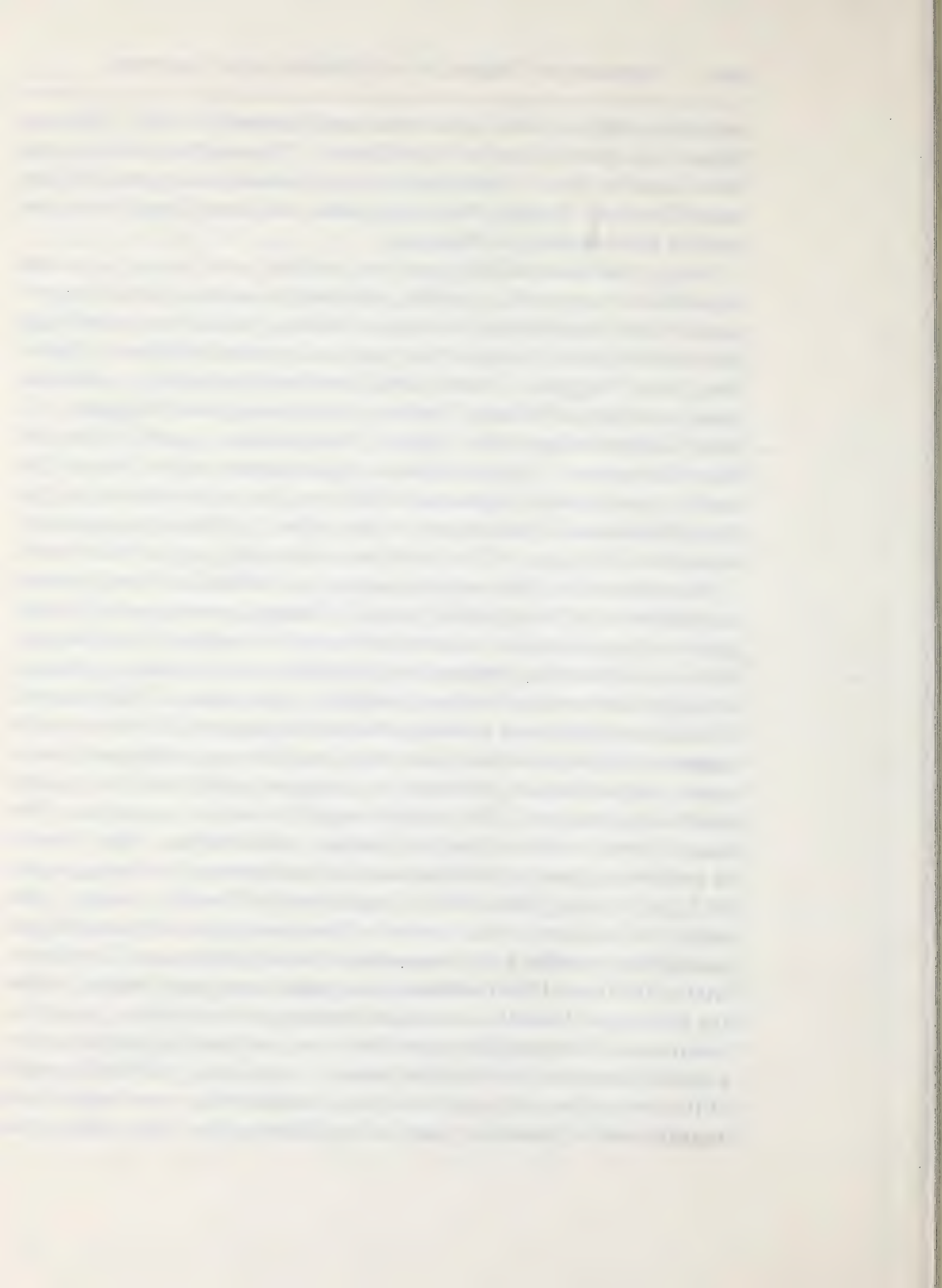
Returning to the subject of early settlement, from the same authority as heretofore mentioned it is learned that the first children born in Highgate were Henry Steinhour, Abram Reycard, and Catharine Shelter, all during the year 1787; also in the same year the pioneer, John Saxe, built the first grist-mill in the northeast part of the town, a locality that then became established by the name of Saxe's Mills, and has been so called even to the present day. Between 1789 and 1791 other families were added to the town, among whom were those of John Stinets, Jonathan Butterfield, Elias Bessy, H. Sisco, ——— Teachout, Henry Hoffman, James Bopee, James Moulte, and Thomas Best. In 1791 Catharine, the wife of John Saxe, died, which event is supposed to have been the first death in town. In this same year the first school was established, in a house on Conrad Barr's farm, near Saxe's mill, and taught first by Simeon Foster and afterward by Thomas Thorp and Abram Hyatt. In 1797 Andrew Potter built the first saw-mill at the falls, followed soon after by a grist-mill addition. In 1799 Conrad Barr and W. Moulte built the first frame barns, and in 1801 Matthew Godfrey and Peter Saxe kept the first store and tavern. The first frame dwellings in the town were built in 1802 by Elijah Rood, ——— Newcomb, and Conrad Barr. Dr. Joseph B. Cutler was the first physician,

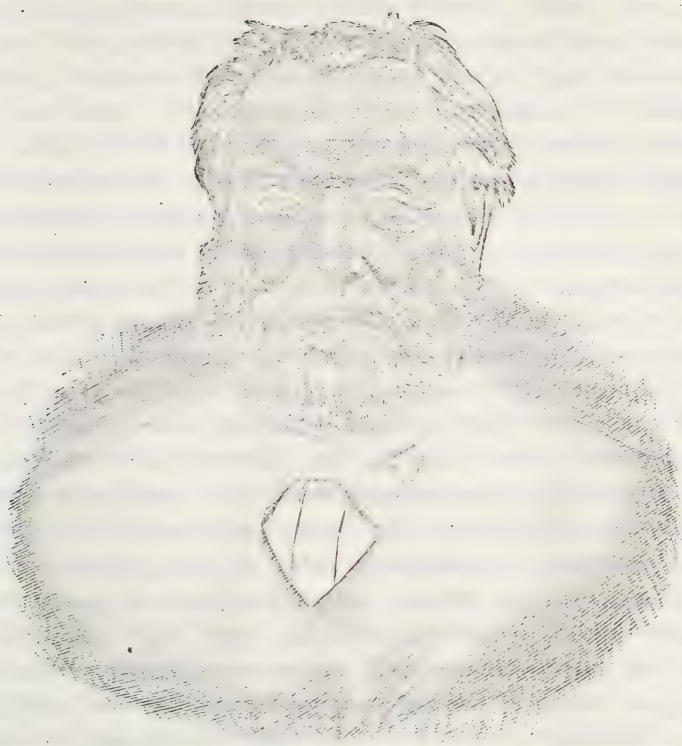
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settled in 1806, and lived in the town until his death in 1861. The first furnace was built in 1807 by Abel Drury. Thomas Best built the first brick house in 1811. In this year the first tannery was started by Jonathan Loudon; likewise Nehemiah Sabin and John Clough were pioneers in blacksmithing in Highgate.

In 1791 the town of Highgate was credited with having a resident population of 103 souls, a number sufficient to warrant the full organization of the town by the election of officers, which was accordingly done on the 31st of March of that year, and resulted as follows: Moderator, John Waggoner; town clerk, Jonathan Butterfield; constables, Isaac Asseltine and Minard Teachout; selectmen, John Waggoner, Michael Lampman, and John Hilliker; fence viewers, Jacob Hilliker and Peter Lampman. It appears that no representative to the General Assembly was elected in September of this year, but at the election in 1792 John Knickerbocker was chosen to that office. A list of the representatives from Highgate will be found on a succeeding page of this chapter.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments and difficulties that hindered the settlement of the adjoining town of Alburgh, growing out of the disputes and controversies concerning the right to authority and jurisdiction over its territory, the people of Highgate were not similarly affected, although the town lay in close proximity to the scene of disturbances. The subject which most seriously affected the people of this town was the uncertain character of their land titles, but this was satisfactorily overcome, and settlement continued to progress rapidly and the growth itself was permanent. As has been stated the whole population of the town in 1791 numbered but 103 persons, while the year 1800 found it to contain 437, and by 1810 the number had increased to the aggregate of 1,374, it being then fifth in population in Franklin county. But unlike the majority of the towns of the county the early settlers had among their number a fair proportion of sturdy, determined Dutchmen, who at the time of their settlement supposed they were locating within the province of Canada, and who, on learning to the contrary, nevertheless remained contentedly where they were, and built up for themselves excellent farms and comfortable homes. And among the whole people of the town at an early day there was a number who were leaders, and as such took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and of the





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county. In this connection there may be recalled the names of Cornelius Wilson, Jonathan Butterfield, John and Matthew Saxe, Timothy Winters, Hercules Lent, Sylvanus Cobb, Gordon Cray, George Steinhour, Shadrack Norton, Andrew Potter, Thomas Best, James Welch, Nathan Olds, Henry Hughman, Asa Holgate, Thomas Butterfield, Jacob Elmer, John Waggoner, Jacob Cray, John Hilliker, Peter Lampman, John Stinets, John Cray, Jeremiah Brewer, Jacob Hortot, Conrad Barr, Samuel Foster, Levi Hungerford, Minard Teachout, George Wilson, John Clow, Elias Berry, Abraham Asseltine, Solomon Percy, Peter Moulte, Noel Potter, Peter Saxe. These men were not only leaders in holding the principal offices of the town during the first ten or twelve years of its organized history, but as well they were leaders of public opinion, of popular sentiment, and the molders of the action of the town with reference to the questions being agitated during the period of their time.

While the people of the town were substantially exempted from any disturbing factor during the period of the British occupation as much cannot be said of it during the five years immediately preceding the War of 1812-15, or even during the course of the war itself. The people of the town were peculiarly situated; they were many of them former residents of the province, and had many things in common with the province inhabitants; they were accustomed to transport their lumber, pot and pearl ashes into Canada, where they were sold, or else exchanged for clothing, salt, or other commodities, perchance a jug of good rum, which were needed for the comfort and enjoyment in the locality in which they lived and were not there readily obtainable. Therefore when Congress passed the obnoxious embargo and non-intercourse laws, and endeavored by the presence of armed troops to enforce them, the people of Highgate as well as of other localities regarded the measures as extremely oppressive, and a direct attack against the liberties they had ever enjoyed, an attack which created intense indignation throughout the town, and one which many persons were disposed to resist. Their privileges being denied them, the comforts of life being taken away from them, it was but natural that many persons should resort to the secret process of smuggling. This was indulged in to a considerable extent, and as the town lay abutting the Canada line it was not difficult to evade the vigilance of the customs officials; and as for

the militia they were mainly from the county, and themselves in partial sympathy with the distressed people, and were not, therefore, so alert and active in the matter of apprehending offenders as their duties would appear to demand. So secretly indeed were the smuggling operations conducted that there was a noticeable infrequency of arrests in the town, while collisions between officers and violators of the laws are not to be found mentioned in any of the publications of writers of that period. There were three men of Highgate, however, who operated in connection with the somewhat notorious smuggling vessel *Black Snake*, which fell into the hands of the militia on August 30, 1808. The three High-gaters who were indicted for the offenses charged to have been committed at the mouth of Winooski River were William Noaks, Slocum Clark, and Truman Mudgett.

But during the period of the war which followed these operations there was no charge of disloyalty or want of patriotism brought against the people of Highgate. The records show that the militia of the town formed a part of the Second Company of the First Regiment in the First Brigade of detached militia of the state; and although this company was credited with but eleven men from the town the captain was chosen from the town's contingent, being Conrad Saxe. The eleven were Chester Miller, David Stickney, Samuel Hubbell, Moses Martindale, David Herrick, Nathaniel Johnson, John Carman, Henry Chappell, David Moore, David Sagar, and Peter Brewer. The remainder of the company was comprised of men from the towns of Swanton, St. Albans, Georgia, Milton, and Westford. In 1814, when Plattsburgh was the objective point of the British advance, the commander of the American forces called for volunteers to come to his assistance; and in response to this call Conrad Saxe quickly mustered a company and proceeded as far as Grand Isle, but could not find transportation across the main channel of the lake, much, it is said, to the chagrin and disappointment of his men.

During this period the inhabitants were not greatly disturbed on account of fear of an invasion and the despoilation of their property and homes by the British, as the commander of the invading army had, as did Burgoyne of old, issued a proclamation declaring that all who remained quietly at their homes should suffer neither molestation nor injury,

either to person or property. But the people of the town, while assured of their safety from British attacks, had not that comforting assurance against the possibility of an Indian invasion with its almost certain accompanying outrages and plundering. Not infrequently were the people thrown into a state of consternation by circulating rumors of an Indian approach upon the town and its settlements, but during the course of the war they were exempted from an invasion in fact.

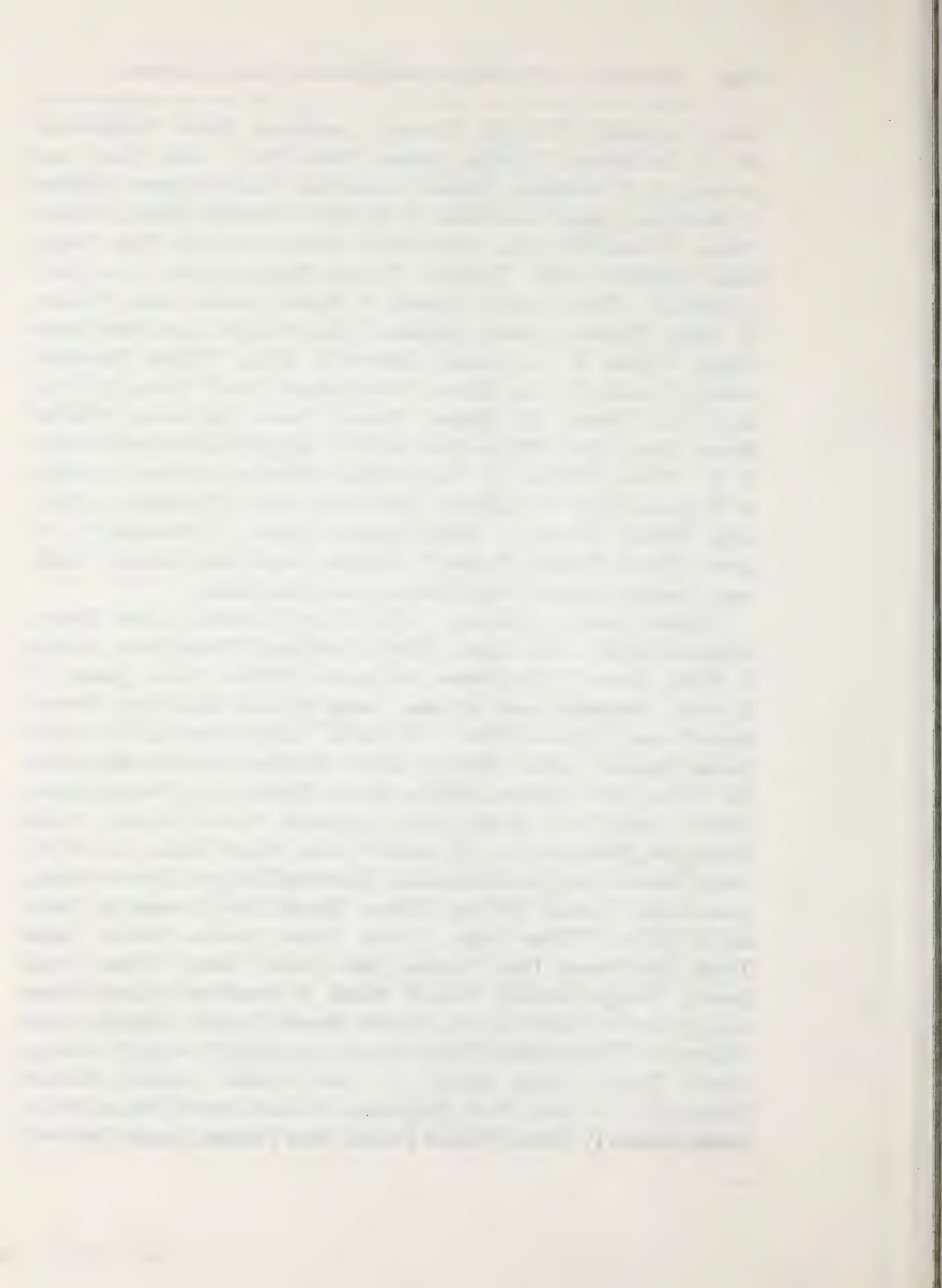
The next events of special importance in connection with the history of Highgate were those which occurred during the prevalence of the so-called Papineau war; but whatever then transpired was more in the nature of a useless demonstration and almost wholly without bloodshed, although there are evidences showing that one or two persons were more or less seriously wounded. Highgate being a border town it was to be expected as a matter of course that the insurgents would make the place a rendezvous, for such motley gatherings seldom ventured far into the enemy's country. Therefore in Highgate they assembled to the number of from 150 to 200 men and boys, untrained in the arts of war and miserably armed. They gathered at one time around a school-house in which Judge Robinson was teaching, and against the door of which was posted a radical proclamation, and then gave three rousing cheers for their patron saint, the notorious Papineau. They afterwards marched on their hoped-for conquering tour against the British government in Canada, but being met by an armed force who fired a few shots into the ranks of the insurgents, with the result of routing them and putting the boys to flight, with the exception of burning a barn or two there were no serious depredations within the limits of this town. Notwithstanding the weakness of the insurgent force it became necessary to call into action the local militia, that the neutrality laws might be enforced, and that neither state or Federal government should become involved in complications with Great Britain either by overt act or negligence.

During the year 1839 the military of the town was on a number of occasions called into service. These organizations were the Washington Rifle Company, commanded by Captain Conrad Barr, and the company of which Abel Drury was captain. Captain Barr's company was on duty along the northern frontier for nineteen days, commencing March 31st. The *personnel* of the command was as follows: Captain, Conrad



Barr; lieutenant, Uriel D. Fillmore; sergeants, David Sunderland, W. M. Sunderland, Schuyler Brewer, Philo Drury, Allen Barr; and privates, G. N. Steinhour, Samuel Sunderland, Joseph Haynes, William H. Steinhour, James Sunderland, S. K. Platt, Hamilton Wilson, William Fisher, Thomas Haynes, Zimri Daily, Luther Herrick, Fred Fisher, David Anderson, John Chappell, Thomas Higgins, Abel Carlin, John Croystea, jr., Charles Allen, Marshall N. Bisbee, Anson Sweet, William H. Corbin, Ephraim Russell, Benjamin Titus, Sanford Sanderson, James Proper, William R. Hogaboom, Charles R. Blake, William Teachout, Godfrey Steinhour, John Hunter, John Stinets, David Hunter, jr., Asa Rood, Asa Hunter, 3d, Samuel Decker, James Hogaboom, Charles Brown, Henry Hall, William Stearns, H. S. Eggleston, Benjamin Peake, G. G. Winter, William B. Allen, Daniel Watson, Vincent Hutchins, N. W. Green, John H. Fairchild, John Butler, Levi S. Fairchild, A. Partridge, Horace Austin, E. Wait, Leander Mason, E. Haskins, F. W. Spear, Charles Haskins, Luther P. Rixford, John Shaw, Luther I. Robinson, James Johnson, David Sawyer, and John Blake.

Captain Drury's Company: Abel Drury, captain; Calvin Drury, Hannibal Skelters, lieutenants; Martin Lumpkins, Mason Peake, Alonzo S. Ward, James H. Hogaboom, sergeants; William Cutler, James A. Spooner, corporals; and privates, Jacob Brewer, Rensselaer Brewer, James Proper, Nicholas Miller, G. M. Beebe, Ashley Newell, A. G. Cutler, Joshua Spooner, Josiah Winship, Luther Steinhour, Hiram Best, Peter Van Allen, John Anderson, William Sterns, Eldad Sterns, Timothy Jones, Samuel Curtis, Lovel Barnes, John Hogaboom, Warren Durkee, Daniel Farrington, Jonathan Rice, 3d, Gabriel Carlin, Hiram Blower, Asa Whitcomb, Michael Lee, David Steinhour, Jonathan Blodgett, Ephraim Bessy, James Lane, Duncan McClary, Harley Ricord, John Johnson, jr., Samuel B. Upham, William Sloget, Merritt Ricord, Ammon McGee, Justin Twist, John Proper, Peter Carman, John Jewett, Liberty Wood, Jacob Jewett, Orange Seward, Samuel Wood, P. Teachout, Russell Clow, George Averill, Jacob Church, Charles Jewett, Horatio Winters, Cyrus Thompson, William Smith, Edgar Smith, Guy Hogle, George E. Shelters, Francis Duell, Joshua Ripley, L. Frido, Ezekiel Loucks, Mathew Loucks, A. G. Weaver, W. R. Hogaboom, Nelson Austin, Samuel Hogaboom, Cassius P. Pierce, William Proper, John Peelson, Joseph Stickney,

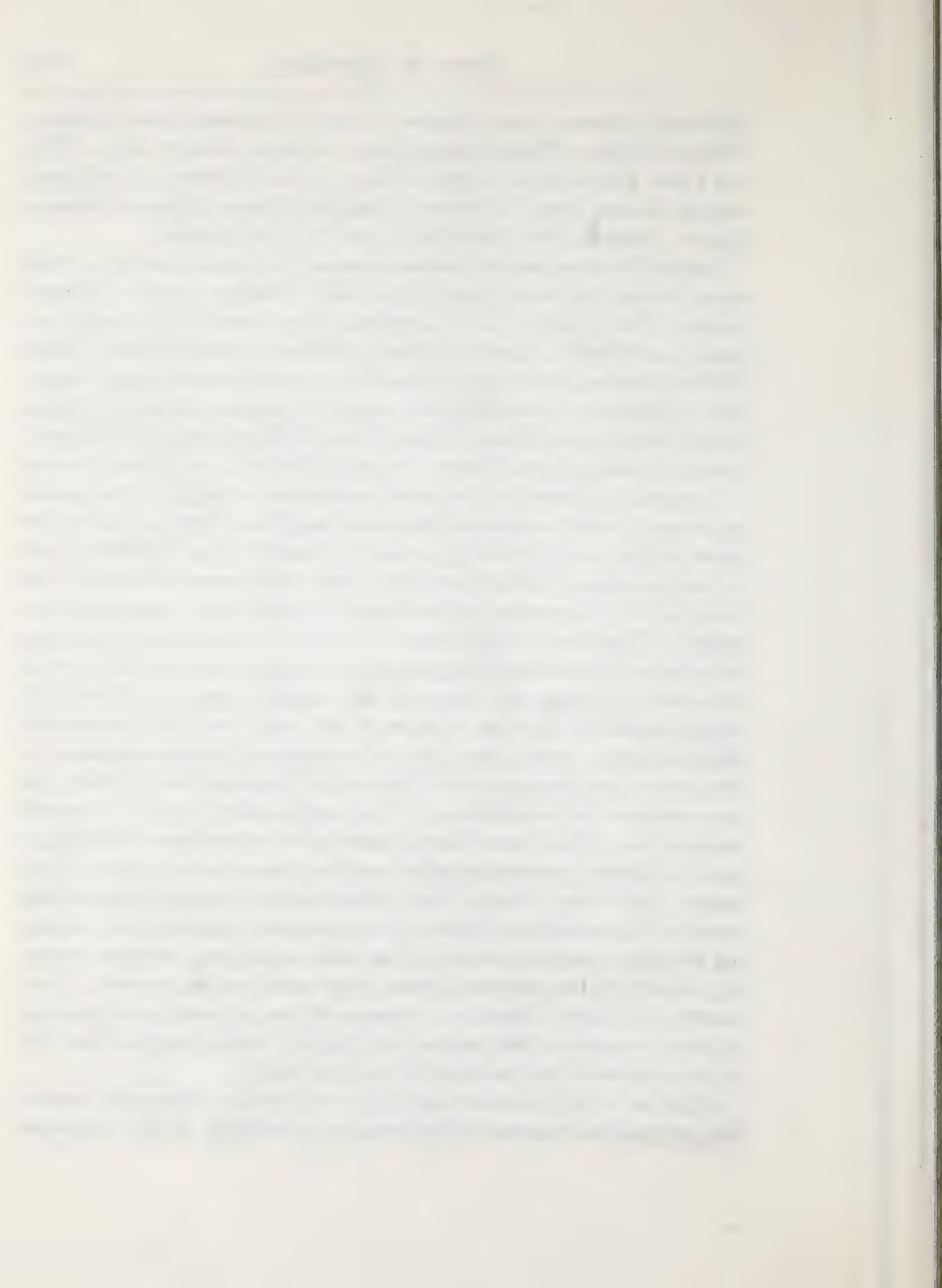


Nathaniel Johnson, James Johnson, Walter C. Stevens, Homer Johnson, William Stickney, Philip Shelters, Allen Stickney, Robert Clark, William Cline, Edwin Saxe, Luther K. Drury, B. F. Hollenbeck, Levi Spear, Charles Butler, Peter E. Brewer, Hamilton Wilson, Solomon Johnson, Dawson Johnson, John Mayville, jr., and D. G. M. Kidder.

Captain Drury organized another company for service, under a special order, during the same year, 1839, which company was as follows: Captain, Abel Drury; A. M. Lamkins, first sergeant; H. J. Saxe, sergeant; and privates, Charles McCarty, William Sloget, Garbriel Corbin, William Stearns, Josiah Jones, John Riley, Harley Ricord, John Turner, John Hogaboom, John Mayville, James Hogaboom, Cassius P. Pierce, Alfred Sweet, Justin Twist, William Cline, William Smith, Noah Ricord, George Stickney, Lovel Barnes, Frederick Dulback, and Hiram Blower.

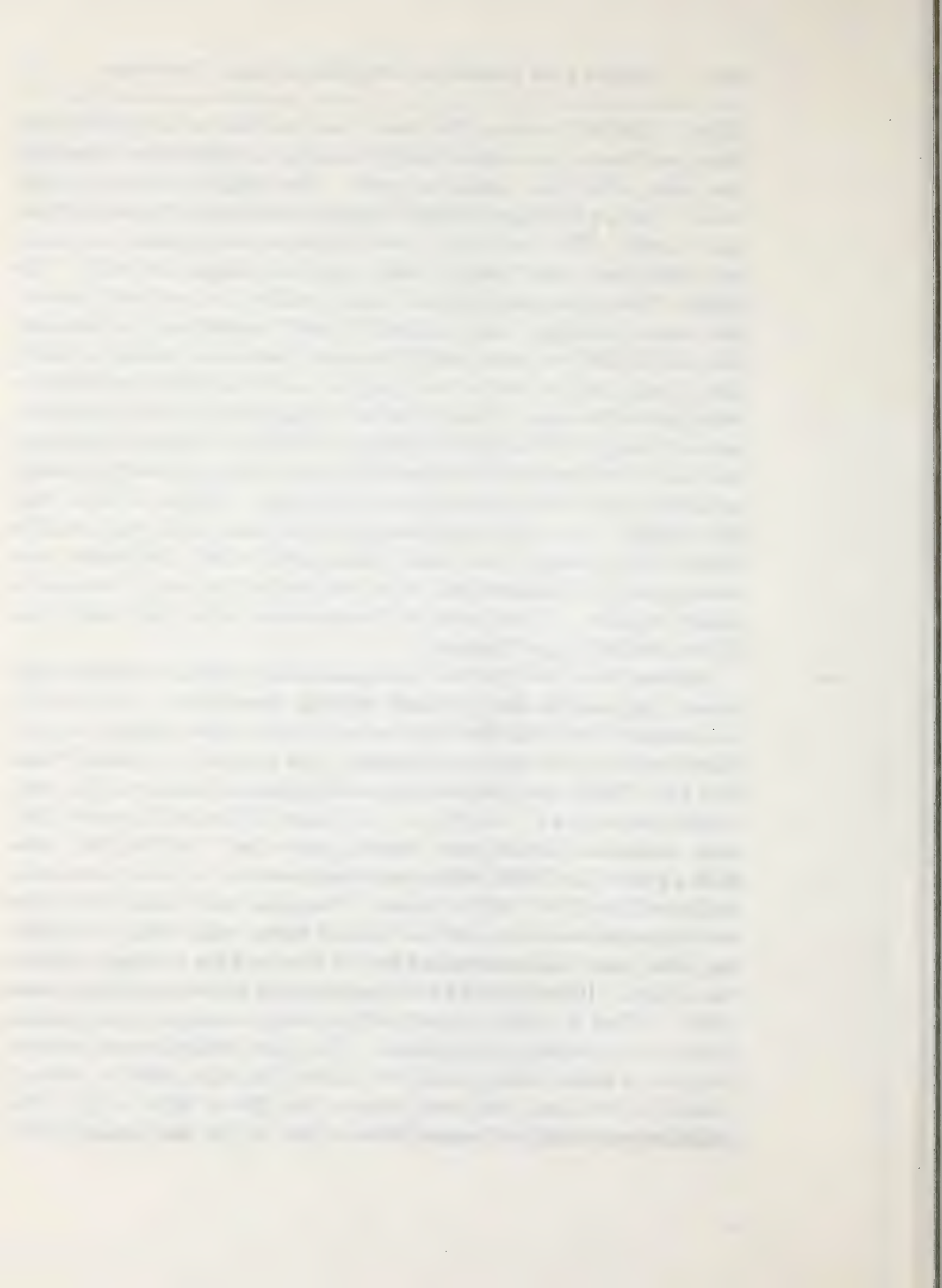
A preceding chapter in this work has referred at length to the several regiments in which were contributions of men from Highgate during the period of the war of 1861-65, commonly known as the Rebellion; and in that connection will be found the names of the men furnished by the town, and the company and regiment to which they respectively belonged. Therefore in this chapter it will not be necessary to refer to and mention more than the aggregate of soldiery sent from the town to the service. During the course of the war this town is credited with having furnished the total number of 222 men, twelve of whom were killed in battle; twenty-two died of wounds and disease contracted in the service; twenty-seven were discharged for disabilities; twenty became veterans by re-enlistment. The total number regularly mustered out was 111. There were fifteen desertions of enlisted men from Highgate, a number proportionately less than many other towns of the county; and those charged with desertion were mainly persons who came to Highgate from Canada for the purpose of enlisting and obtaining the large bounties offered by the local authorities, and then returning secretly to the province, where they could not be pursued. As a matter of fact these Canadians, or many of them at least, never intended to enter the service, but became full-fledged bounty jumpers, and that at the expense of the town and to its great injury.

Highgate village is about one mile south and a little to the east of the geographical center of the town, on a waterfall of the Missisquoi



River. This fall is one of the best if not the best to be found in the state, with one or two others directly above, at a distance not exceeding two miles, which are almost as good. The village is divided by the river. The south village is called Highgate and that on the north Highgate Center. The bed of the river lies some seventy-five feet below the handsome plain land on which the two villages are built. The banks of the stream are high and rocky, making it a safe and convenient water privilege. Any desirable "head" or fall can be obtained. The bed of the river runs rapidly for nearly half a mile through a rocky, deep gorge, and the foot of the gorge is nearly 100 feet lower than the water above the dam. Directly below the dam the river was spanned by an arch bridge built entirely of pine by S. W. & S. S. Keyes in 1824, and was one of the best built bridges in the state, being erected by private enterprise, and was for many years a toll bridge. Kibbee & Hatch were the builders. In 1887 it was thought to be unsafe, and what could be saved of the timbers was taken down, after which the arches were blown apart by dynamite and fell to the bed of the river, a distance of nearly 100 feet. It was replaced the same year by an iron bridge built by the Berlin Bridge Company.

Andrew Potter built the first house and barn in the limits of the village about 1795, and the first grist-mill, of logs, about 1800. It was run by an overshot wheel, and the water was conducted to the wheel by a spout, there then being no dam across the river. In 1804 or '05 Andrew Potter and a Mr. Phelps built the first saw-mill, and also a dam across the river, which soon went off. In 1811 or '12 Hemen Allen built a frame grist-mill, which was burned down about a year after. In 1815 Mr. Allen built a grist-mill of brick, which was taken down ten or eleven years after, and rebuilt by S. W. & S. S. Keyes. They also built, about 1826, what was called the new mill, with four runs of stone, which mill, after standing a few years, was undermined by the river and the back part fell into the stream. It was rebuilt by the same parties, but was soon after taken down. What is called the old mill is doing business at the present time, and is owned by Dr. Baxter. The first bridge across the river here was a trestle bridge, near the foot of the falls, built by Allen & Evarts in 1812, and this went down in the fall of 1822 or '23. The mill-dam was built by Heman Allen in 1811 or '12, and rebuilt by Dr.





O. S. Scarle M.D.



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Baxter in 1884, and a new wing and bulk head in 1888. This water privilege is used to some extent at the present time: One saw-mill, run by Mr. Hinerth, the grist-mill, the foundry, and machine shops owned by Haskins & Hinerth, and all doing a good business. There are two blacksmith shops in the south village, E. U. Sunderland occupying one, and in connection with it he is doing quite a business in manufacturing wagons and sleighs; the other is run by Sears & Lumbard. There is also a store in the south village, E. D. Herrick's, and an Episcopal church.

In the north village are two stores doing a good trade, viz.: C. A. Lyon & Sons and J. B. Cross & Son. The Methodist, Congregational, and Catholic churches are also in this village. In the west part of the town is done a large business in manufacturing lime by S. H. Felten. The lime rock is said to be of superior quality.

The old Highgate spring is situated in the west part of the town, near the lake, and is a favorite resort for invalids and sportsmen. Its curative properties have been known and appreciated for years. The Franklin House, kept by L. S. Scott, is a popular hotel, accommodating 150 guests, and is filled every season. The hunting and fishing in the vicinity is excellent, making this a great resort for campers. The hotel at Highgate Center is owned and kept by Philip Sheltes, the descendant of one of the first children born in the town.

East Highgate village is situated three miles east of Highgate Center, on the Missisquoi River—a thriving, busy little village, the prosperity of which is mainly due to O. S. Rixford, esq., son of Luther Rixford, who settled there in 1837 and commenced the manufacture of scythes. Mr. Rixford has carried on the business since 1868, and built large and commodious shops for the manufacture of axes in connection with the scythe business. There are two stores, two hotels, and one tannery in this village; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, a creamery separator, school-house, and forty dwelling houses. At the present time there are nothing but common district schools in either of the three villages in town.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected at Highgate Center in 1869, at a cost of \$8,500, of brick, and is a substantial and commodious edifice. Rev. Elijah Hedding (afterwards bishop) is supposed to have preached the first Methodist sermon in town, in 1799. Rev.

Thomas Best was the first settled minister. The church was organized in 1822. Its first members were E. P. Haskins and wife, Daniel Herrick and wife, Luke Hitchcock and wife, Daniel Fillmore and wife, Amasa Joslyn and wife, Thomas Best and wife, with other names unknown. The old records are lost. The list of preachers are as follows: Revs. Samuel Weaver, 1829; Dillin Stevens, 1830-33; I. Seward, 1833-35; William Richards, 1835; John Graves, 1836; C. Chamberlin, 1837; B. A. Lyon, 1838; O. E. Spear, 1839-41; A. Dixon, 1841-43; John Seger, 1843-45; Charles Seward, 1845-47; J. D. White, 1847-49; Brown, 1849-51; Orrin Gregg, 1851-54; S. H. Climes, 1854-56; J. H. W. R. Puffer, 1856; J. E. Kimball, 1857-59; C. R. Hawley, 1859; H. C. Robinson, 1860; J. S. Mott, 1861-63; B. Cox, 1863; R. Chrystie, 1864; J. M. Puffer, 1865-67; James Robinson, 1867-68; C. Wedgeworth, 1868-70; Milo Barney, 1870-71; D. P. Bragg, 1871-73; Cortez Kimball, 1873-75; W. B. Howard, 1875-77; W. R. Puffer, 1877-79; T. Trevellian, 1879-81; W. N. Roberts, 1881-83; S. S. Brigham, 1883-87; W. B. Malcomb, 1887-90.

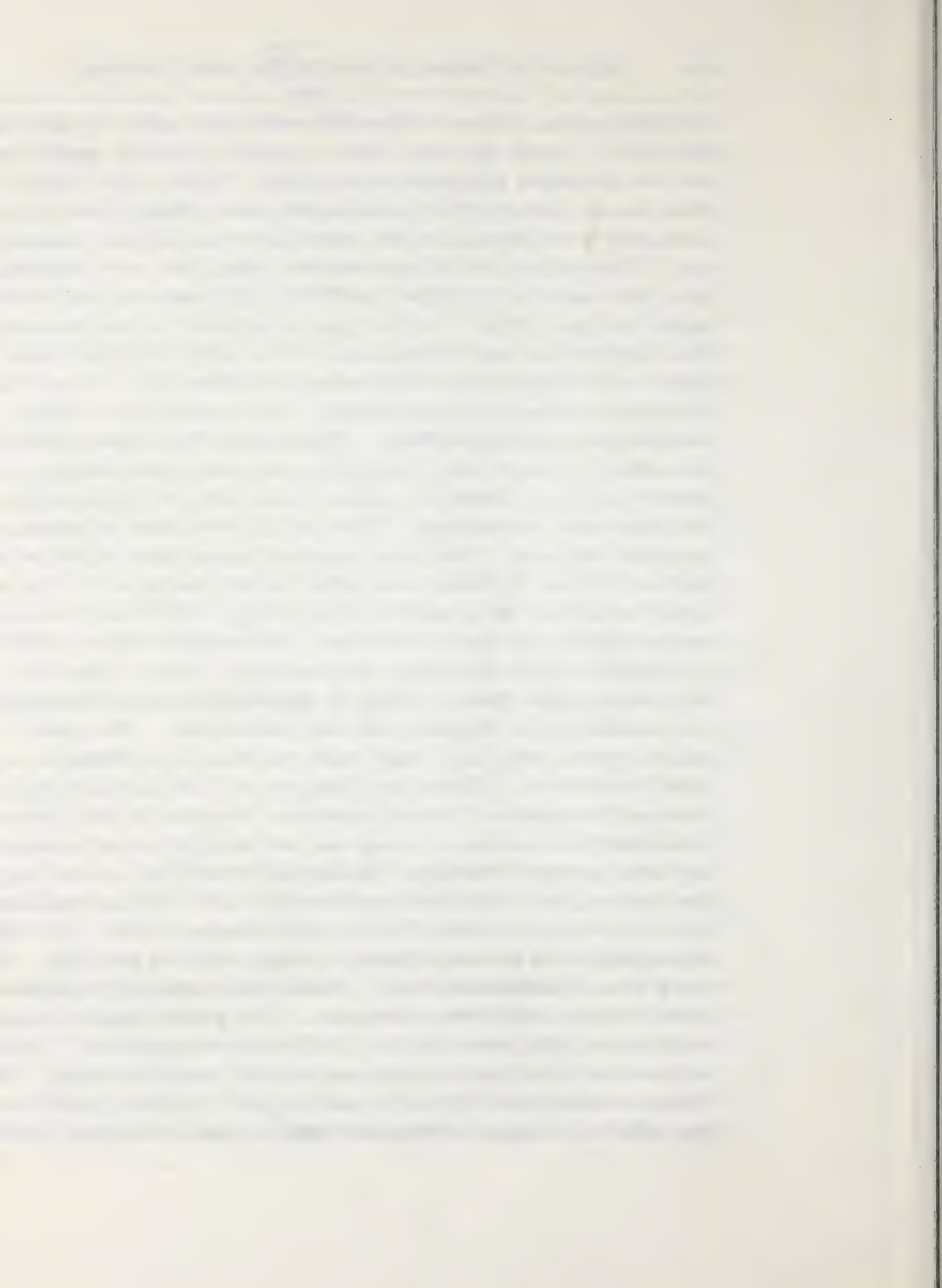
The Congregational Church.—The first Congregational church of Highgate was organized in a school-house, in the northwest part of the town, October 28, 1811, Rev. Benjamin Wooster officiating. The names of the fifteen original members were as follows: Conrad Barr, Hezekiah Harnden, John Johnson, John Stimits, John Barr, Henry Loucks, Eunice Teachout, Anna Saxe, Martha Barr, Catherine Steinhour, Rachel Johnson, Sarah Drury, Sarah Williams, Hannah Stimits, and Rachel Harnden. This little flock in the wilderness was watched over by that bold and noble man, soldier of the Cross and of his country, Father Wooster, until the autumn of 1819. Rev. Messrs. Parker, Cheney, and other missionaries from Massachusetts and Connecticut made them occasional visits, traveling on horseback through the woods. Their numbers increased at every communion except when the leader was away in defence of his country—during the War of 1812. In the autumn of 1819 Rev. Phineas Kingsley was installed pastor. Rev. Simon Parmelee preached from the words: "Put off thy shoes from thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." His pastorate, thus begun in the school-house on the south side of the river, closed in September, 1829. The next and only pastor installed after Mr. Kingsley was Rev.

E. W. Kellogg, June 7, 1846, Rev. James Dougherty preaching on this occasion. Their new commodious brick church edifice was dedicated on the same day. The meetings of the church previous to this time were first in school-houses, then in the town-house, and finally in a house built for the purpose at the center of the town. Mr. Kellogg was dismissed in July, 1852. No record speaks of Sabbath-schools until May 11, 1842. The church engaged the stated labors of Rev. Messrs. Pierce, Squires, Cody, and Sampson from the time of Mr. Kellogg's dismissal till June, 1867, when Rev. E. J. Cummings became their acting pastor and remained until 1871; Rev. E. J. Stone, from 1871-76; Rev. J. H. Babbitt, from 1876-87, but resided in Swanton; Rev. E. J. Ranslow, who also resides in Swanton, from 1887 to the present time. The church has numbered 140, and at other times has been reduced to fifty; it is now in a prosperous condition. The first Congregational and the first Methodist churches built in town were erected about two and one-half miles north from Highgate Center, about one-half mile apart, between the years of 1813 and 1818; the exact date cannot be ascertained. The Congregational church was taken down and moved to Highgate Center about 1854 or '55 by the Catholics, and is in use by them at the present time as a place of worship.

The Catholic Church was built from the old Congregational church about 1854 or '55, and has been supplied from Swanton until the past three or four years, when the society bought a parsonage. Since that time the Rev. Joseph Turcott has officiated. The church is in a fair condition. Its members are largely French, as there are but few Irish Catholics in town.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—The material from which to make a history of this parish is very limited. The record of several years of its early existence, if one was kept, has been lost. The church was built about the year 1831, by subscription from the different denominations in town. It is a substantial brick building situated on the south side of the river in a very pleasant location. It was consecrated May 1, 1833. In 1835 the original building was much improved by the addition of a chancel and vestry room, and by painting the entire structure. This desirable change was effected through the liberality of the business men of the place. In 1837 the Hon. Heman Allen gave a bell, a font

of Italian marble, a silver communion service, and books for the altar and pulpit. About the same time an organ of excellent quality and tone was purchased and placed in the church. In 1831 Rev. Anson B. Hard became rector of the parish at that time; though many in the community were favorable to the church there was only one communicant. His ministry, which continued two years, was very successful. After the removal of Mr. Hard the Rev. S. R. Crane officiated in this parish one year, 1836. For that year he reported to the convention three baptisms and ten confirmations. In the fall of 1836 Rev. John S. Sabine took charge of this parish and remained one year. He reported nine baptisms and four confirmations. At that time the number of communicants was above thirty. Though brief, Mr. Sabine's ministry was useful. In 1837 Rev. Charles Fay took charge, and resigned December 30, 1840. During his ministry there were fifty-eight baptisms and thirty-four confirmations. When he left the number of communicants was sixty-two. The parish remained vacant about a year, when the Rev. William F. Holsey was called to the charge of it. He resigned on account of ill health in April, 1843. Mr. Holsey recorded twelve baptisms and four confirmations. He reported to the committee in September, 1842, forty-three communicants. During some part of the year 1845 Rev. John A. Fitch, of Sheldon, officiated in this parish. He recorded eleven baptisms and one confirmation. The parish remained vacant until July, 1847, when the Rev. C. R. Batchelor was called to its charge. He resigned January 21, 1860, after laboring ten years and five months. During a portion of this time he had a private school in which a number of young men, still living in this and surrounding towns, prepared for college. During his rectorship he reported sixty-five baptisms, and forty-three confirmations, and forty communicants. In June, 1862, Rev. Edward Winthrop took charge as rector. In 1886 he was obliged on account of illness to resign, and died soon after. He was a man of uncommon talent. During his rectorship he reported seven baptisms and eight confirmations. The parish remained vacant until August, 1867, when the Rev. J. B. Pitman was appointed. Twelve baptisms and nine confirmations was reported under his charge. Mr. Pitman remained until 1871 or '72, and resigned. The Rev. Josiah Swett was called to its charge and remained until his death, which was in 1889.



During his labors he established a school in Highgate which was of great benefit to this and surrounding towns, and it was well patronized. He was a man of rare talent and uncommon theological learning. During the past year services have been held in the church occasionally by his son, who is studying for the ministry.

Town Representatives.—John Knickerbocker, 1792; Jonathan Butterfield, 1793-94; Orange Smith, 1795; Jonathan Butterfield, 1796; John Cray, 1799; Matthew Saxe, 1800-02; Sylvanus Cobb, 1803-04; Peter Saxe, 1806, 1818, 1827; Simeon Hungerford, 1811; Abel Drury, 1812, 1823; Eben Hill, 1815; John Averill, 1820-22, 1824-25; Thomas Best, 1827; John Barr, 1829-31, 1837; Jesse Carpenter, 1832, 1835; Charles H. Jennison, 1836; Luther K. Drury, 1838; William Skeels, 1841; Luther Meigs, 1843; L. K. Drury, 1845; Luther Meigs, 1846; Daniel Watson, 1847-48; no choice, 1852; Jesse Cutler, 1849; A. P. Herrick, 1850; Jacob Carman, 1851-56; Calvin Drury, 1853-54; Asa Wilson, 1855; Henry Baxter, 1857; Warren Robinson, 1859-60, 1864-65; Amos Skeels, 1861; O. S. Rixford, 1862-63; Melvin Church, 1866; J. R. Smith, 1867; O. S. Rixford, 1868-69; Henry Baxter, 1870; Stephen Keyes, 1872; H. L. Culter, 1874; Hiram Skeels, 1876; O. E. Sheridan, 1878; O. S. Searls, 1880; O. E. Sheridan, 1882; J. B. Sanderson, 1884; J. A. Fitch, 1886; E. J. Phelps, 1888; J. B. Sanderson, 1890.

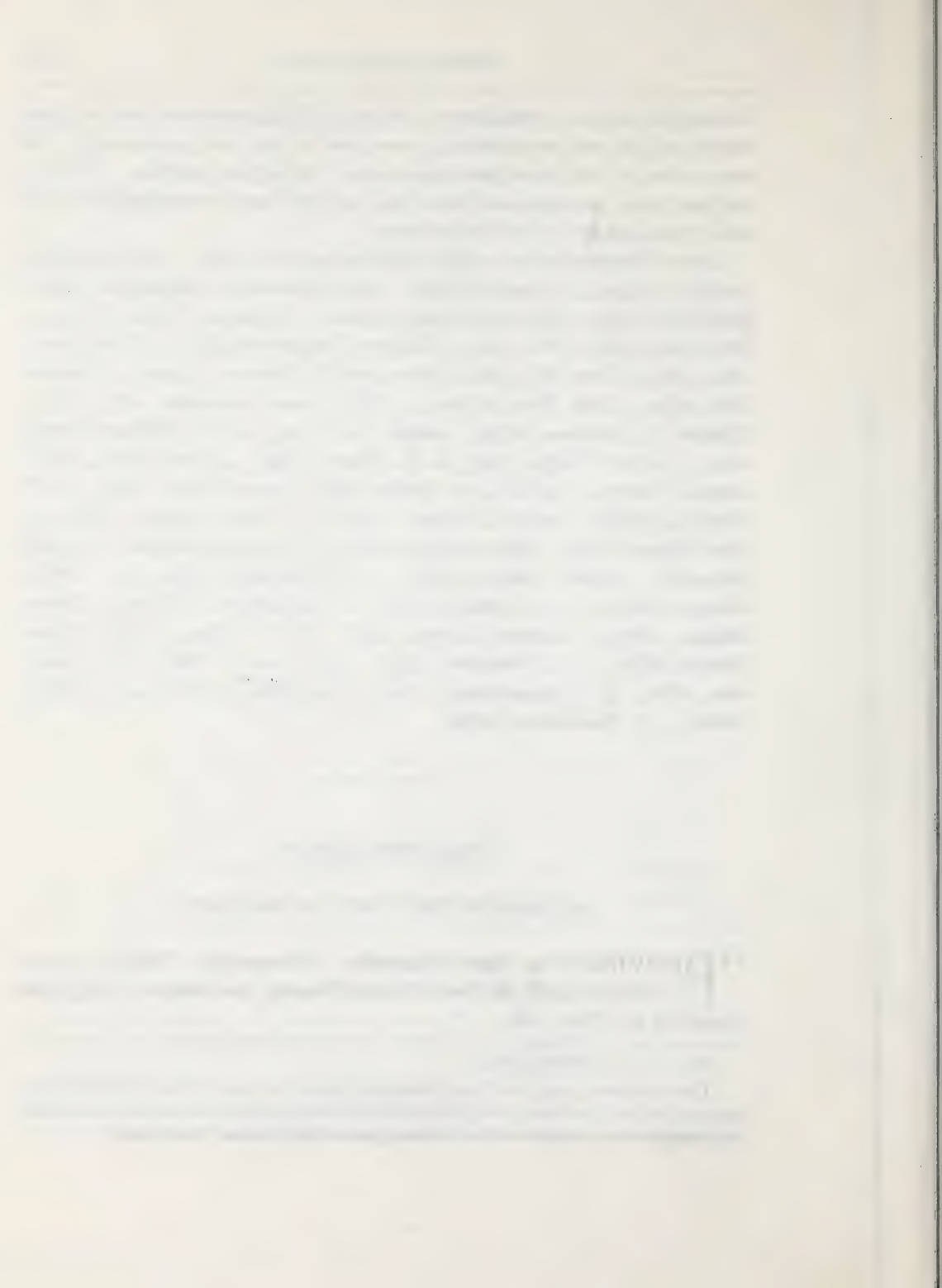
CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SHELDON.¹

“**P**ROVINCE² of New Hampshire. George the Third. By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

¹ By P. B. B. Northrup, esq.

² This is the only copy of a New Hampshire charter of any of the Franklin county towns given in this volume; and the copy here furnished is for the purpose of informing the reader of the character of the charters granted by Benning Wentworth.



"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

"Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere notion, for the due encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Province by and with the advise of our truly and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq. Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said province of New Hampshire in New England and of our Counsil of the said province, HAVE upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given, granted, and by these Presents for us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant in equal shares, unto our loving Subject, Inhabitant of our said Province of New Hampshire and our other Government, and to their heirs and assigns for ever whose names are entered on this grant, to be divided to and amongst them into seventy equal shares, all that tract or Parcel of land situated, lying, and being within our said province of New Hampshire containing by admeasurement 23,040 acres. Which Tract is to contain six miles square, and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains, and rivers, one-thousand and forty acres free, according to a plain and survey thereof, made by our said Governor's order and returned into the Secretary's office and hereunto annexed, buttet, and bounded as follows, by

"Beginning at the North-easterly corner of Smithfield, a township this day granted, from thence running westerly by Smithfield, as that runs to the North-westerly corner there-of, which is also the south-Easterly corner of Highgate, then turning off Northerly and running by Highgate afforesaid, as that runs to the North-Easterly corner thereof, then turning off Easterly and running so far as a parallel line with the Northerly side line of Smithfield afforesaid, as that a straight line drawn from Meets Points to the North-Easterly corner bounds of Smithfield afforesaid (the Bend beyond), shall include the contents of six miles square.

"And that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Hungerford, and the inhabitation that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said township are hereby declared to be En-franchised, and intituled to all and every the priviledges and immunities that other towns within our province by leave exercise and enjoy. And further, that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding two fairs, one of which

shall be held on the ——— and the other ——— annually, which fairs are not to continue longer than the respective ——— following the said ——— annually which Fairs.

“That as soon as the said town shall consist of fifty families, a market may be opened and kept one or more days in each week as may be thought most advantageous to the inhabitanace.

“Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers agreeably to the laws of our said province shall be held on the thirteenth day of Sept. next, which said meeting shall be notified by Benjamin Clapp, who is hereby appointed the moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeably to the laws and customs of our said province. And that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said town shall be on the second Tuesday of March annually to HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of land as above expressed, together with all privaleges and appurtenances, and to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions VIZ.—

“I. That every grantee, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of his grant or share being forfeited in the said township, and of its reverting to US, our heirs and successors to be by US, or them, re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

“II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said township fit for making Our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without our special license for so doing, first had and obtained upon Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Rights of such Grantee, to US, Our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be Enacted.

“III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Town Ship as the Land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out for Town Seats, One of Which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of One Acre.

"Yeilding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of December annually, if Lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1763.

"Every Proprietor, Settler, or Inhabitant Shall Yeild and pay unto US, our heirs and Successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the Experation of ten years from the above said twenty-fifth day of Dec. Namely on the twenty-fifth Day of December, which will be in the year of Our Lord 1773, One Shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred Acres he so owns, settles, or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lessees Tract of the Said Land; which money shall be paid by the Respective Persons aforesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such Office or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services What-soever.

"In Testimony Whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness, I, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Said Province the 18th Day of August. In the Year of our Lord Christ, one-thousand seven-hundred sixty-three, and in the third year of Our Reign, By His EXCELLENCY, Command with Advise of Council.

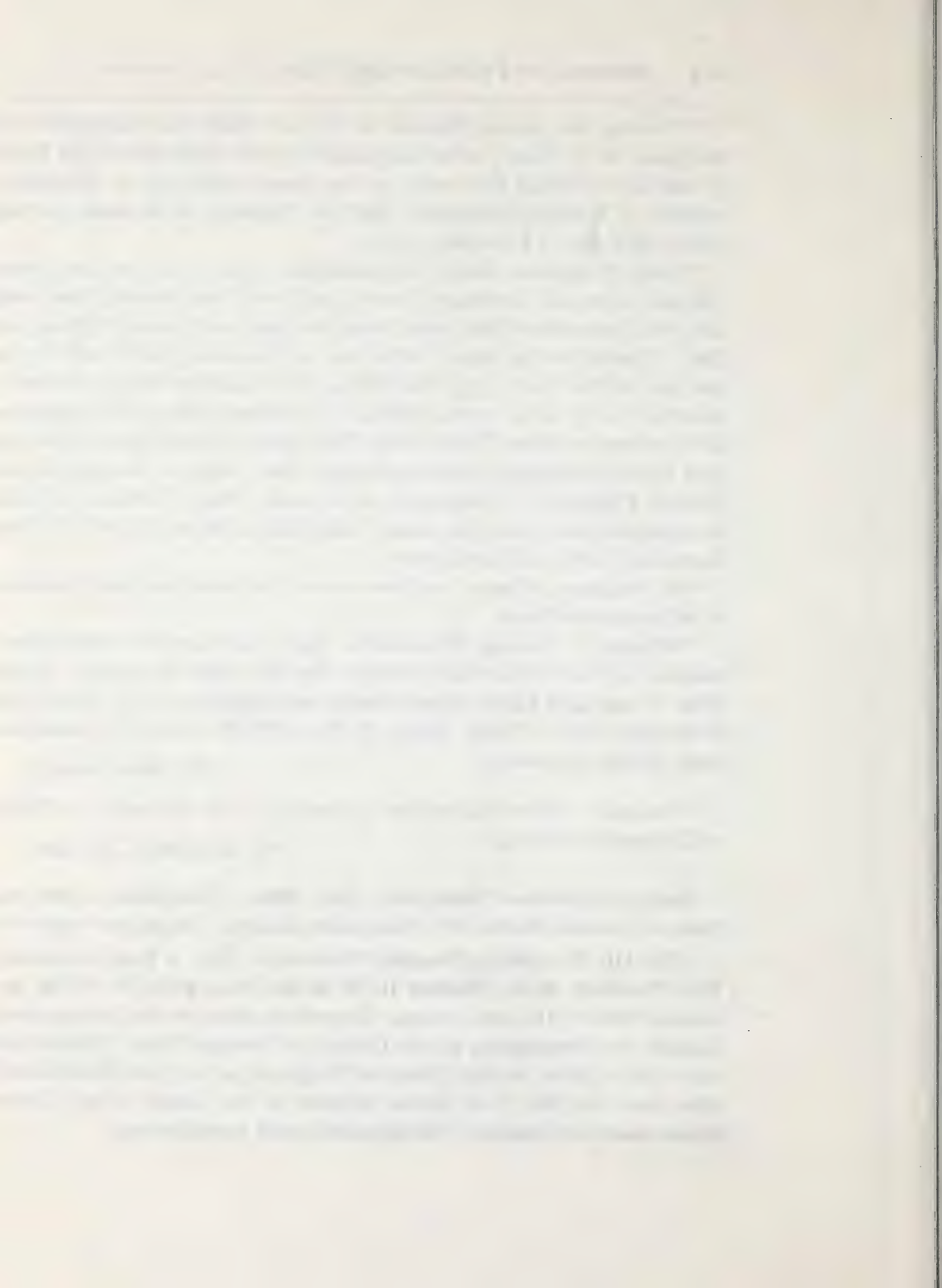
"B. WENTWORTH.

"Province of New Hampshire, August 18, 1763, Recorded in Books of Charters P 42 & 43.

"P. ATKINSON, JR., Sec."

Back of Charter.—"Surveyor's Gen. Office. Recorded in the first Book of Charters for the New Hampshire Grants. Pages 200-209-210.

"For His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., a Tract to contain Five Hundred Acres Marked B. W. in the Plan, which is to be accounted two of the sum shares. One whole share for the Incorporated Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One whole share for a Glebe for the Church of England, as by Law Established. One share for the First Settled Minister of the Gospel in said Town, & one share for Benefit of the Schools in said town forever.



"Esq. Allen please to Record this, and hand it Back again By the Bairer and also the Charter of Ferdinand, which my son left with you some time ago.

"SAMUEL HUNGERFORD."

Then follows the names of the grantees' plan of the town and certificate of record.

Upon the map of the state we find the just described town of pentagonal shape, occupying nearly the central part of Franklin county. The town, originally called Hungerford, was changed to Sheldon, November 8, 1792. It is embraced between longitude $44^{\circ} 54'$ north and latitude $4^{\circ} 1'$ east, and is bounded on the north by Highgate, Franklin, and Enosburgh; on the east by Enosburgh; on the south by Fairfield and Swanton; and on the west by Highgate and Swanton. It contains 23,040 acres, and is about eleven miles from east to west and four miles from north to south.

There are no ponds, marshes, or bodies of standing water of any extent within its boundaries. The three principal streams are the Missisquoi, Black Creek, and Tyler's branch. The Missisquoi derives its name from the Indian words "*Missi*," meaning much, and "*kiscoo*," meaning waterfowl, from the great number of cranes, herons, and ducks that formerly frequented this stream and its branches each season. Next to Otter Creek it is the largest and longest in the state. It is eighty miles long and drains the area of about 600 square miles. It enters Sheldon about a mile south of the northeast corner and flows a westerly and northwesterly course through the town, a distance of nearly eleven miles. It affords many fine mill privileges. Black Creek, running through Fairfield, enters Sheldon on the south and empties into the Missisquoi two miles below. It has a good water-power about a mile above its mouth, at Sheldon village, which is thoroughly improved. Tyler's branch, a stream of less size than Black Creek, enters the town on the east, and after running scarcely more than a mile northwesterly it adds its waters to those of the Missisquoi. Besides these there are minor streams emptying into the Missisquoi at different points, the principal of which are Goodsell and Morrow Brooks.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by broad valleys and gentle rolling uplands. Bordering upon the Missisquoi and its principal tributaries are wide and extensive intervals, appearing as one un-

broken field of cultivation. The quality of the soil is unsurpassed—a deep rich alluvial. The uplands, receding gradually in most places north and south of the Missisquoi Valley, are of a rich and mellow loam, and very productive. The higher lands are timbered with beech, birch, maple, etc. In the valleys and bordering upon the streams there were formerly valuable tracts of pine and hemlock with a mixture of elm and other soft woods. The pine tract originally predominated in the western part of the town, where the soil was lighter and less productive.

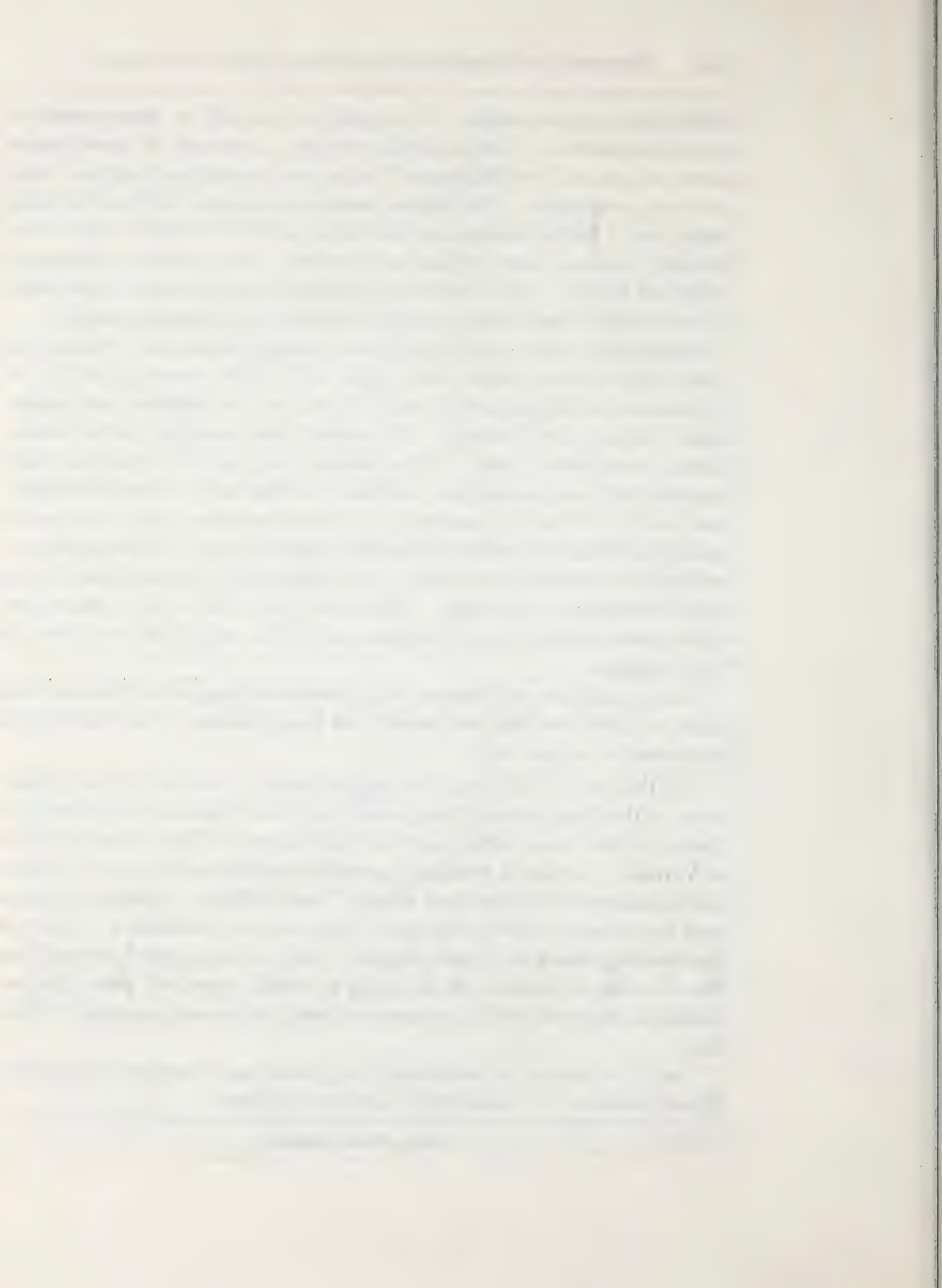
Geologically there are three distinct general formations crossing the town in lines nearly north and south, with strikes nearly parallel. In the eastern and larger part a strata of *slate*, beds of *chlorite*, and considerable *talcose slate* abound. The central part is similar to the former, having more *talcose slate*. In the western part *marble* formations exist, together with *magnesian* and *silicious limestone* and a strata of *magnesian slate*. It is in the eastern part of this formation that the mineral springs are situated, and it is plausibly apparent that the properties developed by chemistry are stoutly and consistently substantiated by its elder sister-science, geology. The dip of the rocks in the eastern part of the town is from 75 to 85 degrees, and in the north and west from 60 to 65 degrees.

The organization of Hungerford, afterwards changed to Sheldon, took place in 1791, the day and month not being known. The following is the record in regard to it:¹

“In the year A. D. 1791, On application of a number of the inhabitation of the Township of Hungerford, to Daniel Stannard, of Georgia, a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Chittenden and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting, agreeable to the Statutes for the aforesaid inhabitation to meet and choose Town Officers, a warning was issued by the said Daniel Stannard, Esq., for the Inhabitants to meet at the dwelling-house of Elisah Sheldon, Jun., at Hungerford aforesaid on the — day of —, A. D. 1791, at which time and place the inhabitation aforesaid met in presence of said Justice and proceeded to Ballot.

“1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; when Mr. Elisah Sheldon, Jr., was elected, and took his seat.

¹ Vol. I., Town Records.



" 2d. Proceeded to choice of Town Clerk ; when Samuel B. Sheldon was chosen.

" 3d. Elected Elisah Sheldon, Sec., and James Hawly and Elisah Sheldon, Jr., Selectmen to govern the prudential Concern of Said Town.

" 4th. James Herric 2nd Constable.

" The above officers were sworn agreeable to law in presence of said meeting.

" Meeting adjourned without day."

The meetings of the inhabitants, both for the transaction of town business and for freemen's meeting, were held for some years at either one of two places: " At the dwelling house of Elisha Sheldon, standing on the north side of the river on the so-called Butler place [now Towle's], towards Enosburgh Falls," or " at the dwelling house of Dr. Benjamin B. Searls, a log cabin, at the Corners." They were held oftener, it would seem from the records, at the latter place. At the first freemen's meeting, recorded in 1793, the whole number of votes cast for state officers was forty-five, as follows: For governor, Isaac Tichenor, forty-five; for lieutenant-governor, Jonathan Hunt, forty-one; for lieutenant-governor, Peter Shott, four; and for treasurer, Samuel Mattocks, forty-five. Samuel B. Sheldon was the first representative and the first magistrate in 1791.

Samuel Hungerford, to whom with seventy others the town of Sheldon was granted in 1763, resided in New Fairfield, Conn. Some of the other grantees lived in Greenwich, Conn., among them being Uriah Field, or "Daddy Field" as he was familiarly called. Field acquired, by purchase or otherwise, the greater part of the town, and it was of him and Timothy Rogers, who lived in Ferrisburgh, Vt., and who was one of the town's first surveyors, that the Sheldons bought the land and gave the town their name. Year after year for nearly twenty years did "old daddy Field" and his two sons, wearing their broad-brimmed hats and quaint suits of gray, visit Sheldon, riding all the way from Connecticut on horseback, to receive their annual pay, which was in part beef cattle, which they drove to New York markets.

The first of the Sheldons that visited the town was Samuel B., or "Major Sam" as he was afterwards called. He and Elisha, jr., and George were sons of Colonel Elisha Sheldon. It was in 1789 that

Major Sam first came to Sheldon. His object in coming was to look the town over and inspect the soil previous to purchasing. Instead of coming as the early settlers afterwards did, by the way of Fairfield alone, unaccompanied by man or beast, he ascended the Lamoille River to Cambridge, and passed through Bakersfield, then an unfrequented wilderness, striking one of the branches that empties into Tyler's branch, which he descended until he reached the point where the latter stream joins the Missisquoi. Here he stopped until morning, and a large elm tree was long pointed out as the one beneath which he first slept, with no covering for protection save a "portmanteau for a pillow."

In the spring of 1790 George, the younger son of Colonel Sheldon, accompanied by a sturdy old Scotchman and his wife by the name of MacNamara, together with several negro servants, came to town as "first settlers," their only means of locomotion being a yoke of oxen and a sled. From the town of Fairfield, the nearest settled point for a distance of ten miles, they marked trees through the dense woods to the Missisquoi. Here upon the north side of the river, opposite the outlet of Tyler's branch, and scarcely more than a stone's throw from the old elm beneath which Major Sam passed a lonely night, they settled. The year previous they constructed a log house, the first one built in town by white men, and now owned by Harrison Towle. Here, also, was the first tree felled, the first ground broken, and the first seed planted. After the crop was harvested the negroes returned to Burlington to pass the winter. George Sheldon also started for his home in Connecticut, leaving MacNamara and his wife to keep watch and ward over things at the settlement until the return of spring. The sufferings and sorrows of this lonely settler, his trust and determination, passed into tradition. Well does it illustrate the stern and unflinching character of the pioneer, the worthy and resolute son of Caledonia.

On his way home Mr. Sheldon had requested a Mr. Hawley, living in Fairfield, to visit MacNamara and see to him. Hawley agreed to do so, but failed to call even once. Early the next spring Sheldon returned, and when he learned that Hawley had not seen the Scotchman he felt much concerned and hastened on. What was his surprise upon reaching the settlement to find that MacNamara's wife had died, and that he had covered the body in a snow bank near the house. She was after-

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, and the advocacy of legislation and public health measures. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of other activities, including the establishment of hospitals, the maintenance of a library, and the publication of books and pamphlets. The Association's efforts are directed towards the improvement of the medical profession and the betterment of the health of the people.

wards buried on the south side of the river, about a quarter of a mile distant, upon a hemlock ridge, and there alone, where no monument or tablet marks the spot, she rests, a striking example of pioneer life and hardship.

Later in the spring Colonel Elisha Sheldon and his son Elisha, jr., Major Sam and his son-in-law, Elnathan Keys, with their families, George and family and their servants, and James Herrick and James Hawley arrived in town, settling in different parts. All began in earnest to clear the land and grow crops. Meanwhile others joined them, and the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity. The St. Francis Indians were a cause of no little apprehension to the inhabitants for a number of years, and even as late as 1812. The Missisquoi and its branches, abounding with trout, and the valleys and hills bordering, affording much game, were to them rich fishing and hunting-grounds to which they tenaciously held claim. That large inland peninsula formed by the St. Francis, Missisquoi, and Richelieu Rivers was particularly and reluctantly yielded. Although the Indians never did much injury to the settlers they always appeared sullen and angry, and threatened vengeance in case of war, especially upon the Sheldons, for whom they had an inveterate hatred, and on one occasion burned a barn of theirs filled with grain. But succeeding years of peace and security ensued, and all thoughts of the tomahawk had long since been forgotten. Wild animals of all kinds common to Northern Vermont abounded in town at the time of the settlement. Of the larger there were moose and bears, together with packs of wolves and herds of deer. Wolves in particular were a great annoyance for a long time. Whole flocks of sheep were sometimes destroyed by them in a single night. Fires would have to be kindled about the barns and lights hung in the barns to frighten them away. Retiring to the hills they would howl dismally through the night, while the hoarse sound of "wolves! wolves!" would be shouted from house to house. So bold were they in some instances that prints of their paws had been found upon the snow-covered window-sills in the morning. Bears were so common that travelers were confronted by them and obliged to fly to the nearest tree. Moose were so plenty at first that the permanent presence of the settlers forced them to take to other parts. The only one ever known to have been killed in town was

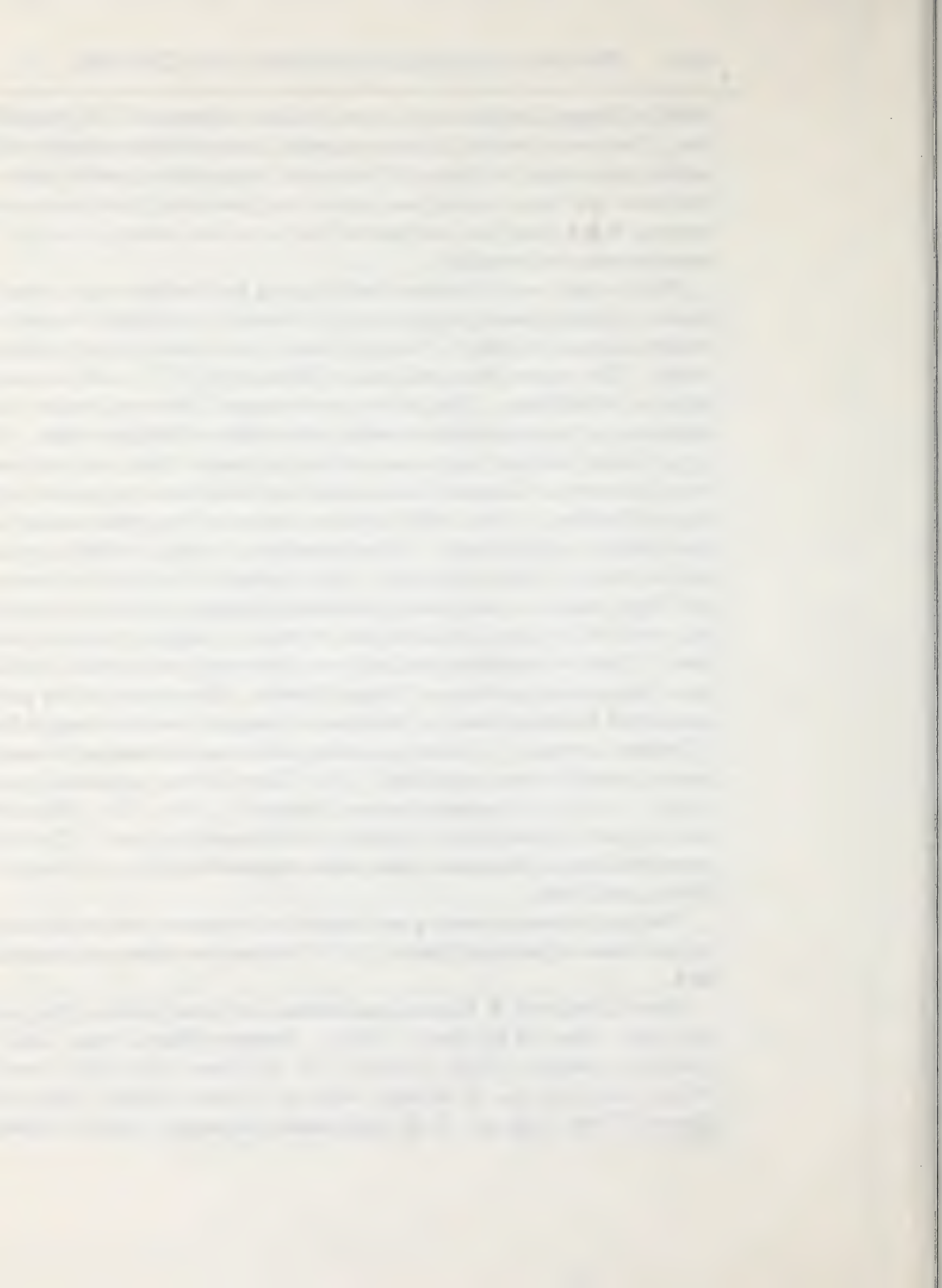


shot by George Sheldon not far from the late residence of S. B. Herrick, esq. Deer never herded in more congenial places with the tenacity with which they clung to their old "runways," long after a greater part of the forest had been cleared, and until a few years they have been seen coming down from the east part of the town and county, where it is mountainous and wooded.

What would we of to-day think of going forty miles to get a single bushel of grain ground, or twice that distance if we wished to send or receive a paper or letter? Yet such was the case with the early inhabitants. The nearest flour-mill was at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and the post-office at Middlebury. But a few years elapsed, however, before the enterprise of the inhabitants caused a better state of things to exist. In 1792 Major Sheldon built a saw-mill at the Lower Falls, not far from what is known as Umstead Mills, about two miles from the present village of Sheldon. It was built there on account of the great amount of pine lumber in the vicinity. A few years later, in 1797, he built a grist-mill on the west side of the creek. In 1799 Israel Keith built a furnace and forge, and for a long time a flourishing business was done, employing much of the time a hundred men or more to supply it with ore and iron. Quite an extensive ore bed was discovered and worked not far from the present residence of Henry Mowry. On account of the good amount of business done by the furnace company iron was long called "Sheldon currency." In 1803 a carding-mill was built and in the same year a postoffice was established. Dr. Hildredth was appointed postmaster; his date of commission was January 15, 1803. Dr. Hildredth was the first physician and the first tavern-keeper in town. The first store was kept by Benjamin Clark, who afterwards sold out to Sheldon, Herth, and Fitch.

The first freemen's meeting was holden in the eastern part of the town, at the house of Jedediah Tuttle. S. B. Sheldon was chosen representative.

Town Clerks.—S. B. Sheldon was chosen first town clerk in 1791, and held that office till his death in 1807. Ebenezer Marvin was clerk in 1807-13; Chancey Fitch, 1813-15; E. H. Wead, 1815-16; Samuel Wead, 1816-18; E. H. Wead, 1818-19; Charles Gallop, 1819-20; Samuel Wead, 1820-32; E. B. Packenham, 1832-35; Oliver A. Keith,



1835-41; Theophilus Mansfield, 1841-43; A. M. Brown, 1843-85; E. M. Brown, son of A. M., 1885 to present time.

The Franklin County Republican, a weekly newspaper, was published and edited by J. W. Tuttle. During the greater part of the years 1837, '38, and '39 it was a creditable affair, and would compare favorably with some of the papers published in the state at the present time. The only volumes known by the writer to be extant are in the possession of J. H. Stufflebean.

Grace Episcopal Church.—Who first preached in town cannot be definitely ascertained, as there was no church and consequently no church record. Revs. Parker and Worcester of the Congregational church and the Rev. Stephen Beech of the Episcopal church commenced preaching here about the year 1807. The Rev. Mr. Hill, a Methodist, preached here in 1812. These are the three principal denominations in town, and the only ones that have erected houses of worship, and that have regular Sabbath and Sunday-school services. The first church built was by the Episcopalians. The edifice was erected in 1812, of wood, and consecrated the following year. The larger part of the expense was borne by Elder Keith, esq. The edifice was rebuilt upon the same frame, with a brick extension, and supplied with a bell and furniture in 1853. The parsonage was purchased in 1865 and an organ in 1869. The house was again remodeled and newly furnished and consecrated in 1876. The church has been slightly endowed by the wills of the late J. W. Sheldon (\$800) and Mrs. Ruth (Dean) Wait (\$500). The parish has had the ministrations, generally in connection with some other parish, of the Rev. Stephen Beech (1816-22), the Rev. Elijah Brainard, Rev. Joseph Covell, Rev. Moon Bingham, Rev. Anson B. Hard, Rev. Silas R. Crane, Rev. Louis McDonald, Rev. John Fitch, Rev. Jubal Hodges, Rev. John E. Johnson, Rev. W. Lewis, and Rev. A. H. Bailey for the past twenty-five years. The number of reported communicants in 1816 was eleven, which number reached its maximum, ninety-two, in 1834, and has since varied from fifty-five to eighty-eight, the present number being fifty-five.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1816. The precise date is not remembered, and there are no records now in existence earlier than 1830. The meeting of its council for a new organization was held

in the school-house standing on the west side of Black Creek, on the site of the present school building. The moderator was Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield; the scribe, Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh. The following are names of the original members: Samuel White and wife, Samuel Sheldon and wife, Mrs. Isaac Sheldon, Bartholomew Hulbert and wife; Lucius Cotton and wife, Amos Judd and wife, and Philo White. The clerks of the church have been Samuel White, Alvin Fassett, — Bruce, D. D. Wead, S. W. Langdon. The deacons have been Samuel White, Alvin Fassett, Hezekiah Bruce, Samuel M. Hulbert, Chancey Hulbert, Edward P. Adams, A. T. Leach. Samuel M. Hulbert and A. T. Leach are still the acting deacons of the church. For the first ten years or more the church was ministered unto by Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, and by missionaries sent out for short periods from the Connecticut Home Missionary Society. Mr. Wooster preached at Sheldon at different times, and regularly half the time. He must have done this for a number of years, altogether three or four at least, according to the remembrance of Deacon White. Of missionaries the names of Williston and Atwood, in particular, are remembered. Since 1830, the time to which the records now in existence date, we find the names of the following ministers as having supplied the church at different times for longer or shorter periods: James Gilbert, Phineltias Kingley, Preston Taylor, Calvin B. Hulbert, Charles Duren, Charles W. Clark, and George Tolman. The last named was the first and only installed pastor the church has had, and the first settled minister in town. He was ordained and installed July 10, 1862. The following pastors have officiated at various times: C. H. Rowley, C. B. Watson, A. B. Carr, A. T. Clark, and R. B. Fay. In 1865 a commodious parsonage was completed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1813 the Rev. Isaac Hill, a local Methodist preacher, came to Sheldon from Fairfield and held meetings occasionally. Mr. Hill formed the first class of seven members, viz.: Jacob and Rowena Saxe, Hannah, wife of Alfred Keith, John Potter, widow Asa Dimon, Mrs. Downey, and Mrs. Stephen Kimball. Soon after Revs. Gilbert, Lyon, and Buel Goodsil, circuit preachers, came here and remained two years, preaching in Sheldon and adjoining towns. They were succeeded by Rev. Daniel Brayton in 1816,

and a young junior preacher. A great revival of religion was enjoyed that year, and most of the first inhabitants of the east part of the town joined the church. At that time there was no stated preaching by any other denomination. Some of those converts afterwards joined the Episcopal church. "Sheldon circuit" consisted of Sheldon, Franklin, and all towns east in Franklin county. The first house of worship, in which the Methodists were largely interested, was built in 1830 as a union house, at the Rock, so called, about two miles east of a village, and in 1830 a union house was erected in the east part of the town. Probably at that time there were as many members in its church as at any time in its history. For several years previous to 1858 Sheldon and Franklin were joined as a circuit and supported two preachers, and afterwards Sheldon and Enosburgh were united. In the spring of 1858 Sheldon was set off from Enosburgh and made a station, and undertook to support a minister. Rev. A. C. Rose was appointed by the conference as the first preacher to Sheldon. There was no house of worship and no parsonage. R. J. Saxe gave the use of a house the first year, and he and a few others raised a subscription for a church, which was built in the village in 1859, and was the first Methodist Episcopal church building in Sheldon. The society at that time was quite small and weak financially, numbering probably about sixty members in town. Soon after a parsonage was bought. The church membership now (1890) is about 125, under the pastorship of Rev. A. B. Riggs.

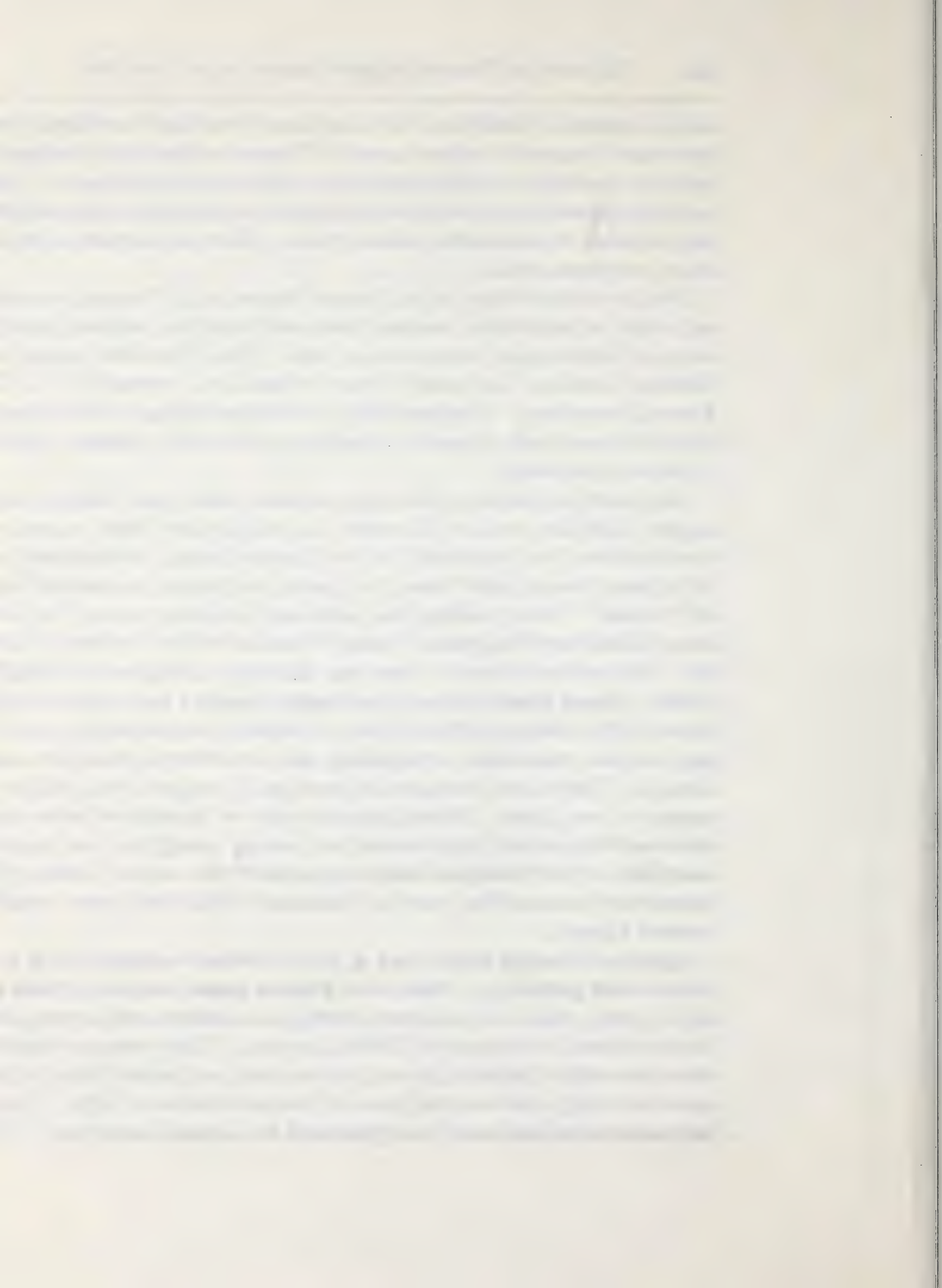
Mineral Springs.—In Sheldon are the following mineral springs with their proprietors: "Missisquoi," Missisquoi Spring Company, of New York city; "The Sheldon," George W. Simmons, of Boston; "The Central," Green & Co.; "The Vermont," Henry Cazan. Of the different springs the Vermont was the last discovered, in 1867. The others have been used more or less for the last seventy-five years. They are located, with the exception of the Central, quite near the banks of the Missisquoi River, and are included within a distance of about three miles, lying mainly to the north of the village, the farthest being two and one-half miles distant from it. The Central is in the village. In connection with the Sheldon there is an elegantly furnished bathing-house. There are other mineral springs in other parts of the town, and in fact there is quite a strong impregnation in very many springs and

wells in common family use, but none have been used medicinally to any extent except the above named. The water from the Missisquoi spring in particular is bottled and sent to all parts of the country. The specialty claimed for the water of this spring is a remedy for cancer, scrofula, and other diseases of the skin and blood. Many of the cases of benefit are very remarkable.

Hotels.—In the village is the Portland House, A. C. Marvin, proprietor, which is beautifully furnished and well fitted for summer guests, many of whom spend their summers here. The Riverside, located at Sheldon Junction, has recently been refitted and opened by G. D. Thomas, proprietor. Congress Hall, at Sheldon Springs, is the largest hotel in town, and is opened simply as a hotel for summer guests. F. West is proprietor.

The Raids in Sheldon.—The only advance made upon Sheldon during the Rebellion was on November 19, 1864, when about a score of "rebel raiders," or "robbers," led by Captain Young, rendezvoused at St. Albans, having their "base" in Canada, but having no distinct lines of "retreat." After robbing the banks and shooting some of the unarmed inhabitants they passed through Sheldon on their return to Canada. A route so circuitous was not their plan; they were wrongly guided. Being closely pursued by Captain Conger's party they set fire to the bridge that spans Black Creek at Sheldon, to prevent their crossing, but the inhabitants extinguished the fire before it had done any damage. The raiders attempted to enter the Missisquoi Bank, but fortunately it was closed. Having appropriated to themselves horses and whatever they wished they hurried on, passing along the road on the south side of the Missisquoi until they entered the town of Enosburgh, where they crossed the river at Enosburgh Falls and rode rapidly towards Canada.

Again, on Monday night, June 4, 1866, Sheldon was the scene of another armed gathering. About 800 Fenians (some computing them as high 1,100), who had collected quietly and unobstructed among the Irish residents in the town of Fairfield, arrived. They composed nearly the whole of the Fenian right wing of the army, and passed through the town and village between the hours of nine and twelve at night. They were accoutered and armed, and presented not a poor idea of war. The



Fenians rendezvoused in the town of Franklin, where they camped over night and then left for Canada.

Railroads.—The Lamoille Valley Railroad was chartered by the Vermont legislature about 1867, and the following year a survey was made, but not being satisfactory three or four more were made in order to ascertain the more feasible route. Work was commenced in 1870, but owing to a lack of funds and the financial crash of 1873 the road progressed slowly, the principal expenditure being made in advertising for help and getting them to work as long as they could by promises, and giving them plenty of tobacco and a few necessities. They would thus keep the help for about two or three months. The cost to the company through this town was only about \$3,000 to the mile till they were ready to lay the iron. In 1877 the road was completed and the first train passed over it July 27th, and soon after regular trains began to run. There are only about four miles of track in the town, and two stations, one at the village and one at the junction with the Missisquoi Valley Railroad. The road after being completed went through various changes. The name was changed in 1880 to the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad and afterwards to the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which company got possession of it by lease. It finally came under the control of the Boston and Maine Railroad, who now operate it.

The Missisquoi Railroad was chartered in 1869, and a survey was made at once and the work of construction followed, the road being completed in 1870. The first train from Sheldon was on the 4th of July, 1870, and regular trains were soon after put on. There are about eleven miles of the track of this road in town, and there are four stations: Sheldon Springs, Sheldon Junction, North Sheldon, and South Franklin. The name of the road has been changed to the Missisquoi Valley Railroad. For a year or so there was quite a business done by this company, but the Southeastern coming to Richford it fell off somewhat. At the present time the road is kept busy, the business having increased during the last few years.

The Sheldon Agricultural Library Association was formed about 1869, and was kept up for several years, but finally ceased to exist as a society, and about ten years since a private library bequest was made to the society by which some additional books were purchased, making

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THE HISTORY OF THE

INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1780 TO 1820

BY

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something of an addition to the books they previously had. The library at the present time has a fair patronage.

The Franklin County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was formed some twenty-six years ago. It has held an exhibition annually in September since that time upon their grounds at the Junction. They offer \$2,500 in premiums each year. From all parts of the county people attend, and bring stock, produce, etc., to compete for the prizes.

Henveel Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., is in a flourishing condition, and occupies a hall over the bank, which is elegantly fitted up. The lodge was formed in 1857. The present membership is about thirty-five.

Highways.—There are about fifty-eight miles of road in town, and owing to the frequent changes made in the laws by the legislature in reference to the highways and on account of freshets they have not been kept in as good condition for the past few years as formerly. The freshet of June 5, 1887, washed out several large culverts, causing about \$1,200 damage, and a second one occurring June 15, 1888, caused a loss of about \$4,000. In consequence of these freshets the town was excessively burdened by taxes. A freshet the following year was not as severe as either of the other two, the damage amounting to only about \$800. In 1890 a cyclone blew down a number of trees on the highway, unroofed buildings, and nearly carried off the Missisquoi Railroad bridge from its foundation. It was unsafe for travel for some time.

There are several fine bridges in the town of Sheldon, the oldest being the one at the village, which was built about fifty years ago and thoroughly repaired about twenty-five years since. It is an arch bridge with a double roadway, and is 156 feet long. The single roadway arch bridge at North Sheldon, built some thirty years ago, is strong and durable, and is 180 feet long. The iron bridge at the mouth of Black Creek, erected in 1884 by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, is a substantial structure. It is a parallel truss eighty feet long with a fourteen-foot roadway. The state erected a bridge across the Missisquoi River opposite the Junction in 1887, which is of two spans of 148 feet each. It has a fine cut stone pier of Isle La Motte marble. The abutments are of native stone, all being built upon piles. The cost was about \$13,000. The town in 1888 purchased of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company a sus-

pension bridge which they erected that year, and which is 250 feet long from center to center of towers. It has a sixteen-foot roadway. At the time this bridge was erected it was the only suspension bridge in the state. At the west end the anchors are fastened into the ledge upon which the west end abutment is built; the east shore anchorage is also a ledge, but farther from the abutment and much lower than the floor of the bridge. The cost of the structure was about \$7,000.

The Missisquoi Bank was chartered in 1847 by the legislature as a state bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and it did a good business for sixteen or seventeen years. Mr. Hubbell went to New York with S. B. Green in the fall of 1865 and came back as far as Troy; that was the last seen of him. Whatever became of him will ever remain a mystery, as well as some things connected with the bank near its close. Whether Hubbell was a defaulter or not those who, if alive, can tell never will; if he was, in all probability there were others as deep in the mystery as he. The affairs of the bank were finally closed up under the receivership of the Hon. D. D. Wead some fifteen years later.

Schools.—The first school-house in town was built by Major S. B. Sheldon, on the north side of the creek, where the present school house now stands. A Miss Betsey Jennison was the first teacher in town. Sheldon is divided into fourteen districts, or from one to fifteen inclusive, district thirteen having been absorbed by others. Schools are kept in most of them six months each year.

Industries.—The principal industries are farming and dairying. The milk during the summer is mostly taken to separators and the cream to butter factories to be manufactured. Sheldon is one of the first dairying towns in the state. On an area of four miles square in the east part of the town are kept some 2,000 cows. There are at Sheldon Springs a saw-mill and grist-mill manufacturing lumber and shingles and doing custom grinding. In the village there is a saw-mill and a carriage factory upon the west side of the creek. Upon the opposite side of the stream is a grist-mill which was built some seven years ago. It is well fitted up and has a side-track for loading and unloading grain. There are also two stores and three small groceries. At the Junction the milk from about 1,000 cows is manufactured into butter.

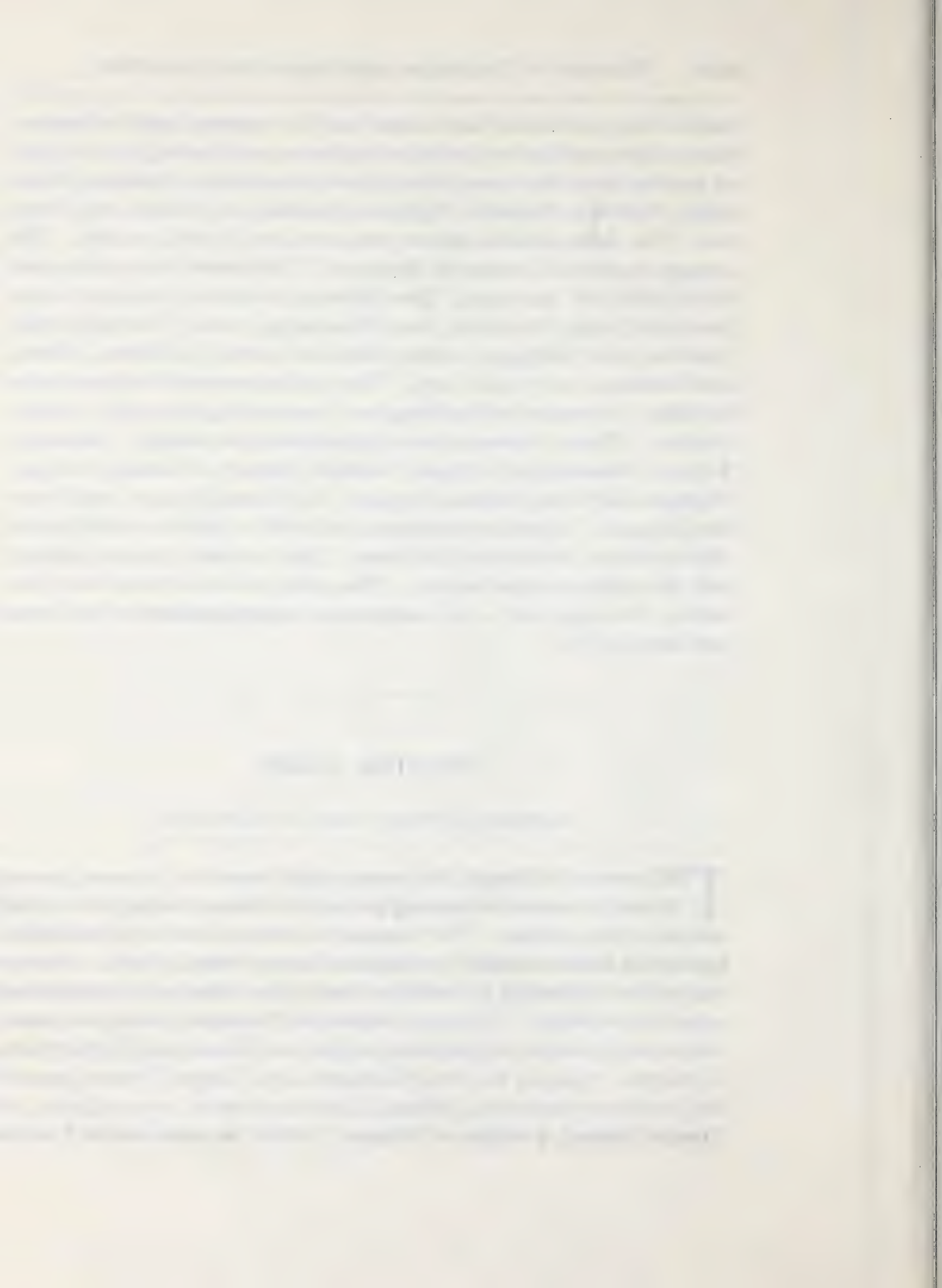
The Sheldon Poor-House Association.—In the western part of the

town is the poor-house farm owned and its expenses paid in proportion to the grand list by the following towns, each having the privilege of sending here their poor, irrespective of numbers: Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fairfield, Franklin, Highgate, Sheldon, St. Albans, and Swanton. The farm contains about 300 acres, and is well stocked. The average number of inmates is fifty-nine. There were four deaths and three births the past year. The following is a list of inmates present January 1, 1890: Berkshire, five; Enosburgh, three; Fairfield, three; Franklin, ten; Highgate, seven; Sheldon, seven; St. Albans, fifteen; and Swanton, ten; total, sixty. The total expenses of the association for 1889 for repairs on buildings and maintaining the poor was \$2,220.02. These expenses were apportioned as follows: Berkshire, \$177.40; Enosburgh, \$177.40; Fairfield, \$200.25; Franklin, \$163.38; Highgate, \$178.30; Sheldon, \$159.90; St. Albans, \$771.90; and Swanton, \$330.67. It cost seventy cents per week to maintain each inmate, aside from the products of the farm. They are well fed and clothed, and the children attend school. They have divine services every two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lampher are superintendents of the house and farm for 1891.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ALBURGH.

THE town of Alburgh, like many other towns in Vermont, passed through the most interesting period of its history during the first half century of its existence. To Vermont the town as one of the subdivisions of the commonwealth first became known when, in 1781, a charter was granted, including its lands, to General Ira Allen and his sixty-four associate proprietors. But long before the Vermont charter was made, and as early even as the beginning of the first French and English wars, in the year 1744, on the 1st of November, the king of France granted the lands now comprising Alburgh, and then known as a seignior, to Francis Focault, a subject of France. After the conquest of Canada



and the final overthrow of the French dominion in America this grant was confirmed by the king of Great Britain ; and confirmed, it is confidently believed, for the reason that Focault transferred his title to General Haldimand, the instigator of the friendly negotiations with Vermont during the latter years of the Revolution. From General Haldimand the title passed to Henry Caldwell, and from him to John Caldwell, all British subjects. During the ownership in the Caldwells the region of the town became known as Caldwell's Manor, and in the same control the manor was settled, occupied, and improved.

As has been stated, the grant of the seigniorship comprising what afterwards became Alburgh by the French sovereign was confirmed to its subsequent British owner. However, the American colonies and the mother country at length found themselves involved in a long and terrible war, with the final result of the defeat of the latter and the success of the former, followed by the peace treaty of 1783, and the establishment of the boundary lines between the United States and the British provinces in America. And one of the articles of the treaty of 1783 provided that Congress "earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the several states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties of *persons resident in the districts in the possession of his majesty's arms*, and who have not borne arms against the United States." This Congress did in due time recommend ; but even before that recommendation was made, and while there was yet existing the possibility of British success in the then waging war, before the treaty was made, Governor Chittenden made the grant to General Allen and his associates.

But Great Britain insisted that the above quoted article of the treaty had been violated by the United States, in that the manor had been permitted to be granted by state authority and that settlements and transfers of its lands were being prosecuted, and acts of jurisdictional authority were being attempted ; upon which the British commander in Canada sent and maintained an armed force in the town and its immediate vicinity. But the action of Governor Chittenden in exercising authority over the district of Alburgh was based on strong and tenable grounds. By an act, to which Lord Dorchester himself was a party in 1766, the town

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was severed from Canada and remained a part of New York, *in law*, until the controversy between Vermont and New York had been settled; it was assigned to Vermont by the resolution of Congress of August 20, 1781, to which New York consented in 1790; by the treaty of 1783 Great Britain confirmed it to Vermont, and Congress further confirmed it by the act of 1791, which admitted the state into the Union. Thus in 1792 Governor Chittenden had a perfect right to assert the jurisdiction of Vermont, and also to assert that the establishment of civil government there had no bearing whatever upon the legal rights of citizens of the town claiming or possessing land there, or of Caldwell or other British subjects. The former had ample remedy in the state courts, and the latter, under the treaty of 1783 and the Federal constitution, in the courts of the United States.

In 1785 Henry Caldwell appealed to the sympathy and generosity of Vermont, in a letter in the nature of a petition, asking that his title to the manor lands be confirmed to him; but the prayer of his petition could not well be granted. The settlers under Caldwell, however, held their lands by possession, and Caldwell sold his other interests to Heman Allen, of Highgate, who resorted to the courts with the result of final defeat. The Caldwell title failed because, on one ground at least, it had not been recorded in New York state.

The town of Alburch has been variously and numerously known, bearing, perhaps, a greater number of names than any town in the entire state. From its ancient Indian occupancy it was once known as Point Algonquin, a name applied by the French; also to the latter it was otherwise known as Point Detour and as Point Detouror. To the English the town at one period was called Turn About, from the story, it is said, of a certain man who journeyed to its southern extremity, expecting to pass on south, but found himself obliged to *turn about* and retrace his steps. It was also called Missisco Tongue and Missisco Leg from the peculiar shape of its lands, forming a promontory and extending far into the lake. Under the English confirmation of the French grant it was Caldwell's Upper Manor; and finally the name Alburch was applied, the latter, it is understood, being a contraction of Allensburgh, which name was received from its ownership by Heman Allen, purchaser of the Caldwell title, and from Ira Allen, one of the grantees

under Vermont, and the active agent of the proprietary. The town was once advertised as Allensburgh.

As has already been stated, Alburgh occupied a singular and interesting situation with reference to the disturbances on the northern frontier. The lands here were occupied and settled by the English and a few French under the Caldwell titles, and these settlers were in actual possession when Governor Chittenden granted the town in 1781; and the settlers, too, had not only possession, but as well a sort of local or town organization, with such officers as were authorized under British customs and laws. And the manor extended north into the province, and was not comprehended within the compass of the Vermont grant. The mere act of granting the town by Governor Chittenden was not of itself sufficient to occasion much concern among the settlers nor the authorities, but was viewed by the Caldwells as dangerous to their titles. But when the proprietary under the Vermont charter sought and assumed to create titles of their own, and put settlers on the lands under those titles, then the provincial authorities, from their point of view, saw a flagrant breach of the treaty provisions, and they therefore thought fit to possess the territory with troops and exercise surveillance over the region, both of land and lake. Their garrisons were maintained at Dutchman's Point, in North Hero, and at Point au Fer, in New York state opposite to Alburgh. In addition they exercised a general surveillance over the whole country of this town, and Isle La Motte and North Hero as well. But there were no overt acts of hostility, nor conflicts of authority, until the settlers under the Vermont charter attempted to organize the town in 1792. The period of the British surveillance commenced in 1783, and was continued until 1796, when, in compliance with the terms of Jay's treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain, the troops were withdrawn and the Vermont authorities left in undisputed possession of the town.

The organization of the town of Alburgh under Vermont authority, which seems to have been the occasion of all the troubles in this particular region, and came so near involving the countries in another war, was effected in pursuance of the following warning: "Pursuant to express orders from his Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont to us directed, These are to warn all the Inhabitants of the town of *Allburgh*

qualified as the law directs to vote for town officers, to meet at the house of Michael Housinger's on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock in the morning for the following purposes :

" 1st. To chuse a moderator to regulate said meeting.

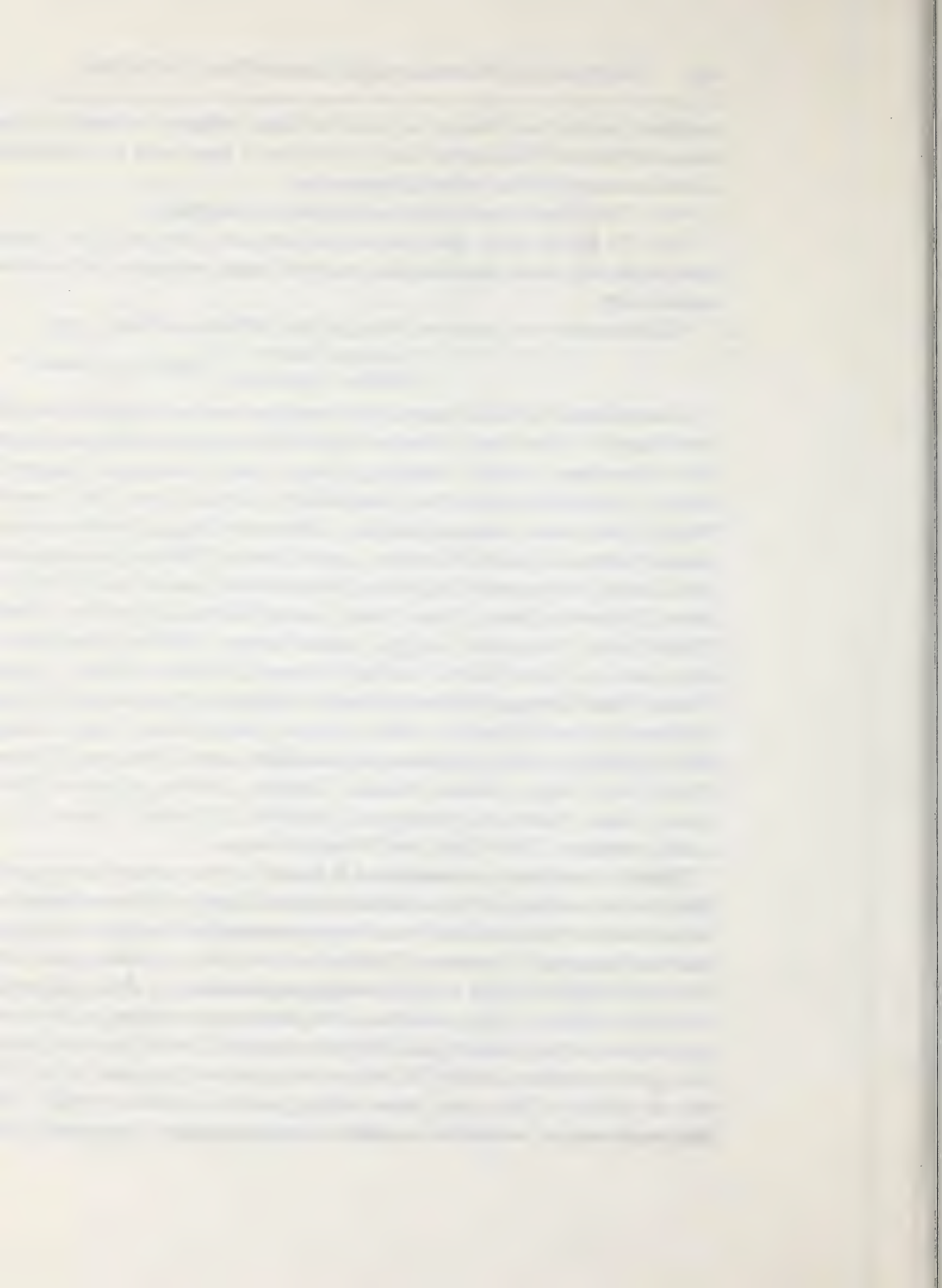
" 2d. To chuse such civil officers as the laws directs in the State. And to do any other business that may be found necessary to be done on said day.

" Given under our hands at Alburgh this 16th day of May, 1792.

" SAMUEL MOTT, }
" BENJA. MARVIN, } Justices of Peace."

In accordance with the warning the meeting was held, and these officers elected : Town clerk, Thomas Reynolds ; selectmen, Richard Mott, John Chambers, Joshua Manning, Jacob Cook ; treasurer, Benjamin Marvin ; constables, Abel Parr, Joseph Mott ; listers, Moses Parr, Joseph Weeks, John Ladue, Ichabod Babcock, Alexander Griggs ; leather sealers, James Sweet and Gabriel Manning ; grand jurors, William Brandigo and John Ladue ; surveyors of highways, Richard Mott, Daniel Smith, Stephen Sweet, Sylvester Sweet, Titus Clark, Jacob Babcock, John Van Vleet, Philip Cook, Alexander Griggs ; pound keeper, Michael Housinger ; fence viewers, Jacob Mott, Ichabod Babcock, Sylvester Sweet, James Fisher, Peter Carrigan, Frederick Hoxie ; haywards, Michael Duell, Daniel Beazall, Joseph Hayden, Peter Truman Joseph Mott, Conrad Burghardt, Joseph Sowles ; petit jurors, Richard Mott, David Staunton, Michael Duell, John Griggs, Sands Helmes, Timothy Sowles, Abraham Holbrook, James Andrews ; tithingmen, Hendrick Miller and Thomas Reynolds ; wardens, Titus Clark and Timothy Sowles.

Under all ordinary circumstances it would appear somewhat singular that the first meeting of the inhabitants should elect a full complement of officers for the town, but while such was occasionally done the occurrence was not frequent. Governor Chittenden and the proprietary had determined upon the full and thorough organization of Alburgh under Vermont authority ; they well knew the sentiment existing in the town on the part of the Caldwell and British adherents, for of the latter there was quite a number, and by his action the governor proposed to and did test the loyalty of the town, those holding under all claims to title ; and the result was an immediate conflict of authority and a threatened open



rupture between the English government and the United States. In 1794 it was openly charged that the action of Vermont had endangered the peace between those countries. On the 10th of February, 1794, Lord Dorchester, then governor-general of Canada, publicly declared that he would not be surprised if there should be war with the United States in the course of that year; and the movements of the British troops in Canada and events in the states both inclined to establish this opinion. In response to the requisition of President Washington, under an act of Congress of May 9, 1794, Governor Chittenden, on the 21st of June, ordered the detachment of three regiments of Vermont militia, numbering 2,129 men in all, to be held in readiness as minutemen. Of these Major-General Ira Allen's division was to furnish one regiment. On the 30th of May preceding General Allen had ordered the militia of Alburgh and the neighboring islands now forming Grand Isle county to be organized as an entire regiment, which of course surrounded the British garrison on North Hero. It is quite probable that he expected war on the frontier, but no collision of troops occurred.

General Allen organized his militia regiment in the island region, and desired and was able to drive the British troops and sympathizers out of the territory of the state; but from such action he was restrained by the counsel of Governor Chittenden, who had no desire to precipitate another war. But at this dangerous crisis the diplomatic correspondence and negotiations between the United States, represented by John Jay, and the British government took definite shape, with final result of a treaty that called for the withdrawal of the British troops from the region before June 1, 1796. Still the militia organizations were maintained and kept prepared for an emergency. In 1804 the militia of Alburgh, with that of North Hero and Isle La Motte, formed a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, of state troops.

In 1791, by an act of Congress passed and approved the 2d of March, the whole state of Vermont was formed into a district for the collection of duties on imports, and the town of Alburgh was made a port of entry, and the act required that the collector of the district should reside here. Stephen Keyes was appointed collector of the port.

It has already been stated that the British troops occupied the terri-



tory of the northern region of Vermont, and particularly the vicinity of Alburgh, as early as 1783, but that no acts of hostility or oppression were perpetrated until after the organization of the town in 1792. This action by the town seems to have aroused the enmity of the British, who from that time forth, and until Jay's treaty was concluded, took every possible occasion to annoy, injure, and insult the people, prevent them the enjoyment of their liberties, and obstruct the administration of justice in every manner. Among the multitude of acts of this character there may be mentioned a few. In June, 1792, Enos Wood, a deputy sheriff of Chittenden county serving under Sheriff Pearl, was charged with the duty of executing a process in Alburgh; but on reaching the place he was seized by the British officers and soldiers, and with his two companies was carried prisoner to St. John's and held there some days. From the facts in this case it appears that Wood was armed with his writ in an action against Patrick Conroy, in the execution of which he seized the defendant's cattle, and proceeded to drive them south to the ferry crossing to North Hero. Wood was accompanied on this business by Benjamin Butler, of North Hero, Nathaniel Wood, of Georgia, and Captain Hutchins, of North Hero. The cattle were found to be in possession of one Minard Youmans, in charge of Conroy's premises, the latter having gone to Missisquoi Bay; and as Youmans made some offer of resistance he was arrested, but subsequently released on promise of good behavior. But no sooner was he permitted to go than he reported the seizure to the British officers, and they at once started in pursuit of the sheriff's party, whom they overtook just at the ferry. They were made prisoners, and the cattle except one or two returned to Conroy.

This same Patrick Conroy assumed to act as justice of the peace, but for which he had no authority whatever from the Vermont organization. For this offense he was summoned upon the order of Judge Elijah Paine, of the Supreme Court, to appear in Burlington, but there does not appear any record of the final disposition of the matter.

On the 16th of May, 1792, Governor Chittenden instructed the justices of the peace of Alburgh, Benjamin Marvin and Samuel Mott, in the matter of their duties, as follows: "It is incumbent upon you as civil magistrates to execute your functions and cause town officers to be appointed and sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty; it is incumbent

on the people also to assist you to form such regulations in the town of Alburgh, which is now unquestionably established within this and the United States." In conclusion the governor said: "If your people refuse to pay attention to the above requisition I cannot think it will be long before this government will call on them in a different way to submit to the laws thereof. Should they be put to the necessity of taking so disagreeable a measure I should not think it strange should they be obliged to pay up all back taxes since you were represented [in Assembly], as some towns in this state in like circumstances have done." This was the communication of instructions to the justices upon which the town was organized, concerning which mention has already been made.

But the worthy justices themselves, Benjamin Marvin and Samuel Mott, were made the subjects of British affront, brought about through the malice and wanton spirit of this Patrick Conroy. On the 12th of June, 1792, a party of British, headed by Conroy, made prisoners of the justices, and also of Constable Joseph Mott, all residents of Alburgh, against whom was made the charge that they were officiating as officers of the town under Vermont. The British threatened to take the prisoners to Quebec, but afterwards consented to their release on parole, but charged them that they should not assume to act in their offices for the space of twelve days. It appears, however, that Conroy was the disturbing factor in this community, but he must have departed from the town some time in June, 1792, as will be noticed from the following deposition of Rev. Reuben Garlick, which on account of its peculiar grammatical construction, is reproduced literally, viz.:

"The deposition of Reuben Garlick of Alburg, of Lawful age Tistify & say that the Writs for the Election of a Member in this County of Bedford, in Lore Canaday for a member to their Legislature were sent to the Provincé Line, & I have been informed the Person that Brought them was directed not to summons any Person south of the Province Line nor have I heard of any Persons being summonsed in Alburg. The Deponent further saith that the Laws of Vermont are in fourse in Alburg, and the sivil officers of Government have met with no oposition from any Person under Pretext of British Government since the Departure of Partrick Conroy & John Savage in June last.

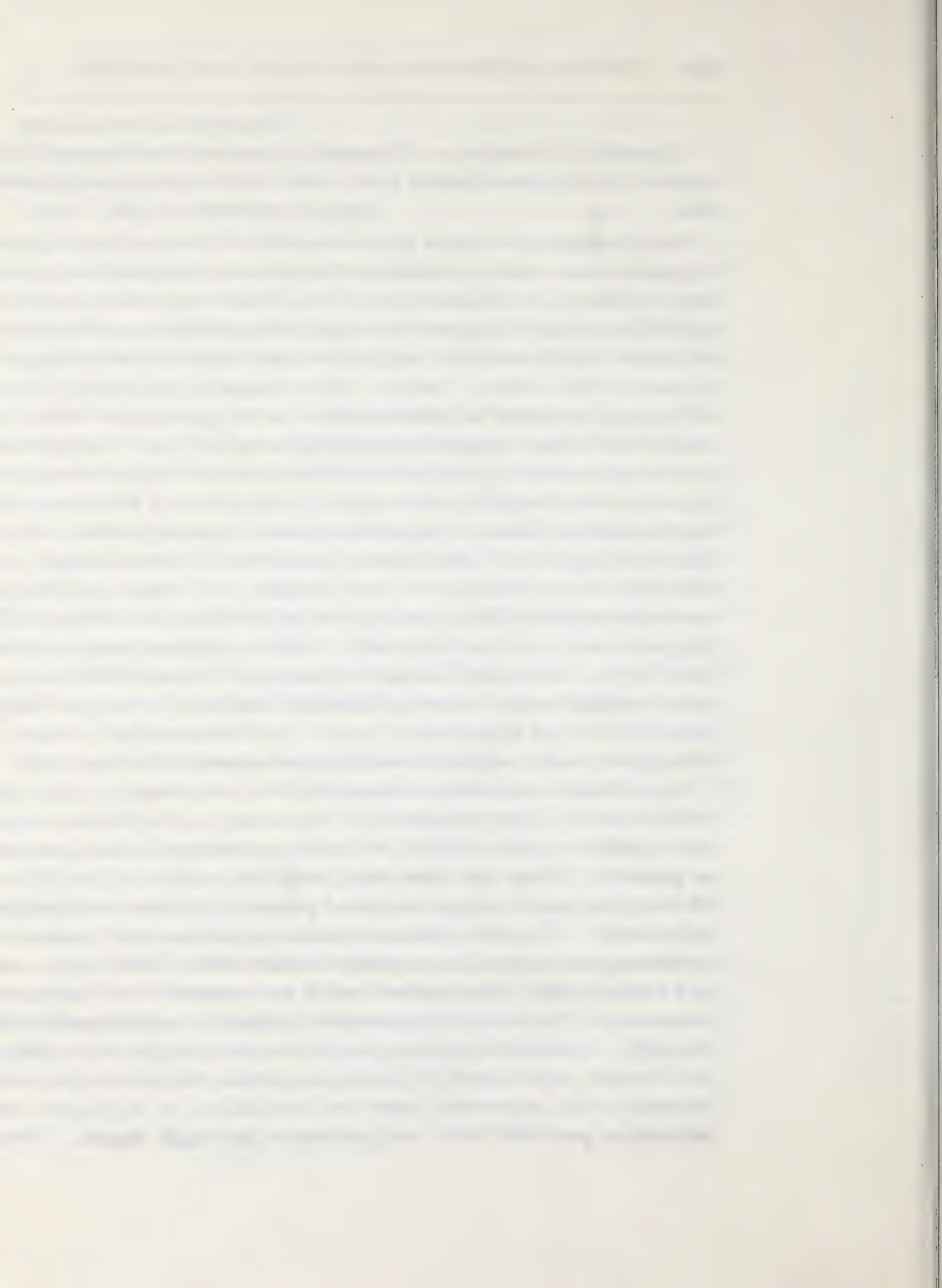
"REUBEN GARLICK.

"SWANTON, July 31, 1792.

"County of Chittenden, ss.: Personally Appeared the Reverend Mr. Reuben Garlick & made solum Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition.
THO'S BUTTERFIELD, Just. Peace."

Notwithstanding the *solum* declaration of Rev. Reuben Garlick, who, it appears, was a deacon in orders of the Church of England and a resident in Alburgh, the offensive acts of the British troops were not relinquished as against citizens and merchants, although there may have been no further interference with magistrates and other officers in the performance of their duties. On the 18th of August, 1794, Royal Corbin, of Alburgh, addressed a communication to the governor, in which he related that he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; that "the repeated injuries and insults this vicinity has suffered from the British are so glaring and so very frequent as to rouse the indignation of every one who has the smallest tincture of republican blood circulating in their veins." The much aggrieved Corbin further stated that the British would not suffer him to pass either up or down the lake, nor cross it, and that he was restrained of his liberty and deprived of his rights as a citizen, while his goods were seized and detained. Corbin's statement was corroborated by the affidavits of Samuel D. Searle and Roswell Mills, both of whom testified to the seizure of Corbin's boat with its cargo of forty bushels of salt and a puncheon of rum. (In this connection a citizen of Alburgh of to-day inquires concerning the necessity of so much salt.)

But all these complaints were ended by the treaty made by John Jay, which resulted in the evacuation of the vicinity by the British troops, after which the people suffered no further molestation of their interests or property. From this time forth, until the outbreak of the War of 1812-15, the people enjoyed an era of prosperity hitherto unexampled in its history. The town possessed natural agricultural and commercial advantages not enjoyed by any other similar locality in the state; and, as a matter of fact, there was not and is not a town in the whole commonwealth of Vermont that is situated precisely or approximately like Alburgh. It abuts the province line in the same manner as do others, but its entire region south of the line lies within the waters of the lake, forming a vast promontory some ten or so miles in length, the land of which is peculiarly fertile and productive in a high degree. More-



over, the town is by far the largest of the sub-divisions of Grand Isle county, and by far the most important. Its surface is quite level, there being no elevations of consequence, and hence there are no untillable lands in the town. From its level character there can be no streams of importance, and none of sufficient size to furnish any motive power for operating machinery; therefore Alburgh is of necessity an agricultural locality, and as such enjoys a reputation for productiveness second to none in the state. And in at least one other respect have the people here occasion to rejoice, and that in the fact that there are as few and even less mortgaged farms in Alburgh as can be found in any town in Vermont. More than that there are no abandoned farms, and therefore there exists no occasion for the services of the Commissioner of Agriculture in colonizing this town with foreign importation of humanity.

In 1779 there occurred in Alburgh an event which was the occasion of still further diplomatic correspondence between the governor of Vermont and the British authorities in Canada. It seems that John Griggs, a resident of Alburgh, was wanted by the deputy sheriff of Franklin county, who had a warrant for Griggs's arrest. Proceeding to the town the officer learned that Griggs had taken refuge at the house of his brother, across the province line; but the officers pursued and made him prisoner. In returning they put Griggs in a sleigh and came back by traveling on the ice in the lake, but in passing around "the tongue" of Alburgh the party broke through the ice and Griggs was drowned. Deputy Allen and his associates were indicted in Montreal for murder, and the provincial governor made a demand upon Governor Tichenor of Vermont that the indicted persons be surrendered up for trial. This was not done, nor were they ever tried in Canada or elsewhere; for the drowning was an accident, and however unlawful may have been the pursuit into Canada the officers could be in no manner amenable to the laws of the province for the death to a person caused in the states. The only importance this incident has in this chapter is that it may show that the Canadian authorities had no friendliness of feeling towards the people and authorities of this locality and state.

Soon after the occurrence of this event the relations of the countries were again strained, brought about by the acts of oppression heaped upon the United States by the jealous and envious mother country, and

on account of these contemptible acts it became necessary that Congress retaliate at least in a measure, wherefore the embargo and non-intercourse laws. The enforcement of these laws worked serious injury to the people of Alburgh, for theirs was an agricultural and lumbering town, and they had always depended for many of their commodities upon the traffic and trade with the province, against which this town lay abutting. By the rigid enforcement of these obnoxious laws the people were driven to dire distress, and to relieve themselves a number of persons resorted to the dangerous art of smuggling; but this had to be done with great secrecy, for Alburgh was a port of entry and the customs officers, the power of the Federal government, were stationed here, and were ever vigilant and watchful in the matter of their duties. Vigilant as they were they were not shrewd enough to stop all smuggling operations, and they had but little sympathy from the towns people who suffered by reason of the laws. At length it became necessary to call into service the militia of Franklin county, and these were stationed in various parts of the town, particularly at Windmill Point, on the western side of Alburgh. This was in May, 1808. The main purpose of this military force was to prevent certain rafts from passing into Canada, but the purpose was defeated, as the rafts ran the line under cover of darkness, and aided by favorable winds reached the province territory. This escape raised a cry against the efficiency of the militia, with the result of their withdrawal from the town and their place filled with militia from Rutland county, and United States troops in addition.

But even the presence of the United States troops did not effectually put an end to smuggling, for it was carried on to a greater or less extent till the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain. The story of the notorious vessel, *Black Snake*, is well known to every resident of Alburgh. Among the crew of the schooner was at least one resident of this town, Samuel I. Mott, who was with the party that fired on the militia and killed several of them. Mott with the others was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. But in his case a new trial was granted, with result in conviction of manslaughter and sentence that he stand in the pillory one hour, to be confined in the state prison ten years, and pay costs of prosecution. Mott was pardoned October 15, 1817. In October, 1811, smuggling operations cost the life of young Harrington Brooks,

of St. Albans, he being shot while in a boat loaded with salt off the west shore of Alburgh.

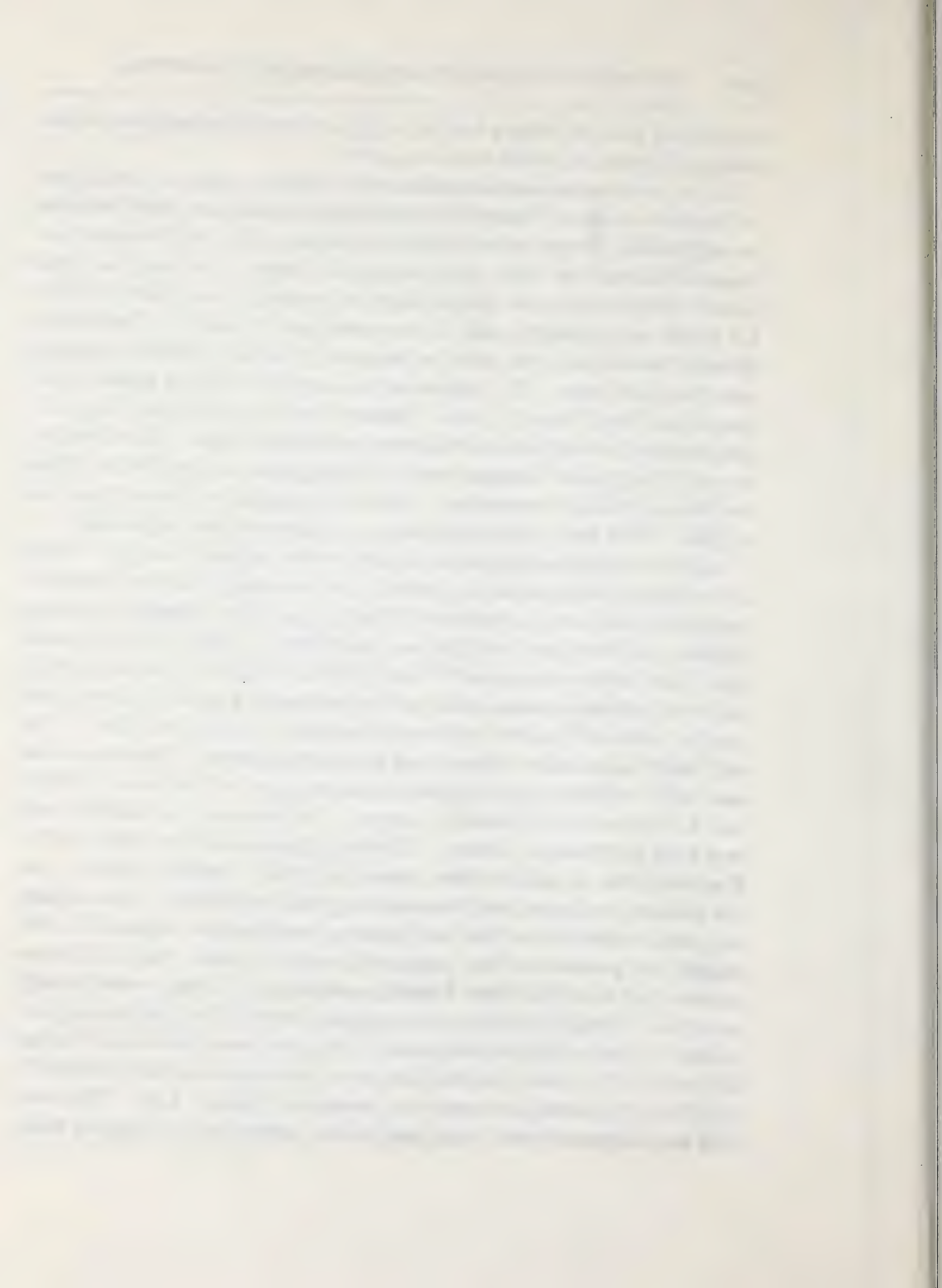
In the War of 1812-15, from its very outset till its close in this region by the battle of Plattsburgh, the situation of Alburgh made it a point of peculiar interest; and while there appears no record showing a hostile meeting of armies or troops within the limits of the town the fact that such a collision was at any time liable to occur, and the territory ever subject to invasion, had the effect of keeping the people in a state of constant excitement and prevented them from performing the duties of their business. The main channel of Lake Champlain was just west of the town, and passing to and fro at all times were the British vessels with their armed forces on board, and in the bordering town of Swanton there was an invasion and the consequent destruction of property. But from disaster and destruction of property the town of Alburgh was exempted. The inhabitants here had a friendly relation, both social and business, with the people of the province, and this was well known to the British officers and troops; moreover, just before the last campaign against Plattsburgh the British commander issued a proclamation assuring protection to those of the people who should remain at their homes in the care of their property. While this had the effect of keeping many of the enrolled militiamen in the town a number did respond to the call for volunteers, and served faithfully in the battle on the 11th of September as well as in the skirmishing events of the days just preceding. But, unfortunately, there appears not to have been preserved any roll of the soldiery of Alburgh who served in that memorable engagement, for which reason their names cannot be reproduced in these pages.

Following the close of the second war with England peace and prosperity returned and reigned supreme. At that time the town had a population of about 1,100 souls, almost double that of 1800, and nearly three times the number of inhabitants in the town in 1791. During the long interval of peace that came after the war the resources of the town were fully developed, the previously unoccupied lands were taken up and improved, and small villages were established in several localities to accommodate the people of their vicinity in trade and barter. But in Alburgh, in contrast with the majority of the towns of the state, the maximum of population was not attained until 1860, the census enumera-

tion of that year showing a total of 1,793, or more than one-third of the county's population, which then was 4,276.

So far as concerns communication with adjacent towns of Grand Isle or Franklin counties Alburgh is practically an island, and transportation to neighboring points prior to the construction of the old Vermont and Canada Railroad in 1851 was effected by boats. As early as 1796 Enoch Hall was granted the privilege of keeping a ferry between Isle La Motte and Alburgh; and in the same year Reuben E. Taylor was likewise favored with the right to keep a ferry for hire between Alburgh and New York state. In 1798 an act was asked for a ferry between Alburgh and Hog Island. David Harvey was also at an early day the proprietor of a ferry between this town and North Hero. The ferry between Alburgh and Swanton was for a long time run by Nathan Niles and his son, John, as successor. Then it descended to Azon Niles, son of John. Still later a ferry company was chartered and organized.

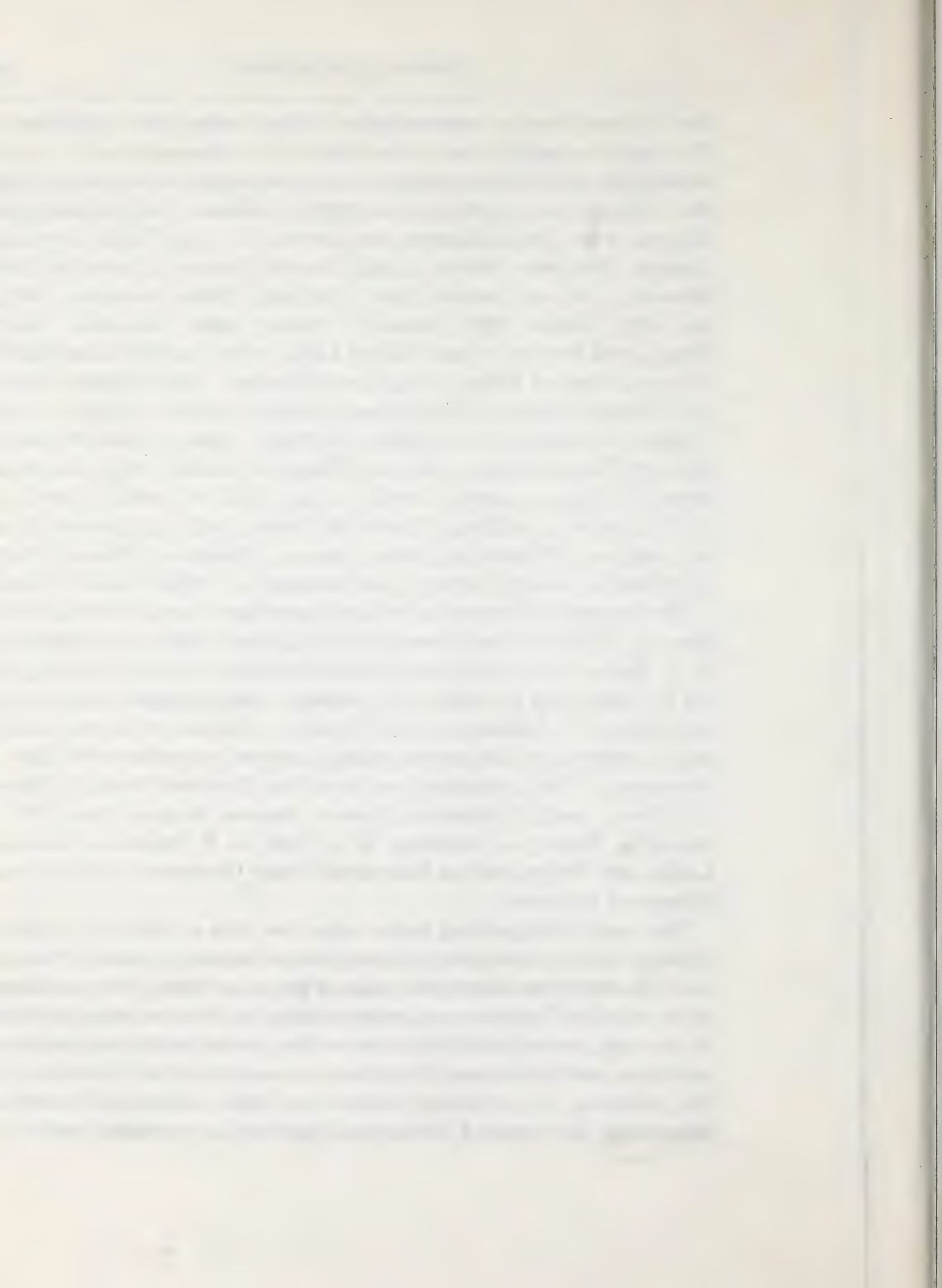
As every organized town has its first events so has Alburgh. From all sources of information is gleaned the knowledge that the honor of being the first born in the town falls to Agnes, the daughter of John Gibson, who first saw the light on December 15, 1784; the first male child born in the town was William Sowles, in 1778. The first grist-mill was built in or about 1800, in the northwest part of the town, was run by wind-mill power, and was altogether a primitive affair. The mill itself was circular in form, and was built of stone. The first steam saw-mill was built about 1830, also in the west part of the town, by William L. Sowles and William H. Lyman. In the same year another mill was built at Alburgh Center. The first physician in the town was Dr. Emerson, who is said to have come in 1786. Reuben Garlick was the pioneer pedagogue, and likewise clergyman and doctor. It is claimed on good authority that the first planing machine was invented in Alburgh, the product of the genius of Joseph S. Mott; but it is fair to assume that even Mr. Mott himself, were he now living, would hardly recognize a single principle of his original invention in the planing machines in use at the present time. The first town clerk was Thomas Reynolds. It is said that the first town representative was Thomas P. Loid in 1786, while the town was known as Missisco Leg. The town was not organized until 1792, and it was altogether an unusual thing



that it should have a representation before having local organization. The query naturally arises, Who elected the representative? On the assumption that the election was a fact and regular it may be said also that Alburgh was represented in 1788 by William Coit, but not again till 1792, when David Staunton was elected; in 1793, Elisha Reynolds; 1794-97, Benjamin Marvin; 1798, Timothy Sowles; 1799-1800, John Babcock; 1801-02, Samuel Mott; 1803-04, Elisha Reynolds; 1805-06, Lewis Sowles; 1807, James W. Wood; 1808, Alexander Scott; 1809, Lewis Sowles; 1810, Phillyer Loop; 1811-12, Alexander Scott; 1813-14, Stephen Pettes; 1815, Lewis Sowles; 1816, Ephraim Mott; 1817, Robert Ransom; 1818, Joseph Sewall; 1819, L. Sowles; 1820, Truman A. Barber; 1821, Joseph M. Mott; 1822-24, John M. Mott; 1825-27, Thomas Mott; 1828-30, William L. Sowles; 1832, Giles Harrington; 1833-34, Joseph Sewall; 1835, John M. Sowles; 1836-37, G. W. Goodrich; 1838-40, Frederick Hazen; 1841-42, Nathan Kinsley; 1843-44, William A. Ladue; 1845-47, Solomon J. Davis; 1848-49, Albert C. Butler; 1850-51, Job Babcock, jr.; 1852, Hiram L. Bullis.

The lawyers of the town of Alburgh have been Samuel Holton, Philo Berry, I. P. Richardson, Samuel Miller, Eleazer Miller, Asa Robinson, T. A. Barber, Giles Harrington, Frederick Hazen, John M. Sowles, David G. Dixon, Jed P. Ladd, B. H. Smalley, Henry Adams, Charles Perigo, Henry C. Adams, and Jed P. Ladd, jr., the latter being the present state's attorney for the county, though not yet a member of the bar of the county. The physicians have been Drs. Emerson, Wood, J. Berry, J. S. Berry, Searle, Goodenow, Ransom, Samson, Burgess, Earle, H. H. Reynolds, Butler, L. Reynolds, S. S. Clark, C. B. Anderson, Howard, Ladue, and Phelps, the last four named being the present medical practitioners of the town.

The next distinguishing period after the War of 1812-15 in which Alburgh was a central point of operations in occurring events of an unusual character was during the years 1837-39, or during the prevalence of the so-called Papineau war, being nothing less than an attempt which, by the way, proved wholly abortive on the part of certain adventurous, ambitious, and recalcitrant Frenchmen to overthrow the British rule in the province. A preceding chapter has made considerable mention concerning the events of this period, therefore an extended notice in



this place becomes unnecessary. Then, too, an admirably written chapter on these occurrences has recently been prepared by Rev. David Marvin, to which nothing of later development could be added; and that sketch is already in the family of nearly every reading person in the town. It may be said, however, that, notwithstanding the foolhardy character of the Papineau or Patriot outbreak, it was an occurrence of much singular prominence, and not without significance in our state and national political affairs; and during its prevalence Alburgh was a central point of operations, and therefore awakened became the dwellers of the locality; and not only that, but Captain Giles Harrington's militia company was called into service on the frontier and performed such duty as was required of it in subduing and quelling the rampant spirit of insurrection among the insurgents. In Alburgh the rebellious subjects of the English government not only were permitted to remain for a time, but here they found sympathizers and in a few instances co-conspirators against the Crown, all of which gave additional interest and excitement to the occasion.

But the record made by the volunteers from Alburgh during the war of 1861-65 forms an unusually bright page in its history. The town stands credited with having furnished 100 brave men for the service, some of whom earned straps on their shoulders, but the majority served in the ranks, carried and used the musket, and to good purpose rather than the ineffective brandishing of the sword. But for the full and complete record of the town's soldiery the attention of the reader must again be directed to a preceding chapter, where will be found a record, not only of men, but of deeds performed by them.

The evolutions of a century have not worked wonderful changes within the town of Alburgh. In that time at least four generations of people have occupied the land, but could the pioneer return once more to the scenes of his youth he would see the same general pursuits now being carried on as in his own day, but new and strange faces would perplex and puzzle him. One hundred years ago, the same as to-day, this was an agricultural community, and the same general products are now raised and cultivated as were then. Then there were but few settled hamlets and only a merchant or two carrying on business, like Royal Corbin, and exchanging stock for produce and occasionally sup-

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plying some trader with a well-filled jug of the then indispensable but now prohibited rum.

The town of Alburgh owes much of its success of later years to the building of the Vermont and Canada Railroad. This line when completed formed a connection between the northern portion of New York state and the Connecticut River country and the large New England cities on the south and east. Such a consummation proved of incalculable value to this community, as it afforded ready transportation to established markets, and the people were not slow in availing themselves of its benefits. In the town two at least of the four settled hamlets owe their existence to this acquisition, which two are Alburgh Springs Depot and Alburgh, the former in the east and the latter in the west part of the town.

Alburgh Springs Depot, or East Alburgh, although a small village is nevertheless an important point in the town, having a postoffice, hotel, a livery, and two merchants. From here is had direct communication with Alburgh Springs, which place has now become a health resort of considerable note. Many years ago the old residents knew of the health giving properties of these springs, but it is only within a comparatively recent period that they have attracted attention from the outside world. The building of a large hotel has assured the visitor of comforts, added to which is the attraction of the springs themselves. Here, too, the climate and beautiful view both add to the attractions of the locality. The public buildings of the springs are the two churches, Congregational and Methodist, the societies of both of which are nearly as old as the town itself; the public school of District No. 10 and the two hotels in operation during the pleasure season. Added to these are the usual stores, shops, and other business industries which make the average hamlet.

Alburgh Center is practically the seat of government of the town, and is located near the center of population and a few miles from the railroad. Here is the town clerk's office, a Methodist church, three mercantile establishments, and about a dozen dwellings.

The town of Alburgh has ten school districts, each supplied with sufficient accommodations for pupils, and each maintained by the district itself. That the teachers are competent there can be no doubt, as the

requirements of the recently enacted school law demand a superior education on the part of persons who aspire to the position of teacher.

The Congregational church and society of Alburgh Spa are under the present pastoral charge of Rev. R. Titus, while in the same relation to the Methodist church at that place is the Rev. C. Brigham. Also the Methodist church at Alburgh Center is likewise under the charge of Mr. Brigham. The local minister of the town is the life-long resident, Rev. David Marvin, who has contributed not only to the building up and establishing the church and society in the town, but as well has by his writings preserved many of the interesting incidents of the early history of Alburgh, which otherwise might have been lost to future generations.

The merchants of Alburgh, at present engaged in business, are N. Young, J. S. Skelly, L. Harvey, John Carl, J. S. Gordon, J. W. Dean, and the firm of Skelly & Morse.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GRAND ISLE.

THE town of Grand Isle occupies a position at the northern end of the island originally known as South Hero, but which was chartered by Governor Thomas Chittenden, on the 27th of October, 1779, under the name of the "Two Heroes," which grant included all the territory that now comprises the distinct towns of North Hero, South Hero, and Grand Isle. The original grant was made in consideration of the sum of 10,000 pounds, to a large number of grantees, for the purpose of creating resources for the use of the state in civil and military affairs. Of the number of grantees, of which there were over 300, many neglected to comply with the conditions on which the grant was founded and made, with the result of a material reduction in number.

The town of Grand Isle formed a part of a seigniory originally granted by the king of France to M. Contrecoeur, an officer of infantry,

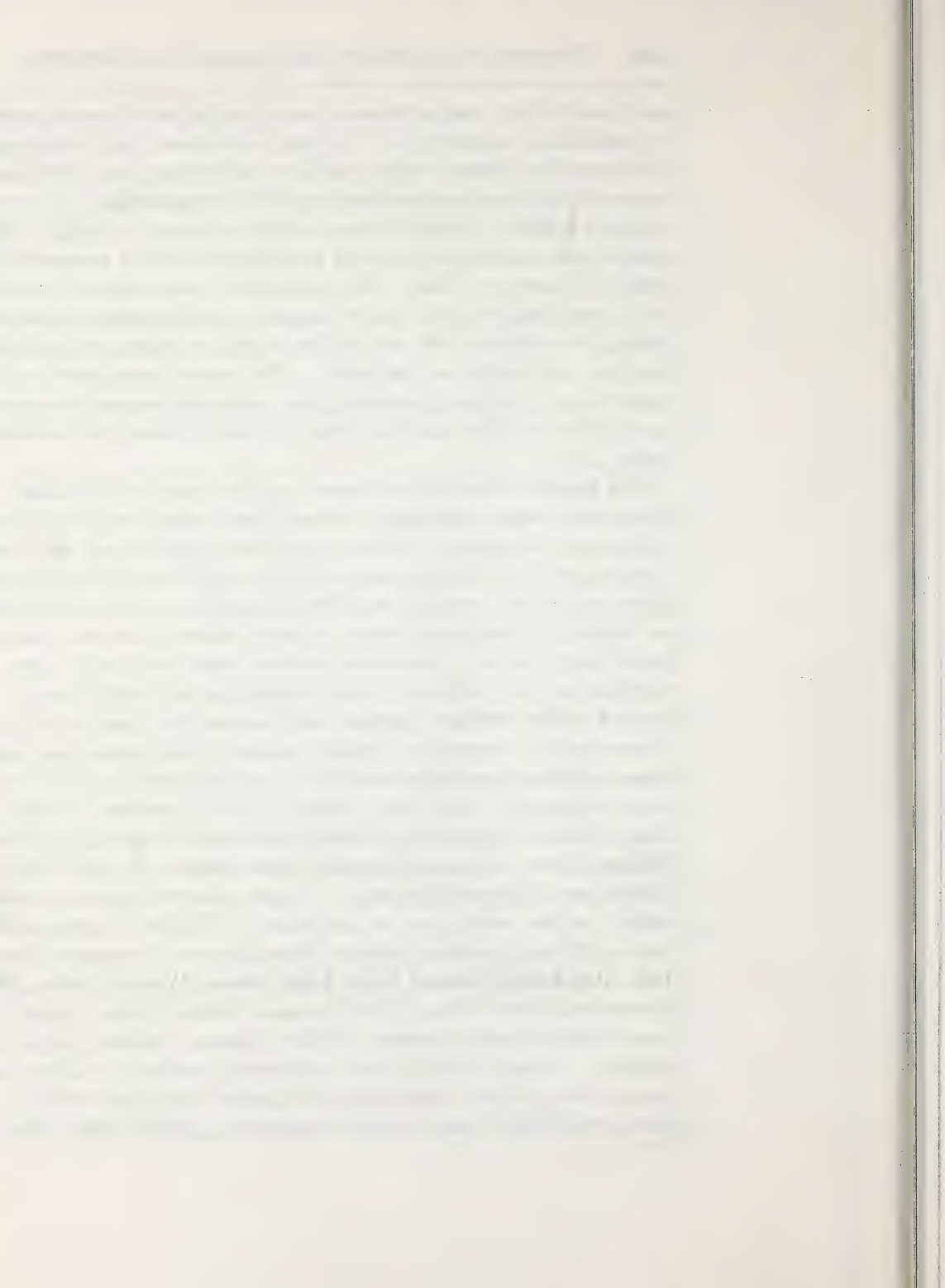
in the year 1737, but the survey of the island region was made in 1732. This, as the reader will observe, was prior to the French and English wars for the possession of American soil, and was during the period in which both these nations were extending their line of possessions, the former from the Canada provinces toward the south and the latter from the New England and New York provinces toward the north. As is well known these wars had their final ending in 1763, by the treaty of peace, and with the result of all the American and Canadian provinces being ceded to the English government. Therefore when this treaty was agreed to and signed the region now included by Grand Isle, with others as well, ceased to belong to the French, and their grants of seigniories became void. And it is not understood that there was any occupation, and certainly there was no permanent settlement, within the limits of the island by the subjects of France. Under the French dominion the whole of the "Two Heroes" was known as la Grande Isle, and so described on the maps and in the grant; but it was otherwise called in French Isle Longue, meaning long island. From the first mentioned of these names la Grande Isle, the present designation of Grand Isle both for the county and this town, is derived.

The first settlement was made on that part of the island which is now the town of Grand Isle when the whole region was known by its charter name of the Two Heroes, which name was preserved until October 21, 1788, when the islands were separated and named respectively North Hero and South Hero, the latter embracing the territory of this town. In 1798, by an act passed November 7th, South Hero was divided, and its northern portion erected into a town of limited jurisdiction and given the name of Middle Hero. The limitation just mentioned lay in the fact that the town was given no separate representation in the state legislature until the year 1810, but in connection with the lower Hero it was represented as a part of that town, and the officer chosen may have been, at times, a resident of the north part of the island.

It seems to be conceded by most past writers and authorities that settlement on the island commenced with the coming thereto of Ebenezer Allen, in the year 1783, but there are certain traditionary evidences tending to show that settlement was made here as early as 1781. If

such was the fact that settlement could hardly have been in pursuance of established authority, for it is not understood that the proprietors had made their organization complete before that year, 1783, and the survey of the town was not made until the organization of the proprietors was effected. Both of these events occurred in 1783. The first clerk of the proprietors was John Knickerbocker, who was succeeded in 1784 by Ebenezer Allen. The proprietors' meetings were held regularly from 1783 to 1786, and for the purpose of arranging for and completing the division and sale of the rights to whomsoever desired to purchase and settle on the lands. The survey was made under the supervision of Captain Jedediah Hyde, who also became the owner of a part of the lands by purchase from William Williams, the consideration being £12.

The honor of the first settlement on that part of the island called Grand Isle seems to belong to Enos Wood, who came with Ebenezer Allen and Alexander Gordon, and these worthies are said to have "drawn cuts" for the first choice of lots, and Wood, being in luck, was given the choice; and he chose for his location a tract within the present district of this town, where in more recent years was located the John Knight farm. Alexander Gordon made his "pitch" also in the northern part, in the locality more recently called Ladd's Ferry. Allen located in the southern portion and became the landlord of a hotel. According to a recent and reliable authority the settlers who followed those mentioned, and who came to the locality as early as the year 1785, were as follows: Cyril Reed, William Hyde, Jonathan Griffith, Uzzel Clark, William Campbell, Jacob and Abraham Vantyne, John Minckler, William Hazen, Barnabas Minckler, John Sawyer, Reuben Clapp, John Gibson, and Ephraim Sawyer, jr. From 1784 to 1787 these came and settled on the north part of the island: William Lawrence, Robert Barnes, Willard Gordon, Abishai Allen, Samuel Davenport, Benjamin Bell, Abel Bristol, Samuel Stark, John Folsom, Warren Corbin, Wesson Macomber, Daniel Hoag, John Thomas, Andrew Hazen, Daniel Davis, Isaac Atkins, Daniel Samson, William Samson, Reuben Clapp, Joseph Samson. From 1787 to 1796 settlement continued rapidly, among those coming to the island during the period being Jedediah, jr., Jonathan, and Elijah Hyde, Jeremiah Armstrong, James Tobias, Jesse Fair-

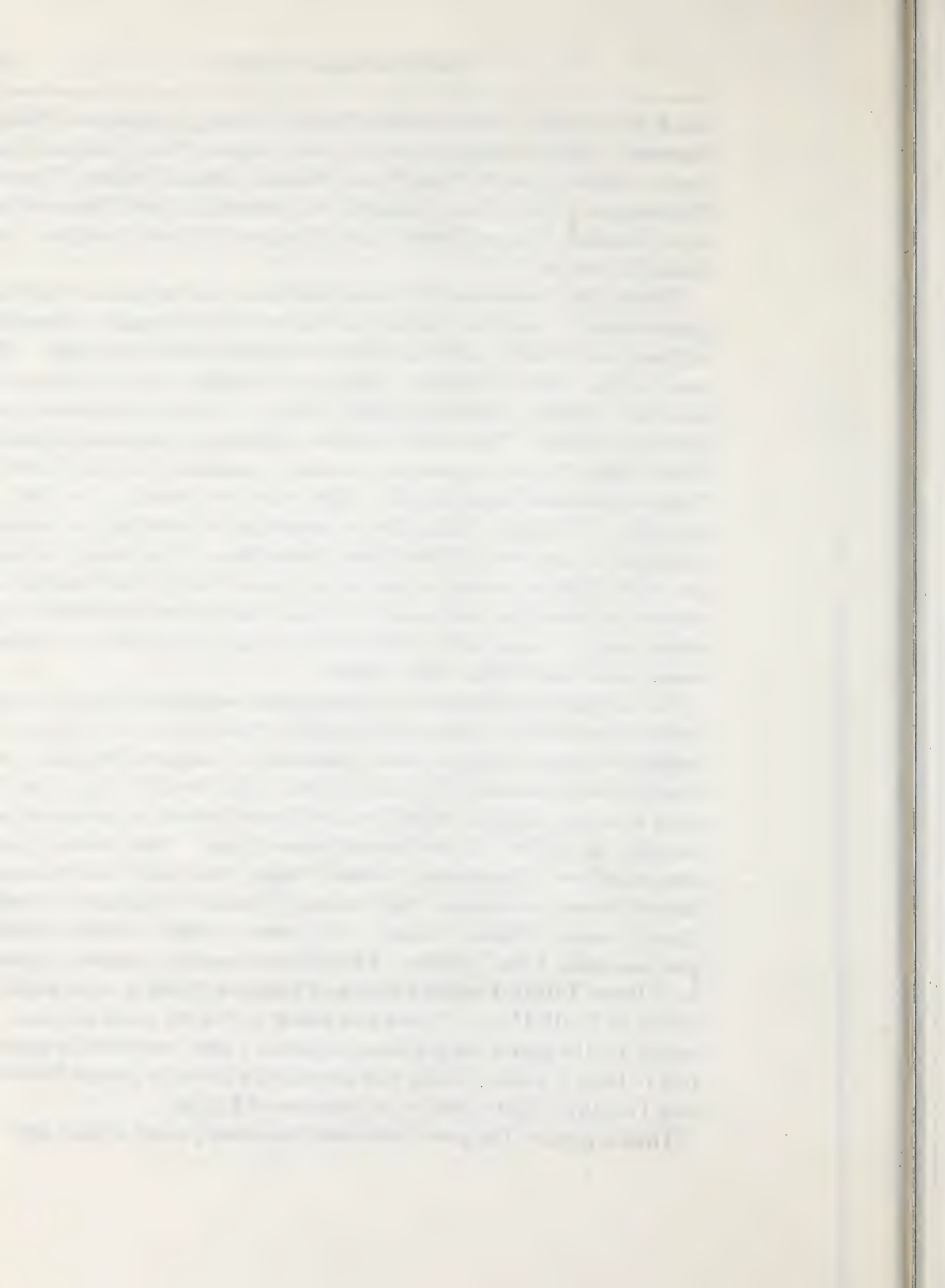


child, Eleazer and David Slosson, Francis Delong, Conrad and William Rossman, Joseph Adams, Andrew Ladd, Stephen Pearl, Simeon Clark, James Gilbert, John D. Fish, Peter Minckler, Daniel Wilcox, Timothy Nightengale, Abel Peters, Samuel, sr., Samuel, jr., and Enoch Allen, Asa Callender, James Brown, Levi Vaughn, William Hodgkins, and David Merrihew.

Within the boundaries of Grand Isle town was organized the local government of the Two Heroes, as the territory originally comprising all there is of North and South Hero and this town was called. This was on the 28th of March, 1786, at a meeting held at Alexander Gordon's dwelling house at Ladd's Ferry. At that time officers were chosen as follows: Town clerk, Nathan Hutchins; selectmen, Ebenezer Allen, Jacob Smith, Alexander Gordon; constable, Nathan Hutchins. This organization lasted but little more than two years, as, in 1788, on the 27th of October, the legislature passed an act dividing the territory and forming the towns of North and South Hero. The locality of which we write of course formed a part of the Lower Hero, which had its own distinct organization and elected its own officers from the whole of the island, and so continued to do until the year 1798, when its territory was divided and Middle Hero erected.

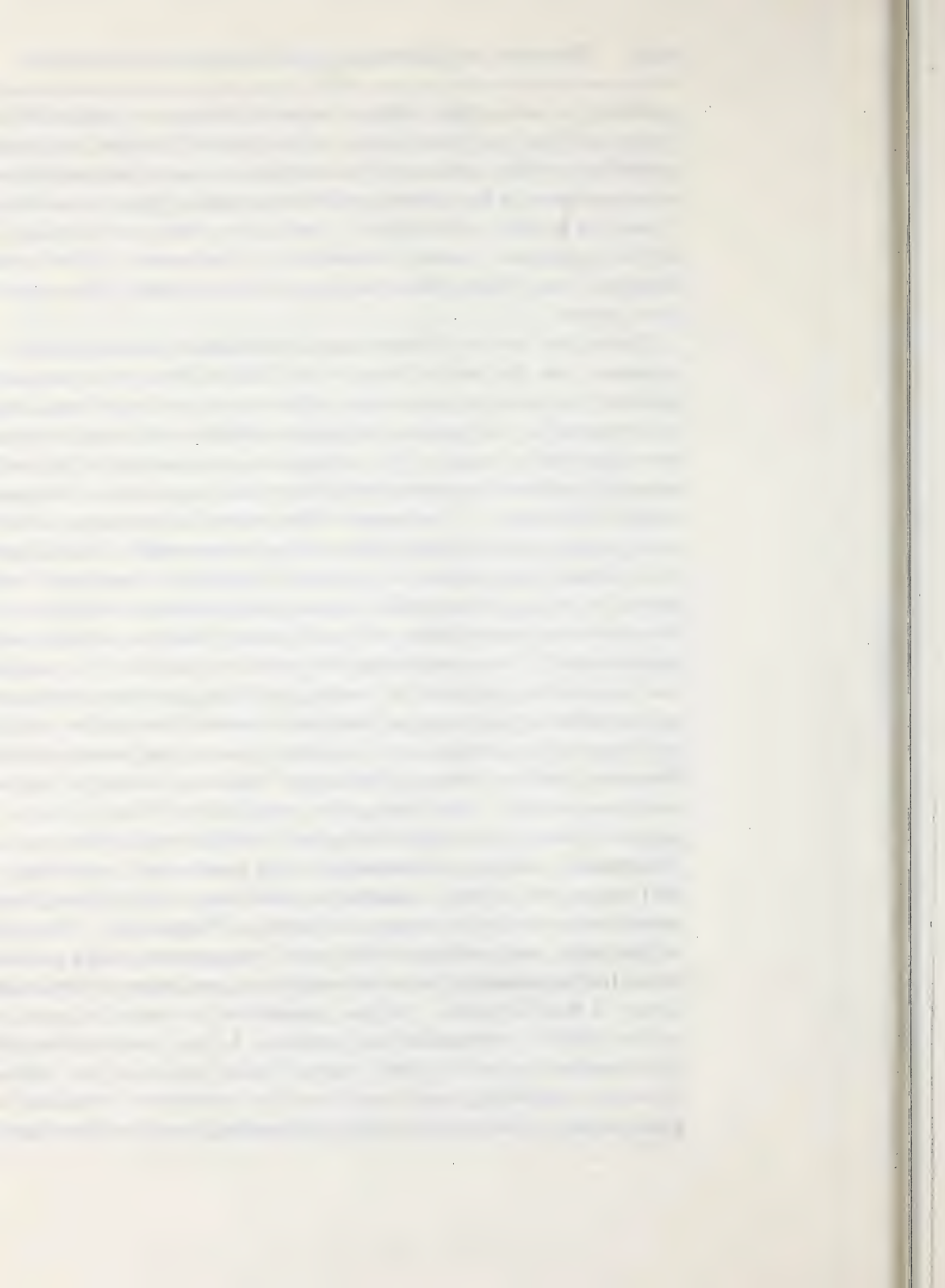
The subject of the division of South Hero was agitated and the town voted for a division as early as 1792, but it was not until 1798 that the legislature passed the act that operated to complete the same, and brought into existence the Middle Hero. On March 1, 1799, the first town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Atkins, in pursuance of a warning by Justice of the Peace Reuben Clapp. The officers chosen were as follows: Moderator, Reuben Clapp; town clerk and treasurer, James Brown; selectmen, Abel Bristol, Thomas Cooper, and Reuben Clapp; listers, Thomas Cooper, sr., James Tobias, William Hazen; first constable, John Thomas. In addition there was chosen a committee—James Tobias, Reuben Clapp, and Jedediah Hyde, jr.—to settle the claims of South Hero. It was also voted to tax the town one cent per pound on the grand list for town expenses; also was voted a proposition to build a pound, which was accordingly done by Joseph Merrihew and Timothy Nightengale, at an expense of \$27.50.

Thus organized the town continued to annually elect officers and ad-



minister its own affairs without material change or noticeable occurrence until the year 1809, when, on the 26th of October, the legislature passed an act that authorized the election of a town representative, but none such was in fact chosen until the succeeding year, when Rev. Asa Lyon was elected to the office. And during the year 1810, by an act of the legislature passed November 3d, the name of the town was changed from Middle Hero to Grand Isle, by which it has ever since been known.

During the period of disturbance that followed the close of the Revolutionary war the people living in the Middle Hero were not seriously affected, but with the enactment of the federal embargo laws, and their enforcement by the presence of customs officers and armed troops, they were deprived of many of the necessities and comforts of life, and consequently suffered in common with the whole population of the northern region of the state. That some of the settlers had recourse to the common practice of smuggling there can be no reasonable doubt, but there is an almost total absence of evidence tending to show that it was resorted to in any considerable extent, and whatever was done in that direction was accomplished with such secrecy that the offender was not apprehended. But considering the peculiar situation of the people, and the custom they enjoyed of trading with the province merchants, the enforcement of the embargo laws was a severe blow to the established privileges of the people, and if violated it was for the benefit of suffering humanity, and not through feelings of malice or hatred of the law, or mere wantonness. And during the period of the War of 1812-15 the people of Grand Isle were entirely and wholly loyal to the cause of the Americans; and they furnished not only loyalty and patriotism to aid that cause, but as well a number of men who served throughout the period and some in the memorable battle of Plattsburgh. The occasion of this battle, and particularly the naval engagement, had a peculiar interest for the islanders, for in its result in a great measure depended the future of their fortunes. But the people had no cause for great alarm, as the British commander had promised by his proclamation that all who remained quietly at their homes should be in no wise disturbed. However comforting may have been the assurances contained in this proclamation it had not the effect of alienating from the American cause



the loyalty or affection, for when the call for volunteers was promulgated many of the Grand Isle townsmen crossed over to Plattsburgh and took part in the land battle. At this time the greater part of the men of the town were members of the organized militia, a company of which existed on the island, and which was provided with arms and ammunition and under command of Captain Abner Keeler, of South Hero. The persons who crossed the lake and participated in the land battle, as far as can be determined, were Joel Allen, Abisha Allen, Brush Allen, Nathan Adams, Jonathan Hyde, Willard Hyde, William Hodgkins, James Hodgkins, John Atkins, Jesse Reynolds, and Theophilis Bangs.

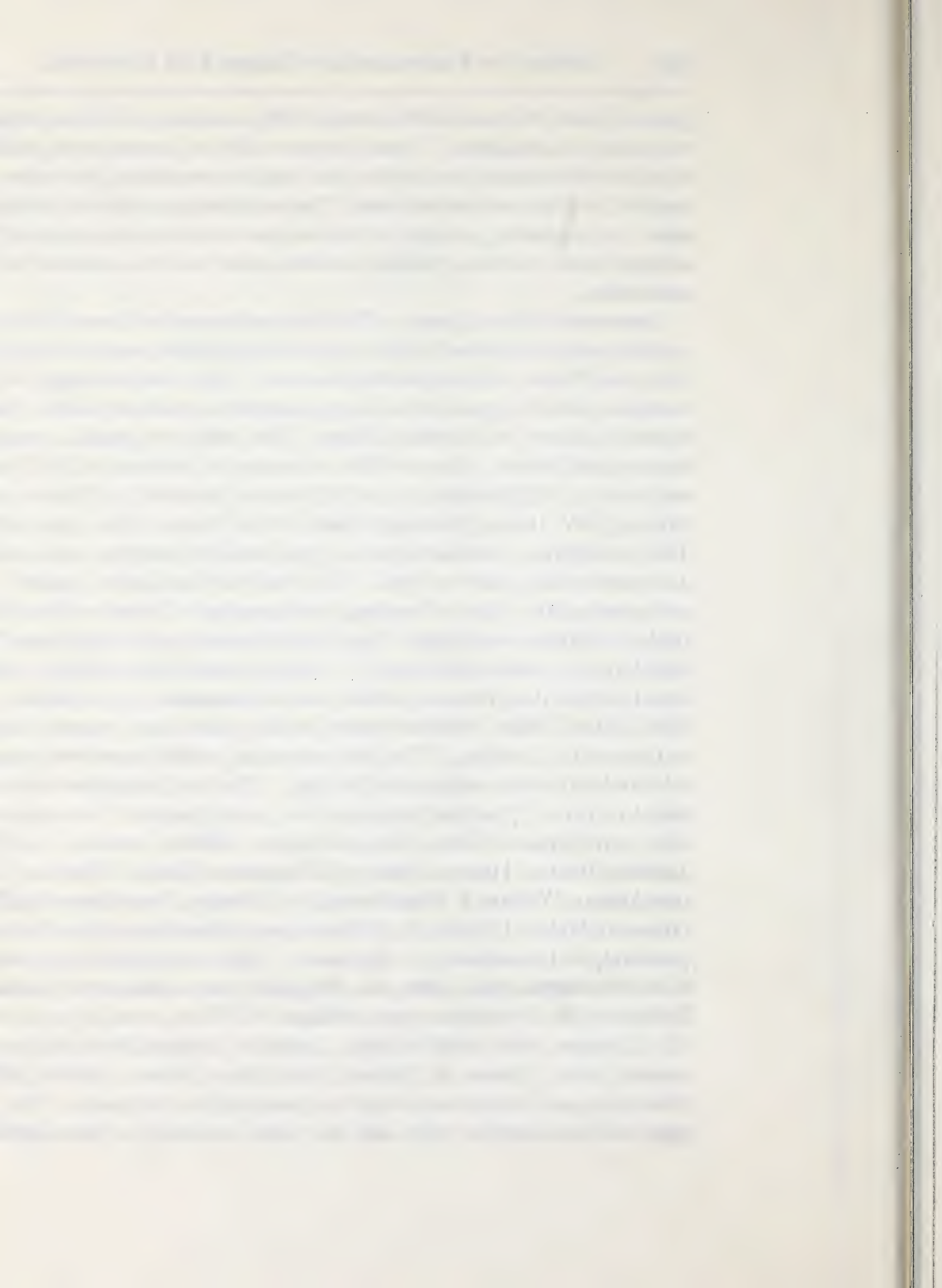
The militia organizations of the town, or rather of the island, during this period were both infantry and cavalry, being composed in part of representatives of both towns. The first company of which there appears to be any record was formed in 1794, and of which Adon Ames, Grindall Reynolds, and Daniel Samson were captains in the order stated. After the division of South Hero, and in 1800, two companies were organized, one infantry and the other cavalry, the former being the Third Company of the Fourth Regiment of state militia. From the time of organization down to about 1843, when it ceased to exist, the infantry company was commanded by these principal officers, in succession, viz.: Captains, Benjamin Darling, Daniel Wilcox, James Griswold, Samuel Adams, Solon Tobias, Luther Tabor, D. E. Griswold, Nathan Witherell; lieutenants, John Chamberlain, Solon Tobias, Jacob Kent, R. P. Conroy, G. W. Hyde, Hiram Tobias. In 1825 J. W. Huddleston was lieutenant commanding and in 1826 Helmer Kent was captain.

During the period of what has been commonly known as the Papineau war, from 1837 to 1839, the events then occurring had no disturbing effect on the people of this particular locality, for they were too far removed from the seat of operations to feel more than a passing interest in what was taking place; and there appears no record to show whether or not the local militia company or any other organization of armed men went from the town to the seat of operations.

During the war of 1861-65 the town of Grand Isle raised from all sources, both by tax and voluntary gift, the gross sum of \$11,893.50 for the purpose of paying bounties and the support of families of volunteers of the year 1861. The reports of the state adjutant and inspector-

general credit the town with a total of fifty-one men, of whom twenty-two were non-residents. From the town fifteen persons were drafted, of whom five entered the service, one paid commutation, four were exempted, and six sent substitutes. The volunteers numbered thirty-six men. A preceding chapter of this volume furnishes the names of the soldiers from the town, which, therefore, need not be repeated in this connection.

Summary of First Events.—The first settlement in Grand Isle town, or that part of the island which is now so designated, was made in 1783, by Enos Wood and Alexander Gordon. The first merchant in the town was John Ferguson, who in 1792 started in trade at Ladd's Ferry, formerly known as Gordon's Ferry. He sold dry goods, groceries, lumber, and liquors. Some of the successors in business to Mr. Ferguson were G. V. Edwards, A. & W. Brown, Griswold & Brown, Abel Brown, J. W. Brown, Brown & Clark, M. G. Brown & Co., and others. The first highway was surveyed in 1790, but little progress was made in its construction prior to 1798. In 1806 the legislature passed "an act granting the right of making and keeping a Turnpike Road from the lower bridge over Onion River in Colchester to the ferry from Middle Hero to Cumberland Head." In 1790 John Folsom built a sailing vessel called the *Admiral*, which was commanded by its owner. In 1828 Solon Tobias built the wharf at the place more recently known as Griswold's Landing. The first tavern or public house was kept by Alexander Gordon, and opened in 1790. The first postoffice was established in 1810. The first physician was Jacob Roebeck; subsequent to him were Simeon Clark, George Howes, Melvin Barnes, A. H. W. Jackson, Benton Haynes, Henry H. Reynolds, Ezekiel Minckler, William Adams, William R. Hutchinson, A. G. Butler, Jesse Reynolds, E. B. Griswold, Melvin J. Hyde, A. B. Hanna, and Albert Reynolds, all of comparatively old residence in the town. The first resident lawyer was Giles Harrington, from 1825 to 1829, but later a resident of Alburgh. Following Mr. Harrington were William W. White, from 1851 to 1854; H. C. Adams, from 1856 to 1863; Josiah H. Adams, from 1857 to the present time. James A. Brown, Ezra Dean, Henry Adams, H. R. Beardsley, and others have lived or practiced in the town. The first grist-mill was built in 1821 and the first saw-mill in 1822, both by



Enoch Allen. The forge or furnace was built by Isaac Goodwin about 1827, and here were made plows and other utensils. The first tannery was built and operated by pioneer Lamberton Allen; subsequent tanneries were run by John Thomas and Simeon S. Wright. The pioneer blacksmith was Samuel Davenport, who has had numerous successors, Samuel Belding, Reuben Clark, Isaac Goodwin, and Luther Tabor being among the earlier "smiths" of the town after Davenport's time. The first carpenter was Fox Fowler, who flourished about 1796. The first shoemaker was Lamberton Allen, who also was the pioneer tanner.

The only settled community in the town of any consequence is the hamlet called Grand Isle, which is situated in the eastern part at the cross roads. The village has a postoffice, school, Congregational and Methodist churches, about fifteen or twenty dwellings, and one or two business interests. The post station here is called after the town. Other offices have been established at other points and called Pearl and Adams, both in honor of leading families in the town.

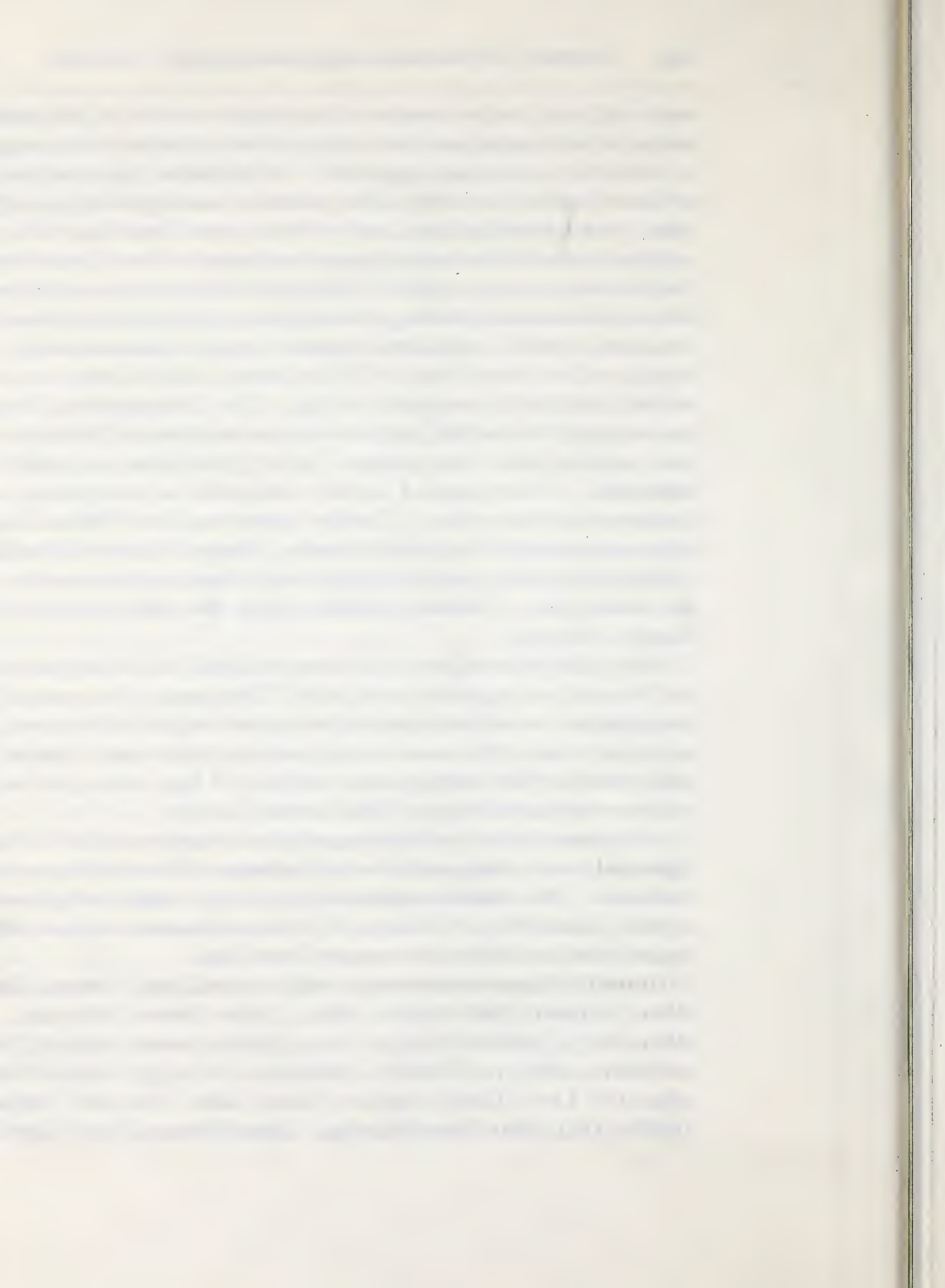
As early as the year 1786, at the town meeting at which the "Two Heroes" were organized, the town voted to hire a minister to preach for the inhabitants; but this vote was rescinded at the next annual meeting, and no minister was hired until some years later. In 1795 the society of the Congregational church was organized, embracing in its membership residents of both the north and south parts of the island, and was known as the Congregational church of South Hero. The first minister was Rev. Asa Lyon, who preached without compensation for many years, being merely the minister and not the pastor, for he was never ordained. In Grand Isle the separate society, so far as it has ever been separated, was organized in this town, and the first pastor was Rev. O. G. Wheeler, ordained November 5, 1840. This society is and ever has been in association and conjunction with that of South Hero, and the associated name still remains the "Congregational Church of South Hero and Grand Isle." The brick church edifice was commenced in 1853 and finished the next year, at a cost of about \$3,000. It was dedicated in September, 1854. Mr. Wheeler remained in the pastoral charge of this society for many years, and until succeeded by Mr. Harris. In the chapter devoted to the history of South Hero the

reader will find further mention of the church societies of this denomination in both towns, and also a reference to the famous oyster suppers by which they are in part supported. The Methodist Episcopal Society of Grand Isle had its origin in the primitive meetings held as early as 1802, if not before that time, and while this town formed part of a circuit that included the entire county and some of the Canada towns. For the first score and a half of years the meetings of this society were held in school-houses, dwellings, barns, groves, and in fact in any convenient place in which a considerable number could be accommodated, but in 1832, on lands leased from Dr. Melvin Barnes, a church home was commenced, and finally completed in 1834. The Congregational Society also occupied this building for their services on alternate Sabbaths until their meeting-house was erected. In 1857 the house was rebuilt and remodeled. It was occupied by the town under an arrangement with the stewards of the society. The first pastor was Rev. William Anson, who was succeeded by Daniel Bromley, Samuel Cochran, John Robertson, David Lewis, Justus Byington, and others, in the successive order named, all of whom preached during the early period of the church's existence.

Over in the western part of the town of Grand Isle, in the year 1827, the Friends' meeting-house was built. The people who were of this denomination or sect were among the earliest settlers in the town, and numbered some of the most thrifty families of the island. About the year 1800 their first meeting-house was built, of logs, which gave way to the more substantial house of brick erected in 1827.

In the town is also a mission organization or society called St. John's Episcopal church, the parish of which includes all the church people on the island. The church owes its existence to the labors and generosity of Rev. Charles Fay, of Chicago, Ill., who maintained a summer abode on the island and within the town of Grand Isle.

Grand Isle Representatives in Assembly.—Asa Lyon, 1810-14; Enoch Allen, 1815-16; Seth Griffith, 1817; James Brown, 1818-22; Joel Allen, 1823; Jedediah Hyde, jr., 1824; Melvin Barnes, 1825-26; Samuel Adams, 1827-31; Henry C. Boardman, 1832-33; Samuel Adams, 1834-38; Lewis Ladd, 1839-40; Jabez Ladd, 1841-42; Benjamin Griffith, 1843; Guy Reynolds, 1844; Samuel Adams, 1845; Guy Rey-



nolds, 1846; Abel Brown, 1847-48; Samuel B. Gordon, 1849; William Brown, 1850; Samuel B. Gordon, 1851; Wesson Macomber, 1852-53; William Brown, 1854-55; William Chamberlain, 1856; R. E. Griffith, 1857-58; Edwin Adams, 1859-60; Henry C. Adams, 1861; John A. Chamberlain, 1862-63; James McGowan, 1864-65; William C. Irish, 1866-67; S. P. Gordon, 1868-69; S. G. Macomber, 1870; Wesson Macomber, 2d, 1872; Mathias Le Fevre, 1874; Wyman W. Pearl, 1876; William C. McGowan, 1878; James A. Brown, 1880; George W. Hyde, 1882; Juan Robinson, 1884; Solon S. Griswold, 1886; Wyman W. Gordon, 1888; Horatio Donaldson, 1890.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ISLE LA MOTTE.

THE first record evidence which history furnishes of an occupation of the little Gem of the Lake called Isle La Motte is that by which is made known the fact that the French commander, Captain La Mothe, built upon the island Fort St. Anne in 1665. Most past writers have agreed that the first civilized settlement within the state of Vermont was that made at Fort Dummer, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, in the year 1724, and that the settlement was then and there made under the belief that the region was a part of the province of Massachusetts. But more recent investigators have disclosed the fact that within what is now this state were at least two previous settlements, one of which was that made by the French officer on the island of which we write. And it is believed that the first white civilized visitor to the island was Samuel de Champlain, the adventurous French navigator who sailed up the lake during the year 1609 on a voyage of discovery in the then new and unknown country. There is nothing tending to show that Champlain did more than visit the isle and other places farther south, but he paved the way for after settlement and the French occupation and possession, which was finally terminated by the fortunes of war in 1763.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term "philosophy" and then proceeds to a discussion of the various branches of philosophy. The author then discusses the history of philosophy, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. He then discusses the various methods of philosophy, from the deductive method to the inductive method. Finally, he discusses the various schools of philosophy, from the Stoics to the moderns.

CHAPTER II

THE THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

The second part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the theory of knowledge. It begins with a discussion of the various theories of knowledge, from the rationalist theory to the empiricist theory. The author then discusses the various problems of knowledge, from the problem of the external world to the problem of the self. He then discusses the various methods of knowledge, from the deductive method to the inductive method. Finally, he discusses the various schools of knowledge, from the rationalists to the empiricists.

But prior to the overthrow of the French power in America the representatives of the country or nation then in possession of the region had made considerable grants of what we call towns, which were by the French themselves called seigniories, and which grants included the greater portion of the lands lying on both sides of the lake and also the islands; and while an ancient French map discloses the names of the several persons to whom the seigniories were granted, and the extent and boundaries of the grants as well, there does not appear any evidence to show that this island was specifically granted other than has been inferred that it was a part of the possessions of Captain La Mothe, for whom the island was named, though by common consent the name is changed and accepted as La Motte. But it cannot become important for this chapter to present these ancient events at much length, for the French grants in the region were generally set aside and nullified by the conquering power, and after the year 1763, by the terms of the treaty, were ceded to the British government and treated thereafter, and until the establishment of the western boundary of Vermont, as a part and parcel of the province of New York. But if the reader will turn to the early chapters of this volume the fact will appear that, notwithstanding the claim of jurisdiction made by New York, the authorities of the separate jurisdiction, the so-called New Hampshire Grants, also claimed the right of authority over the same district of territory, and in pursuance of that claim, and for the purpose of procuring funds wherewith to manage their government and prosecute the war then in progress against Great Britain, made grants of towns in much the same manner as did New Hampshire, one of which grants, made the 27th of October, 1779, brought into existence the town of Isle La Motte.

The town of Isle La Motte was granted under and in pursuance of a petition presented to the Governor and Council and General Assembly of Vermont by Benjamin Wait, sheriff of the county of Cumberland, and others, his associates. The matter was first presented for the consideration of the authorities of the state at the session holden at Manchester, on the 26th of October, 1779, and at that time the Governor and Council recommended to the Assembly that they "proceed as soon as may be and grant to Major Benjamin Wait and his associates the *Isle of Mott*, agreeable to his petition." On the next day, the 27th, the Assembly

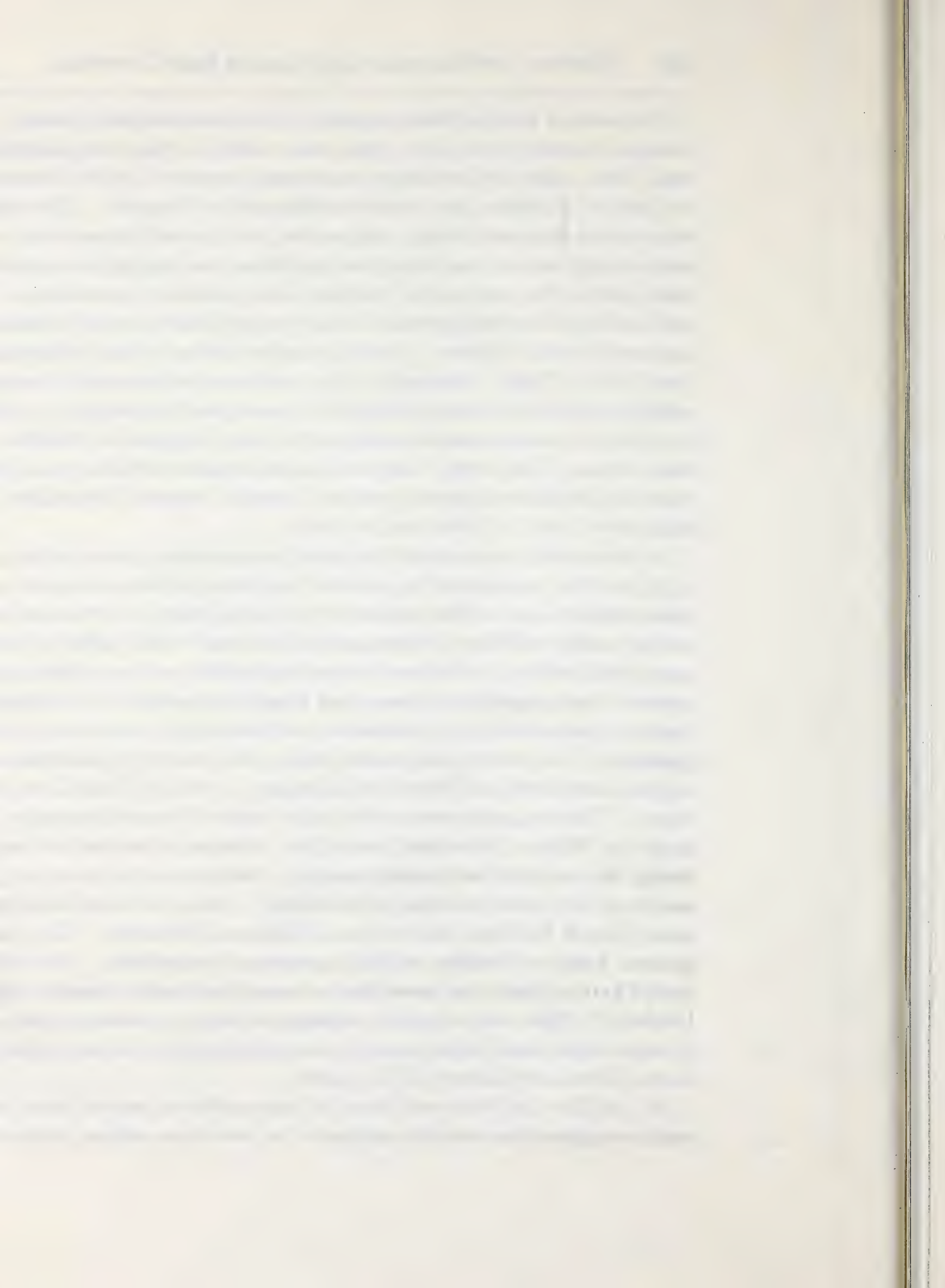
resolved to grant, among other towns, one to "Major Benjamin Wait and his associates, the *Isle of Mott*, agreeable to his petition." The proceedings of the state authorities disclose nothing bearing upon the amount of consideration money or other valuable thing or service paid for the grant of this island, but the records do show, inferentially at least, that there was an interruption of the proceedings in some particular, for on the 11th of November, 1779, the Governor and Council "resolved to grant to Major Benjamin Wait and ninety-four others, his associates, 8,000 acres of land on the *Isle Mott* in Lake Champlain, including three public rights. Beginning at the south end thereof and extending so far northward as to contain the aforesaid quantity of 8,000 acres." And further it was resolved "that the said grant be made out on condition that the proprietors pay to the committee appointed for that purpose on or before the 10th day of January next £36 on each grantee's right or share."

From the above statement it must be inferred that the authorities of the state had but a very vague and indefinite understanding of the area of the island, for their resolution only contemplated the granting of 8,000 acres, which was supposed would not include the whole of the island, as their measurement provided that the survey should commence at the south end and run far enough to include the number of acres required. It is quite evident, too, that neither the petitioners nor the government knew the true area of the island or had any more than an approximate understanding of its size, or they would not have asked and paid for 8,000 acres when the island embraced considerably less than that number. The first knowledge of reliable character which the American pioneers had of the existence and fertility of Isle La Motte was derived during the period of the early French wars, and also during the early years of the Revolution. But what was then discovered was sufficient to satisfy them of the value and fertility of the lands on the island, and of its desirability as a possession. Had they not known this it is quite doubtful if they could have been persuaded into the payment of £36 per right for ninety-five shares, amounting to £3,420, or, its present equivalent in our money, \$17,100. But then, there is nothing now in existence to show that the consideration money was ever in fact paid, nor is it a matter of much consequence.

The name of Isle La Motte, applied by the Governor and Council and General Assembly when the grant was made in 1799, was maintained until 1802, when by legislative enactment, approved by the executive the 30th of October, the name was changed to Vineyard. This was a very appropriate and fitting designation, for it is well known now as it undoubtedly was at that time that the island was highly productive of fruits both of the tree and of the vine, and possessed, moreover, a rich and fertile soil for the growth of nearly every kind of staple product of the earth in this latitude. And it may be said as a fact indisputable that Isle La Motte, Vineyard, or by any name whatsoever it may be called contains the richest soil of all Vermont, and fully equal in quality for general productiveness to any in the New England or Middle-Atlantic states. The name Vineyard was maintained until the year 1830, when the legislature, upon a petition therefor, restored the ancient appellation of Isle La Motte less the final *e*.

As has already been stated the island was granted a town in the year 1779, but the instrument by which it was brought into existence as a town provided, as was the custom of the period, that its settlement need not be made until the circumstances of the war would admit of occupancy with safety; but when the war was ended and peace once more restored the proprietors at once set about the survey and division of the town preparatory to permanent settlement by themselves or their grantees. The survey was made during the year 1785, and the map or plan completed and certified in January, 1786, by John Clark, surveyor. The first settlement on the island under Vermont authority was made by William Blanchard, one of the grantees, who also had served during the war then but recently ended. He came to the town in 1788, and lived here until the time of his death. About the same time there came Enoch Hall and his two sons, Elihu and Nathaniel. The latter became heads of families and left numerous descendants. Also there settled here at about the same time or soon afterwards Ebenezer Hyde, Ichabod E. Fisk, and Abraham Knapp, all worthy pioneers, and each of whom with those before named were prominently associated with the events of the early history of the town.

In 1791 Isle La Motte was found to have sufficient population to warrant its organization and the election of its own town officers independ-

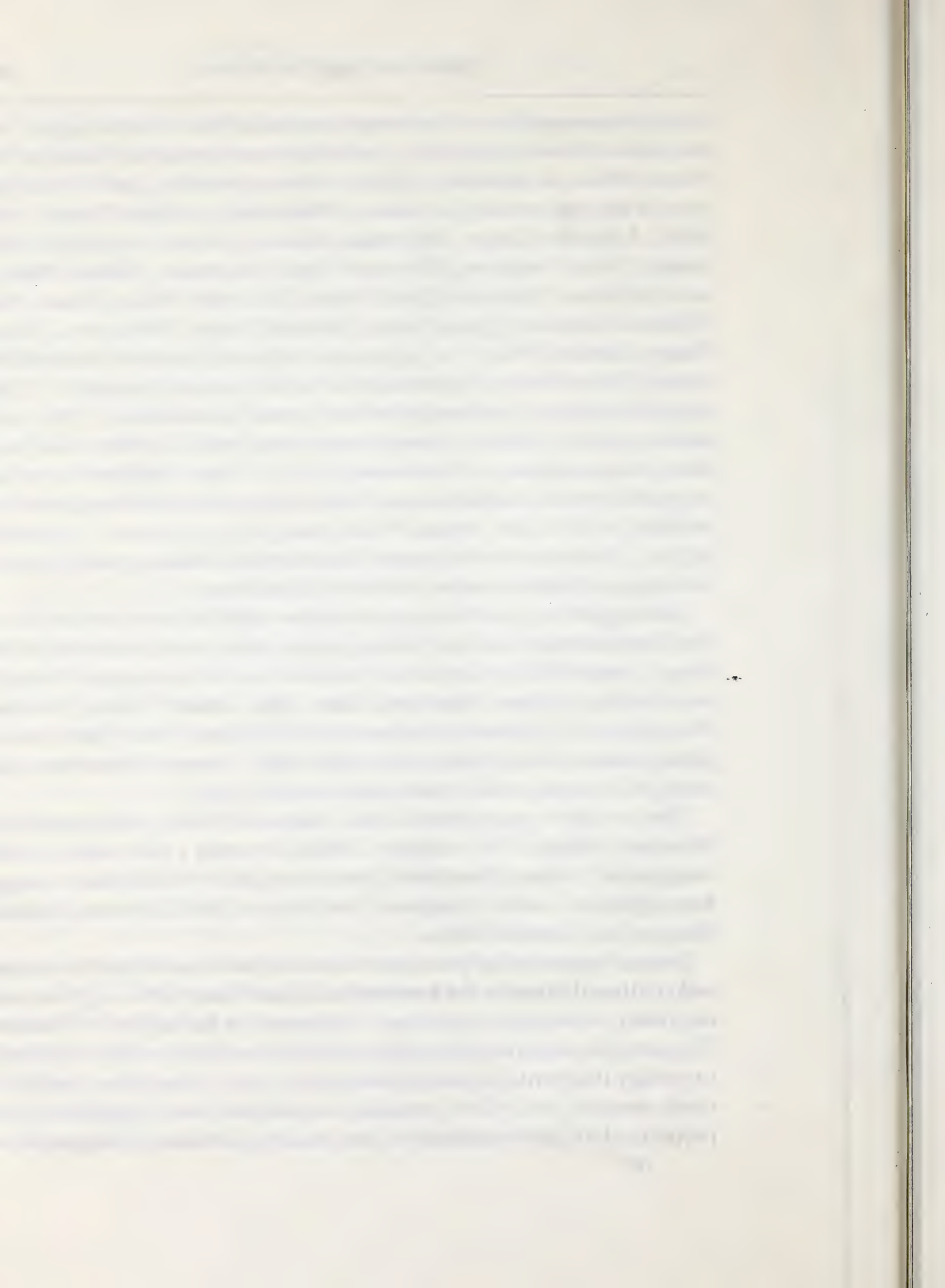


ent of the proceedings of the proprietors under their charter rights. On the 24th of March of that year the inhabitants met at the house of Nathaniel Wales, in pursuance of the customary warning, and elected officers for the year ensuing, as follows: Moderator, Abraham Knapp; town clerk, Abraham Knapp; selectmen, Ebenezer Hyde, Enoch Hall, Nathaniel Wales; treasurer, Ebenezer Hyde; constable, William Blanchard; collector, Ebenezer Hyde; listers, Nathaniel Wales, Enoch Hall, William Blanchard; grand juror, Ichabod Hyde; tithingmen, Joseph Rasey, Gardner Wait. In September following the town elected Nathaniel Wales the first representative to the General Assembly. During this same year was made the first census enumeration. The count showed Isle La Motte to possess forty-seven souls; in 1800, nine years later, the population had increased to 135. From this time there was a gradual increase shown at each Federal census until the maximum was attained in 1860, the census of that year giving the town a population of 564. From that to the present time there has been a gradual though not a marked decline in the number of inhabitants.

Among the early settlers were a number who had seen service during the Revolutionary war, and whose names have been preserved as follows: Joseph Williams, who was wounded at the memorable Brandywine battle, William Blanchard, Ezra Pike, Daniel Bixby, Gardner Wait, Elisha E. Reynolds, Nathaniel Hall, William Wilsey, Seth Strong, John Fadden, Henry Scott, and Caleb Hill. Some of these were pioneers of the town, while others came at a later day.

The first town representative was Nathaniel Wales; first town clerk, Abraham Knapp; first minister, Daniel Brumley; first birth, Laura, daughter of William Blanchard; first death, child of Abraham Knapp; first physician, Luther Plympton; first lawyers, Seth Emmons, Solomon Morgan, and Samuel Holton.

During the period of years that followed the close of the Revolution and continued down to the termination of the War of 1812-15 there was not much inducement to attempt settlement in the region of Northern Vermont, for after the close of the first war the British troops continued to occupy the territory south of the agreed line of possession, and exercised constant and often tyrannical surveillance over the persons and property of all the inhabitants of the locality, particularly the people re-



siding in Alburgh; and as Isle La Motte lay close to and opposite the south part of Alburgh the inhabitants here were not entirely exempted from the general disturbances of the region. And although the records furnish no instances of special acts of hostility or aggression upon the island occasions are not wanting in which the troops and marines came to the town, and their very presence had the effect of disturbing the peace of the little community. But the treaty of amity and commerce made with the British government by John Jay, treating on the part of the United States, resulted in the withdrawal of the troops and left the country free to occupancy and consequent enjoyment. In the years that followed the growth of all the towns was more rapid, but the unfortunate complications in which the governments soon again became involved, followed by the adoption of the embargo laws and the passage of the non-intercourse acts, had the effect of unsettling and disturbing the peace of the inhabitants and the full enjoyment of the privileges and liberties previously accorded them. While the adoption and enforcement of those laws was considered for the best interests of the country the action was highly injurious to the people of this locality. And during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, although the countries were nominally at peace, there was such a feeling existing along the border that the people could see the inevitable result, and it came no sooner than was expected.

During the period of the War of 1812-15 the towns-people of Isle La Motte were almost a unit in favoring the American side of the struggle. Their particular locality lay almost within the main channel of the lake, and the constant passing and repassing of armed vessels kept them in a constant state of excitement, for their houses and property were completely at the mercy of the enemy and liable to invasion at any time. The local militia company was commanded by Capt. Caleb Hill, who died on August 16, 1814, and the arms and accouterments of the company were sufficient for eighteen or twenty men, all of which were in charge of the captain and, after his death, of the family. Early in September of that year the British came to the island, landed, and commenced the erection of fortifications, and at the same time kept constant watch over the actions of the people. In the night-time Ira Hill, then a young man of twenty-one years, carried the guns and ammunition to

Grand Isle that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. For service during the war Isle La Motte was required to furnish one sergeant and six privates. The persons who performed the duty demanded were these: Orlin Blanchard (sergeant), Ira Hill, Harry Wait, Minard Hilliard, Conrad Denio, Lewis Gordon, and Amos Holcomb.

The loyalty displayed and exhibited by the people of Isle La Motte during the war of 1861-65 was equal to that of any of the county's towns, but as the smallest jurisdiction in the county it was not to be expected that the town would furnish as many troops for the service as the more populous communities. Nevertheless during the course of the war the town furnished seventy-three men for the service, all but four being volunteers, and of whom eighteen men never came back to the town. Of the whole number, which was nearly one and one-half per cent. of the island's population at the time, there were five commissioned officers, a surgeon, two captains, two lieutenants, ten sergeants, and three corporals.

As the reader must have learned from what has already been stated on the preceding pages of this chapter Isle La Motte is and for many years has been famous for its production of fruit, grain, and vegetables, but the town is also noted for its marble quarries and their products. And although the marble quarried on the island is not as valuable as some varieties produced in other parts of the state it is nevertheless in constant demand for interior decoration, and is otherwise extensively used for general purposes. The court-house of Grand Isle county at North Hero is built with Isle La Motte marble, as also is a large Catholic church known as the cathedral at Burlington, and other public and private buildings in other localities. At what exact date marble was first quarried on the island would be difficult to determine.

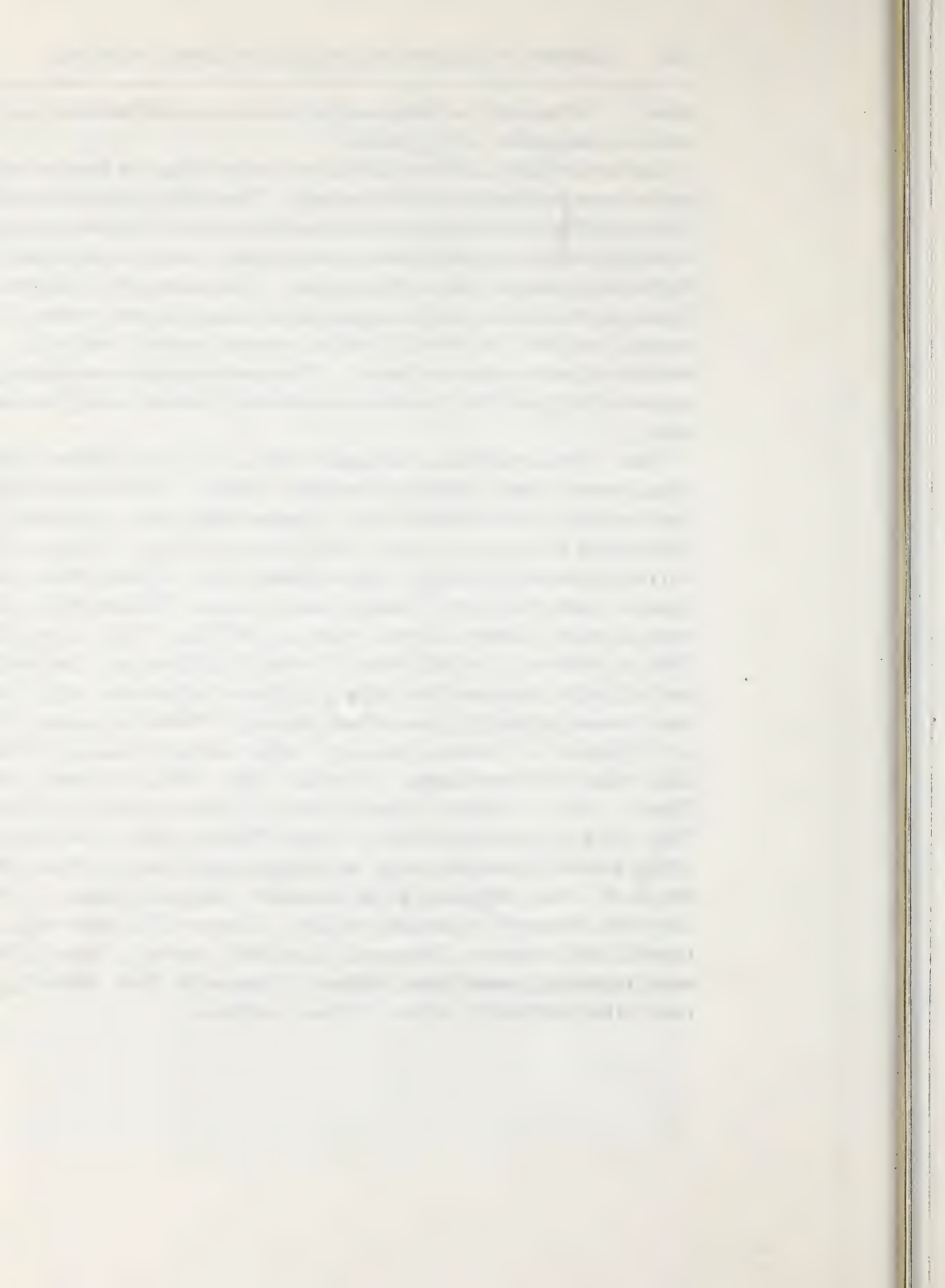
It appears from the records of the state that the products of marble quarries in Canada were at an early day brought into this country, much to the annoyance and disturbance of that branch of trade in this locality, and to such an extent that Charles Carron, jr., representative from Isle La Motte in 1832, introduced a resolution by which the legislature was requested to ask the senators and representatives of the state in Congress "to procure the passage of a law which shall effectually protect our citizens engaged in the manufacture of marble from foreign compe-



tion." Of the Isle La Motte marble there are several varieties, each of which is susceptible of high polish.

The town of Isle La Motte has but one settled village or hamlet, called by the same post name as the town itself. The village proper has about twenty dwellings and perhaps an hundred population, with the customary stores, postoffice, and shops; and it has the only church of the town, the Methodist Episcopal, and a Masonic hall. The society of the Methodist Episcopal church here had its organization during the early years of the century, but the first church building was not erected until 1831. It was built of native stone and wood. The wooden portion was destroyed by fire in 1847, and the church was substantially rebuilt during the same year.

Town Representatives.—Nathaniel Wales, 1791-93; William Utley, 1794; none in 1795; William Goodrich, 1796-97; Daniel Baker, 1798; none in 1799; Daniel Baker, 1800; Truman Clark, 1801; Samuel Fisk, 1802; Seth Emmons, 1803-04; John Borden, 1805-10; William Wait, 1811-12; Caleb Hill, 1813; Charles Carron, 1814; William Wait, 1815; Jesse A. Clark, 1816-17; Truman Clark, 1818-20; William Wait, 1821; none in 1822; Charles Carron, 1823-24; William Wait, 1825; Ezra Pike, jr., 1826-27; Ira Hill, 1828; Harvey Hill, 1829-30; Charles Carron, 1831-32; Reuben Pike, 1833-34; Minus McRoberts, 1835; William Dawson, 1836-37; Enoch Hall, 1838-39; Martin Reynolds, 1840-41; Ephraim A. Holcomb, 1842-43; Elihu Holcomb, 1844-45; Hiram Hall, 1846; Simeon Cooper, 1847-48; Dyer Hill, 1849-50; Peter Fleurey, 1851; Doras V. Goodsell, 1852; Carmi Hall, 1853; Henry Pike, 1854; Julius Fisk, 1855-57; Peter Fleurey, 1856; Ezra Fleurey, 1858; Doras V. Goodsell, 1859; N. S. Hill, 1860; Melvin J. Hyde, 1861-62; S. H. Pike, 1863-64; E. R. Goodsell, 1865-66; Hiram C. Fisk, 1867-68; Henry H. Goodsell, 1869-71; Ransom Hall, 1872-63; Nathan G. Hill, 1874-75; Braman E. Longfield, 1876-77; John D. Bowman, 1878-79; James Hurst, 1880-81; Nelson W. Fisk, 1882-85; Jared P. Hall, 1886-87; Edgar S. Fleury, 1888-91.



CHAPTER XXXVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NORTH HERO.

NORTH HERO, shire town of Grand Isle county, is an island town of 6,272 acres, lying in the northern part of Lake Champlain, in latitude $44^{\circ} 50'$ and longitude $73^{\circ} 40'$. It is separated from Alburgh on the north and Grand Isle on the south by channels nearly half a mile in width; it is six miles west of St. Albans and twenty-five miles from Burlington. Although nearly fourteen miles in extreme length the greatest width is but little more than a mile, and in several places considerably less. The narrowest part is near the center of the island, where it is but a few rods in width, and is known as the "carrying-place," boats being sometimes carried across at this point in order to save a longer voyage. Government officials have sometimes been foiled in their attempts to capture boat-loads of smuggled goods by their being carried across this "narrow," while the larger vessel in pursuit must go around the island. Butler's Island, Knight's Island, and two or three smaller islands of less importance also belong to this town.

During the period of French dominion in America the whole of the territory now embraced within the town of North Hero, as well as Grand Isle and South Hero, was granted by the king of France, under the name of la Grande Isle, to one Monsieur Contrecoeur, which grant was known to the French as a seignior and not as a town; but the result of the last French and English war, which was finally terminated by the treaty of 1763, brought this region under the control of the British government, and the grant was thereafter treated as a nullity.

The beauty and fertility of these islands, especially *Isle Longue* as called by the French, for some time attracted the attention of private individuals who desired to obtain grants of land from the governor and legislature of Vermont. Among the petitions presented was the following unique specimen:

"To the Hon'le the General Assembly of the State of Varmount Now Setting at Benninton in the county of Benninton by adjorment on the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible text block containing multiple lines of faint, mostly illegible text]

Second thursday of february Instant—the Petition of Elnathan Ives and Con'l Strete Hall of Wallingford in Cornettecut and others—Humbly Shueth that Wharas there is a Large tract of Land the just Property of this state in Pertickler there is in this state two large Ilands lying in the Lake Champlain betwine Croun pint & Cannady South line where it crosis the Lake Champlain, the fust grate South Islan is Knone by the Name of Grand Island lying in the lake nere the mouth of Onion River and About aGinst Scodoqua or La Moile rivers mouth s'd river comes Down Nere fairfix—the next Grate Islon North which all most Gines the a bove s'd Ilon Which is Knone or Called by the Name long Ilan—the above s'd Grand Ilon and long Ilan containing A bout a nof for two toun Ships. We yecour Honnors Pertisnors Prey in behalf of our Selves and others that the two a bove s'd Ilans be granted to us and a Sutible Number of Settleers with all the Good Ragalation toun ships as Your Honnors shall See fite in your Grate Wisdom—as yecour Honners Pertishners Shall ever Pray.

“ Datted at Bennaton fabury ye 11 A D 1779.

“ ELNATHAN IVES,

“ CON'L STREETE HALL.”

All of what is now Grand Isle county, except Alburgh and Isle La Motte, was included in the original charter by Governor Thomas Chittenden of Vermont to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick, and 363 others, dated October 27, 1779, by the name of the Two Heroes, from Ethan and Ira Allen. This island was set off as a separate town October 21, 1788, and named North Hero.

Enos Wood came from St. Albans in March of 1783, in company with Ebenezer Allen and Alexander Gordon, and located his claim upon the south end of the island upon a lot afterwards owned by John Knight and subsequently by his son, Guy Knight. Allen and Gordon located upon South Island. The three men brought their families and settled upon their claims August 25th of the same year. Wood and his family were for a time the only residents on the island. The wife of Enos Wood was Asenath Hazen, whom he married in 1782. Mrs. Wood claimed the honor of being the first white woman who had stepped upon this beautiful island shore. Solomon Wood, who was a cousin of Enos, came soon after, and the two families were the only residents of the

town until the following spring, when a few other families came to cheer their isolated, wilderness home.

These early settlers were people of energy and perseverance, were always ready to do and dare, and were always firm, reliant, and trustful. The discouragements they met, the toils they endured, and the privations they suffered fitted them for the keen enjoyment of every success, and made them self-reliant in times of adversity. Their primitive dwellings were like those in many other sections of the country: log structures roofed with bark, an opening for exit and entrance, with smaller holes for the admission of light,—no floor save the ground, but blessed by that endearing title, home. These were approachable from the outer world only by cumbrous raft, the rude canoe, or the ancient "dug-out" constructed from the trunk of some forest monarch. Limited supplies of game, fish so easily obtainable, or some laid-away article of food—as on one occasion finding about a pint of wheat which was boiled for temporary relief of a hungering family—carried the early settlers through seasons of scarcity and want. All learned and carried into practice those deeds of kindness and hospitality which characterized their lives, and which, transmitted to their posterity, continue to be distinguishing traits in these island homes. For several years subsequent to the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary war the British held possession of a block-house on the west side of the island, at Block-House Point, then called Dutchman's Point. The commandant was one Sergeant Howard, a man of many good qualities, who frequently relieved extreme necessities of the islanders by judicious distribution of his supplies.

To go to mill in those early times implied a journey to Whitehall, a distance of nearly ninety miles, and a lack of water-power precluded the erection of a mill upon the island until 1797, when a wind-mill was erected and operated for a few years with partial success. In this little isolated community first events were of noticeable importance.

Adin Wood, son of Enos and Asenath Wood, was the first child born in town, November 4, 1785. The second was Dame Knight, daughter of John Knight, November 27, 1786. The marriage of John Bronson to Mrs. Elizabeth Bates, January 27, 1787, was the first placed on record.

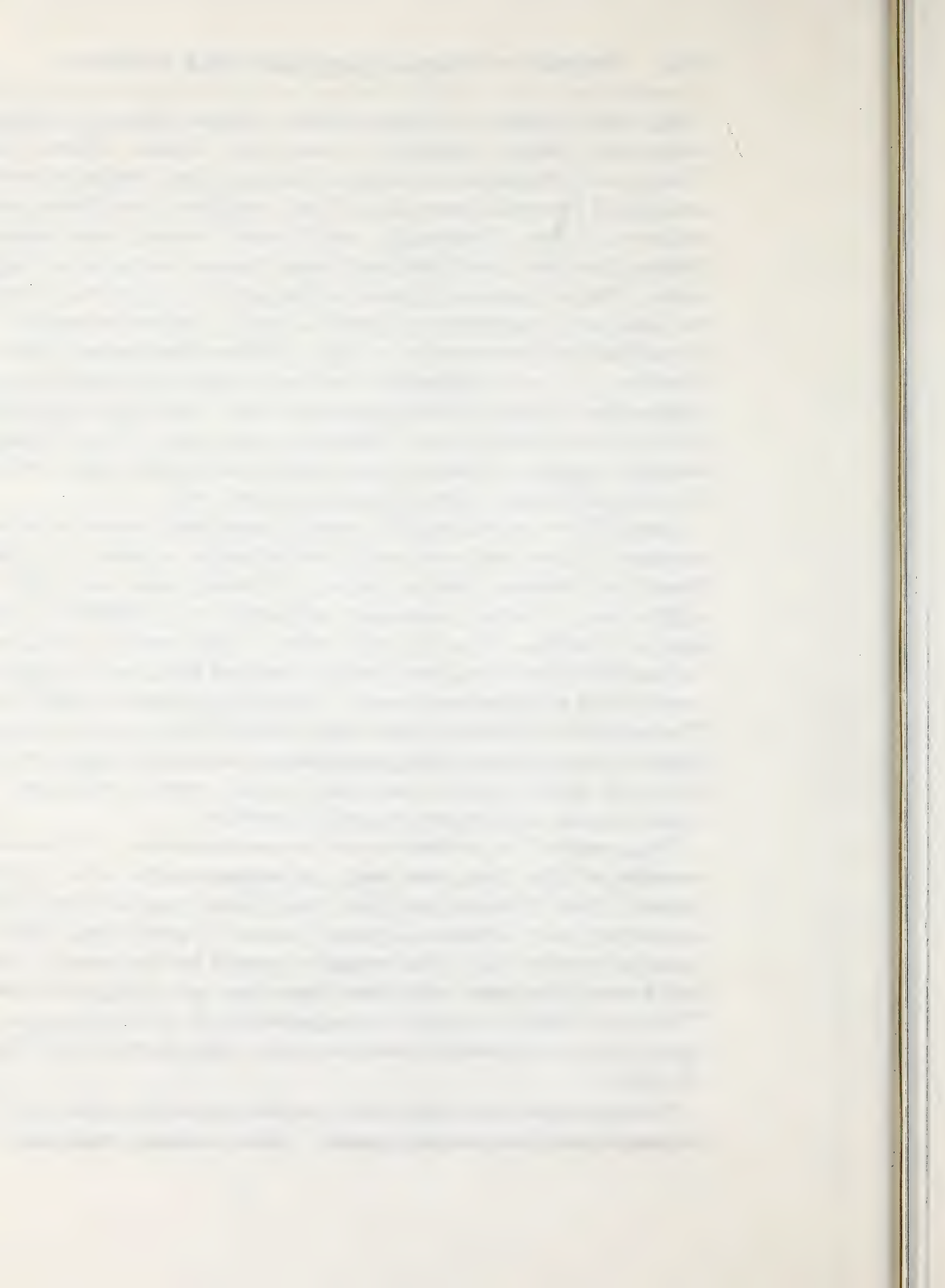
The town was organized and the first town meeting held March 17,

1789, at the dwelling of Benjamin Butler. Nathan Hazen was chosen moderator; Nathan Hutchins, jr., town clerk; Nathan Hazen, John Knight, and John Bronson, selectmen; Solomon Wood, Benjamin Butler, and Asahel Trumbull, listers; Enos Wood, constable; John Martin, town collector; Nathan Hutchins, jr., and Ephraim Sawyer, fence viewers; Nathan Hutchins, Jacob Ball, and Jabez Bronson, surveyors of highways. Nathan Hutchins, jr., was the first justice of the peace, and also the first town representative, elected in 1791. He was succeeded by Enos Wood as representative in 1792. Nathan Hutchins and Nathan Hutchins, jr., each represented the town several succeeding years. Nathan was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He died in September, 1811, in his ninetieth year. Nathan, jr., was a man of firm decision, marked integrity of character, and a tried and trusted public officer. He died in February, 1839, in his eighty-fourth year.

Joseph Hazen settled in 1788, reared a large family, several of whom remained in town, and were useful and influential citizens. Of these Daniel and Solomon died at the age of seventy-nine and Uriah at eighty-three. Another prominent early settler was Jedediah P. Ladd, born at Franklin, Conn., in 1766, settled in this town in 1789, held various official positions, kept the first store and hotel, and was prominent in local affairs for many years. He died at the age of seventy-nine. The longevity of these and other early settlers of the town is noticeable. People of fine physique, strong constitutions, and well developed minds, they lived useful lives and transmitted to their posterity what they attained through discouragements and self-sacrifice.

The growth of the settlement was comparatively slow. At the enumeration of 1791 there were only 125 residents in the town. Oliver Russell, Elisha Hibbard, and John Dodd came soon after, and a few succeeding years witnessed a greater increase in population, which in 1810 had reached 552. The number of people by the census of 1850 had become 730, since which time there has been a slight decrease. The value of land a year after the organization of the town may be inferred from the following transaction at the town meeting held March 16, 1790:

"Voted to give John Knight and Nathan Hazen two dollars for half an acre of land for a burying-ground." This purchase constituted the



first cemetery in the town. The price of land was materially increased soon after the organization of Grand Isle county, November 9, 1802, and an act of the legislature in 1803, by which North Hero became the shire town of the county.

At the early settlement of the town but little provision was made for the construction of suitable highways. At a town meeting held March 27, 1792, John Martin, Benjamin Butler, and Nathan Hutchins, jr., were chosen as a committee to solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of cutting a canal through the carrying-place for the passage of boats. Although this project proved a failure the attempt awakened an enthusiasm for the improvement of highways in which the people of the town have been signally successful. The year 1848 was especially notable for changes made in the roads of the town, by the abandonment of some of those earlier established, and the laying out and improvement of new and more direct routes, especially that leading from the south end of the island to "North Island City." This new road became more particularly convenient after the construction of the Sand Bar bridge, which connects the South Island with the town of Milton. This bridge was completed and opened for travel in 1850. Gravel from the shore of the lake has been annually applied to these roads until they have nearly reached perfection. A bridge for connecting North Hero with Alburgh was a long-felt want. A few opposed the construction of such a work, mainly on account of the cost. The discussions concerning the bridge began to assume a more definite purpose and form at a special meeting held September 27, 1884, by the adoption of the following:

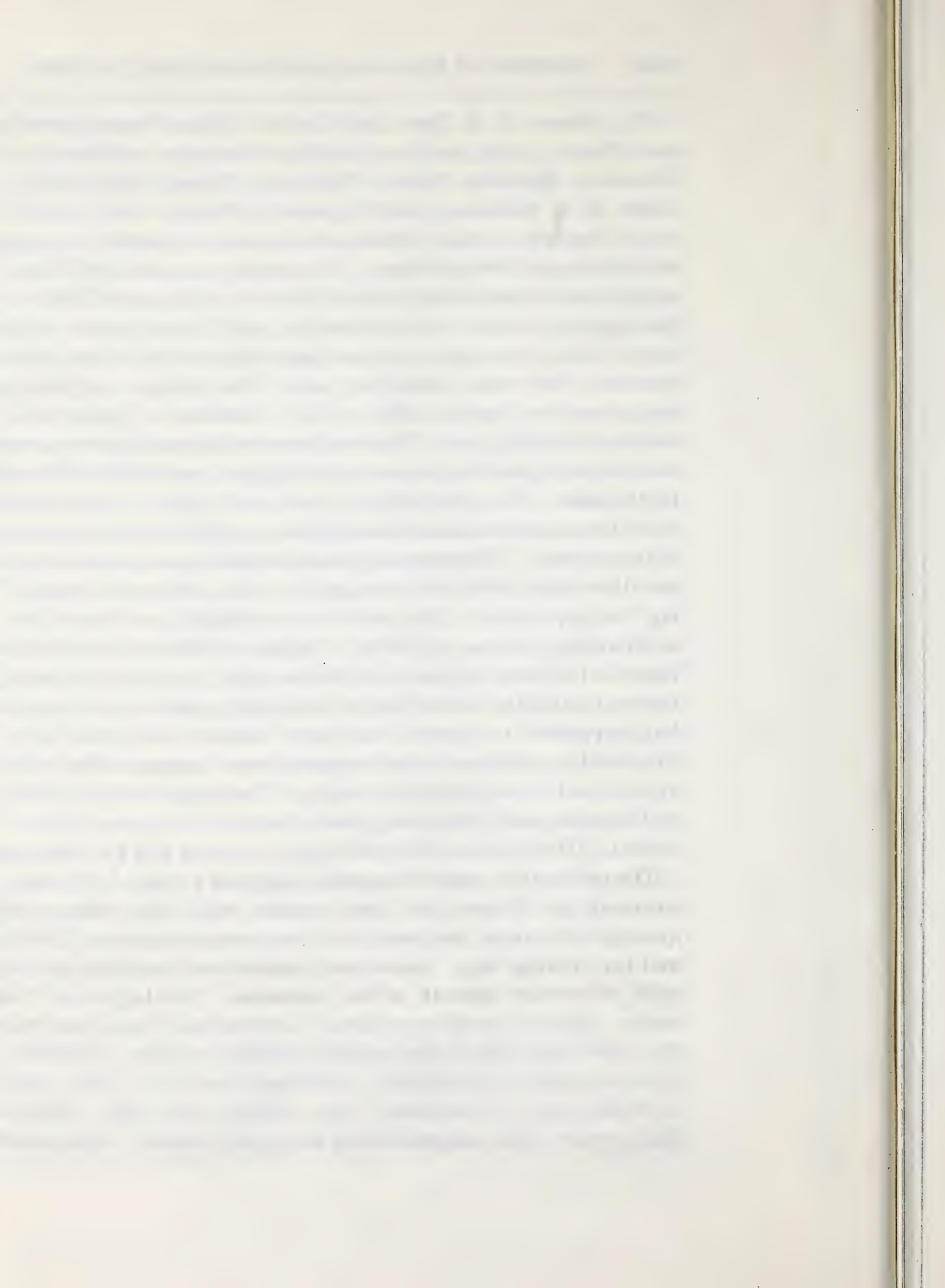
"Voted, to instruct Giles H. Hawrican, representative to the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, to ask for an appropriation from the state to build a bridge between the towns of Alburgh and North Hero.

"Voted, to instruct our town representative to ask the legislature the right to bond the town of North Hero in aid of building said bridges."

Mr. Hawrican was successful in obtaining aid from the state, in compliance with these requests, and Warren Clark and D. B. Town as selectmen called a meeting for December 13, of the same year, at which time Giles H. Hawrican, R. R. Hathaway, and David Dodds were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in obtaining estimates, plans, and specifications for the work.

F. J. Hazen, D. B. Town, and Charles B. Russell were elected selectmen March 3, 1885, and two days later they were petitioned by G. H. Hawrican, Spellman Hazen, Winchester Hazen, Jabez Hazen, E. F. Little, R. R. Hathaway, and Edgerton G. Hazen to call a special meeting of the town to take further action upon the matter in compliance with the acts of the legislature. A meeting was called for March 19, at which time it was decided to bond the town in the sum of \$16,000 bonds bearing five per cent. interest annually, and \$1,000 payable on the first day of April, 1890, and a like sum payable April 1st of each succeeding year until the whole should be paid. The contract for building the bridge was let May 12, 1885, to R. F. Hawkins, of Springfield, Mass., for the sum of \$45,500. This sum, increased by contingent expenses and the cost of engineering, amounted to \$47,500, one-half of which was paid by the state. The North Hero bonds, and what was contributed by other towns and individual subscriptions, constituted the remaining half of the expense. The structure consists of four fixed spans of iron bridge, one draw span giving two passages for boats, and several rods of "filling" as approaches. The whole was completed and opened for travel on Thursday, October 28, 1886. The plan of construction called for 475 linear feet of stone approach on the east side, 350 feet of the same upon the west side, 850 linear feet of iron bridge, with a draw span of 196 feet, supported on piers of cut stone masonry built upon large cribs. The building of these cribs consumed over 2,000,000 feet of timber, 12 x 12 and 30 to 48 feet in length. The largest crib is 37 feet high 30 feet wide, and 50 feet long, firmly fastened with cross timbers every six feet. The cribs are filled with 9,000 yards of Isle La Motte stone.

The celebration upon the opening day was a time of rejoicing. For a century the channel had been crossed with inconvenience and frequently with danger, and now that it was securely spanned North Hero met her proudest day. Governor Ormsbee and the other state officials with ladies were present on the occasion. The legislature came *en masse*. All the heroes were there. So were their friends and relations. The place was at the bridge, and the weather was fine. Giles H. Hawrican, as master of ceremonies, introduced Hon. Jed P. Ladd, who spoke in fitting words of welcome. State officials and others followed, one after another, with congratulations and good wishes. All rejoiced and,



rejoicing, hungered. David Dodd's ox was expected to be there, but there were no facilities for the roasting. The good ladies of North Hero were there prepared. They fed the multitude and had provisions left. So closed October 28, 1886.

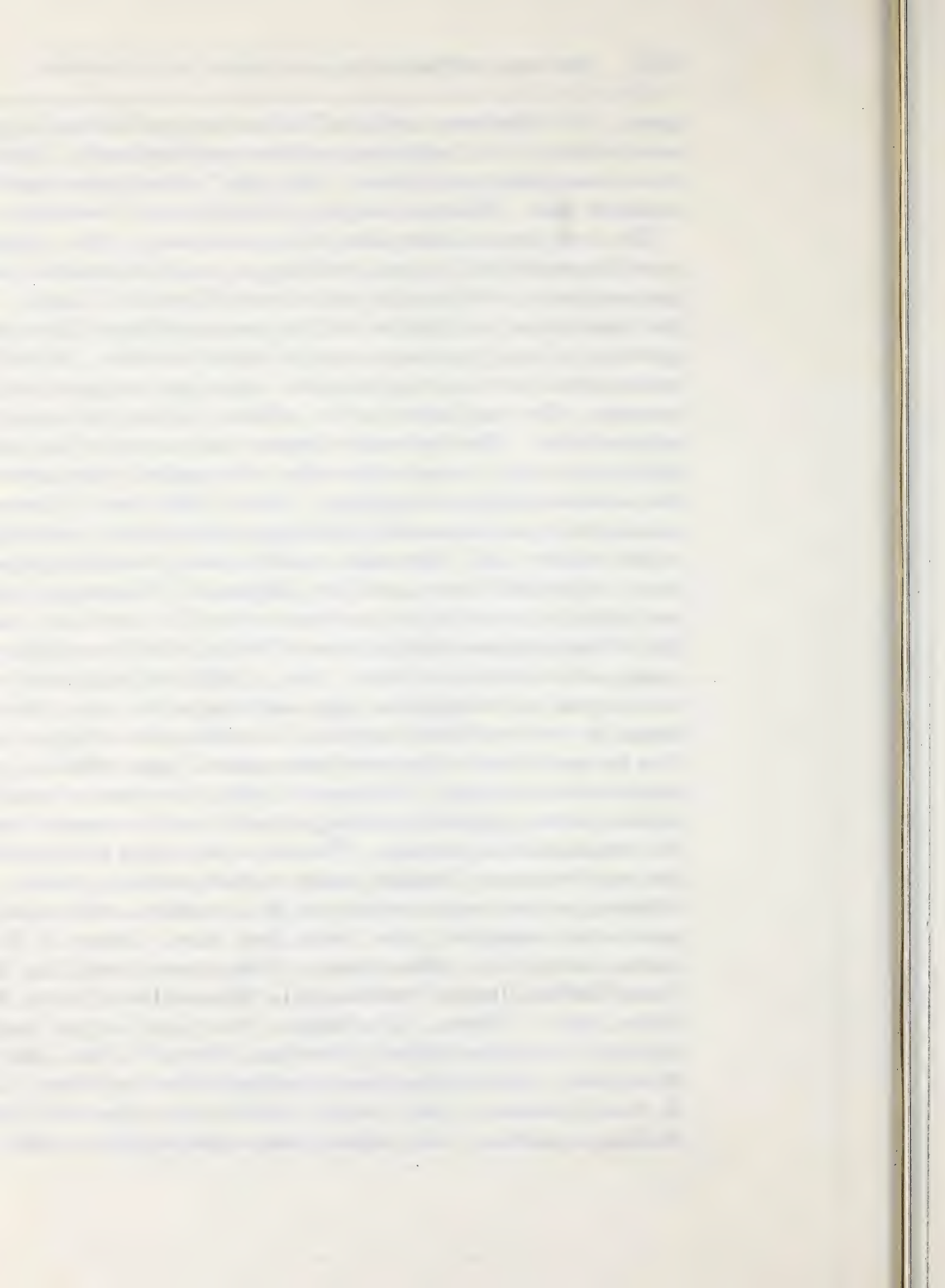
March 4, 1793, Nathan Hutchins, jr., John Martin, Elijah Knowlton, and Enos Wood were chosen to divide the town into school districts. The first school was taught in John Knight's barn by Lois Hazen. A frame building was erected for school purposes about 1803. There are four districts in the town, each having a good school-house, in which there has generally been maintained a successful school. They are known as the North End, South End, Jerusalem, and City Schools. The islands east of the main island at one time constituted a school district, but they were subsequently annexed to the other districts. The town has a school lot, the rent of which is apportioned, with other moneys, among the several districts. The teachers employed during a part or all of the year 1890 were Amelia McBride, Carrie Town, Winnie Dodds, Viola Robinson, Joel Allen, Bertha A. Hazen, Emma Dodds, Josie Lewis, and James Tassie.

Utica slate, with some modifications, constitutes mainly the geological formation of the island. The soil consists of clay and loam, and produces good crops of grass, corn, oats, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, and onions. All the hardier varieties of fruits are successfully grown.

The majority of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The fine horses reared at the stock farm of R. C. Blanchard, the well-tilled farms of Matthew Dodds and many others, the fruit cultivated by U. H. Hazen and F. J. Hazen, and the thrift and enterprise of Haynes Brothers, as well as the general interest in farming, show that the people are fully up with the times in this leading occupation. "Island City," situated on the east shore of the island, and fronting a picture of nature's rarest beauty, has been the business part of the town since the organization of Grand Isle county. Here Jedediah P. Ladd built a hotel in 1803. For more than twenty years it supplied a room for courts and was the only jail. At this place was established the printing office from which, in 1833, was issued a semi-religious sheet called the *Theological Repository*. The court-house was erected in 1825, and within its walls are embraced the court-room, clerk's office, jailer's residence, debtor's-room, and dun-

geon. R. R. Hathaway and John Tudhope carry on business in general merchandise. H. C. Ladd brings mail from north and south. Here is the town house with church above. The "city" school-house stands conveniently near. There are also one or two shops and several dwellings.

The first circuit minister sent to this town was in 1802. Meetings were frequently held in such buildings as could be obtained for that purpose, among which was the public house of Jedediah P. Ladd. When the court-house was built in 1825 the town contributed \$500 for the privilege of using the court-room for church services. At the early settlement of the town there were two lots of land set apart for gospel purposes. One was known as the minister's lot and the other as the ministerial lot. The first was to become the property of the first settled minister, and the rent of the other to be applied to the payment of the salaries of Protestant ministers. About 1860 Rev. A. Eaton, who claimed to be an Independent Methodist, settled in town and laid claim to the minister's lot. November 18, 1862, there was a Congregational church organized in town, and Rev. Stephen H. Williams was installed and settled as pastor by the unanimous vote of the church and society. Mr. Williams became the legal owner of the lot, which he sold after a few years and removed from town. June 3, 1865, the legal voters of the town agreed to relinquish all right and title to the use of the court-house, for town and church purposes, in consideration of a grant of land "on the south front of the court-house square," upon which to erect a town-house and church. February 28, 1866, there was an association formed for the purpose of erecting a church over the room to be used for town and school purposes. This was to be a union church, and free for any Protestant Christian society to hold meetings therein. The following persons became members of the association, and also contributors to the enterprise: John Dodds, Joel Allen, Charles B. Russell, James Dodds, K. C. Allen, Charles Hyde, Abner Ladd, Fred Parks, James McBride, Jerome Hutchins, A. K. Hibbard, David Dodds, Asabel Allen, Mrs. E. Haynes, John Knight, Mrs. Guy Knight, Augustus Knight, Uriah Hazen, Giles H. Hawrican, Heman W. Allen, and R. C. Blanchard. Joel Allen was chosen president of the association; Charles B. Russell, treasurer; John Dodds, Joel Allen, and Charles B. Russell, building committee. The building was erected in 1866, and the lower



part or town-house was used for religious meetings until 1872, when the inner part of the church was finished, and since used mainly by the Methodist Episcopal church and society. Probably the deepest and most thorough religious awakening which this church has had was under the Rev. W. H. Hyde, in the fall of 1890, when about fifty persons professed conversion.

The people of North Hero have always been true and loyal to their country. Joseph Hazen as captain led a volunteer company from this town to participate in the battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814. The greatest excitement prevailed among those who remained upon the island, as they resorted to the south part of the town to witness the action of the British fleet as it passed up the lake to the attack. A brief extract from the town records of December 14, 1863, will suffice to show the attitude of her townsmen in the war of the Rebellion:

"Resolved, that the Selectmen of the town of North Hero be, and they are, hereby authorized to pay a bounty, not exceeding \$300, to each volunteer who shall be mustered into the United States service before January 6, 1864, and applied on the quota of this town, to be raised under the last call of the President of the United States for volunteers.

"Resolved, that a tax of one hundred and forty-five cents on the dollar of the Grand List of this town is hereby assessed to be collected and paid into the town treasury for the purpose aforesaid, on or before the first day of February, 1864."

Town Clerks.—The town clerks of this town have held office as follows: Nathan Hutchins, 1799-1828; Joel Allen, 1828-46; William H. Russell, 1846-47; John W. Brown, 1848; Abner Ladd, 1849-50; Jed P. Ladd, 1851-55; Fred Parks, 1855; Ransom L. Clark, 1856-57; Charles B. Russell, 1858-65; H. C. Mooney, 1865; Charles Hyde, 1866-71; J. M. Hawrican, 1871-76; Charles B. Russell, 1876-87; John Tudhope, 1887-91.

Representatives.—The following are the names of persons who represented this town in the legislature of the state in the years affixed to their names: 1791, Nathan Hutchins, jr., and at other times for six or seven years; 1792, Enos Wood; 1801-02, Stephen Kinsley; Nathan Hutchins, about nine years; for several years no record is obtainable; 1833, Augus-

tus Knight; 1834, Benjamin Butler; 1836, Elijah Haynes; 1837, Benjamin Butler; 1838-39, Horace Wadsworth; 1841-42, P. L. Hazen; 1843-44, John Martin; 1845, John Hazen; 1846-47, William Wilsey; 1848, David Harvey; 1849-50, Asa Mooney; 1851-52, Jabez Hazen; 1853-54, Jesse Hazen; 1855-56, A. K. Hibbard; 1857-58, Reuben Hyde; 1860, Joseph Hutchins; 1861-62, Hiram Allen; for three years no record found; 1866, Dexter B. Town; 1867, Addison Hazen. Biennial sessions: 1868-69, Fred Parks; 1870-71, A. B. Hazen; 1872-73, Charles B. Russell; 1874-75, Jerome Hutchins; 1876-77, Orris P. Knight; 1878-79, David Dodds; 1880-81, Holland Fefee; 1882-83, Warren Clark; 1884-85, Giles H. Hawrican; 1886-87, Charles Hyde; 1888-89, R. R. Hathaway; 1890-91, John Tudhope.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH HERO.

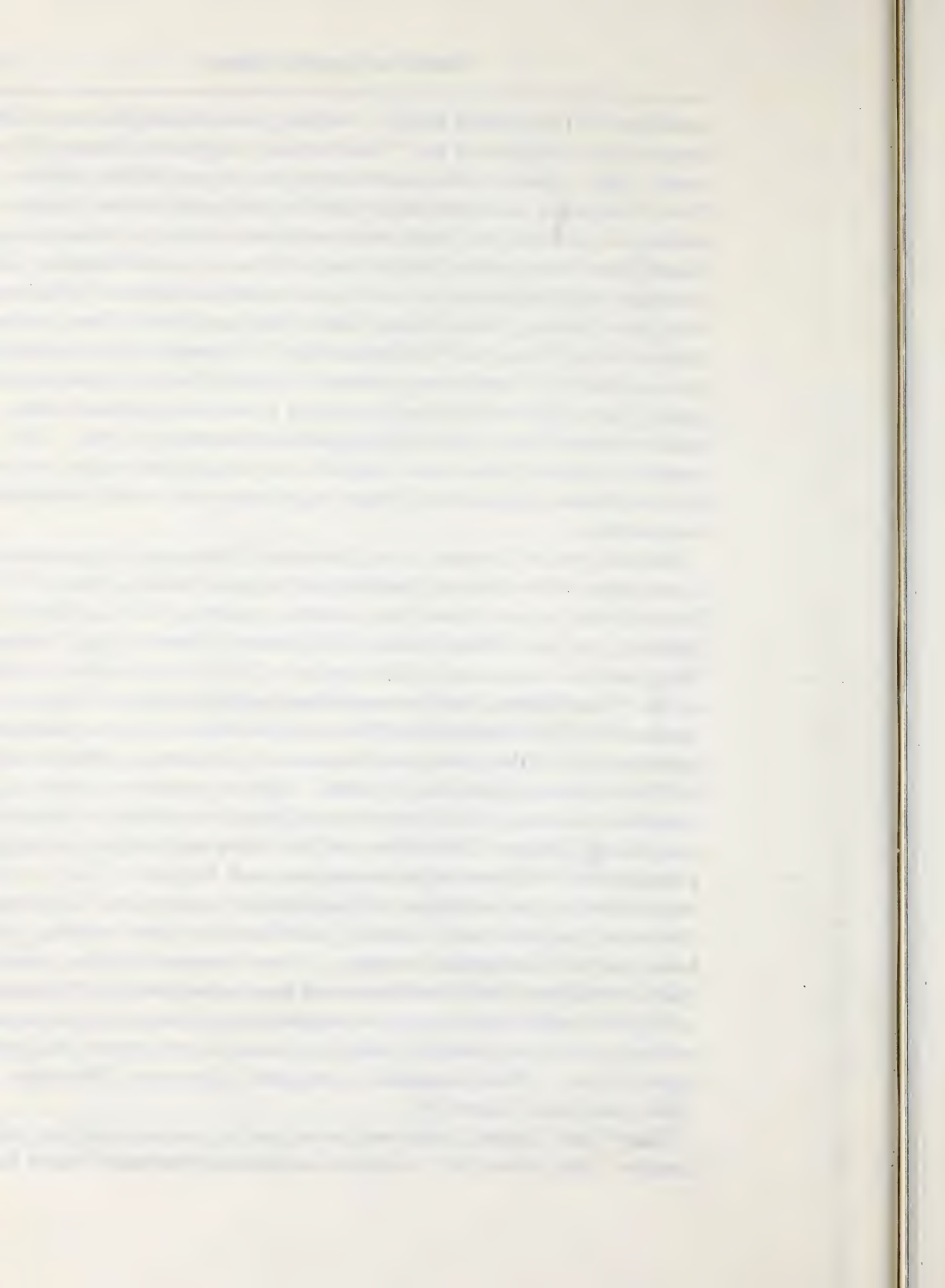
THIS beautiful sub-division of Grand Isle county lies the farthest south of any of the five towns that comprise the county, and, moreover, it is one of the richest in productions of any of the towns of the state. In at least one material respect South Hero enjoys an advantage not possessed by the other towns of the county except Alburgh, in that it has direct communication with the mainland over the Sand Bar bridge, or, as more commonly spoken, the Sand Bar.

The territory of the island of which South Hero forms a part became known to the enterprising people of Vermont and New England during the period of the early French and Revolutionary wars; and after the independence of the state had been declared, and when the governing authorities had recourse to the expedient of granting towns and other tracts of land as a means of creating a revenue for the civil and military conduct of the state, those who knew the true character and value of this island region were not slow to procure charters and grants of its territory for their own use, whether or not they ever contemplated an actual

residence on the granted lands. But long years before Governor Chittenden made the grant of the "Two Heroes," long before Benning Wentworth made grants in this northern region as part of the province of New Hampshire, and even as far back as the period of the French dominion in America, the lands now embraced within the boundaries of South Hero were granted by the king of France to one Monsieur Contrecoeur, which seigniory (for such it was called) included all of the territory now forming South Hero, Grand Isle, and North Hero, and was known to the French as "la Grande Isle." However there is nothing to show that the French ever possessed the island for more than the temporary purposes of survey and grant, but it was surveyed under the dominion referred to in 1732, and mapped and recorded in 1784. But the results of the last French and English war brought the region here under the British rule, and the French seigniories were mainly abandoned and nullified.

On the 27th of October, 1779, Governor Chittenden, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of the state, made a grant of all the lands of what is now Grand Isle county, excepting Isle La Motte and Alburgh, to Gen. Ethan Allen, Col. Samuel Herrick, Maj. Benjamin Wait, and their associates to the number of 363 persons, under the name of the "Two Heroes," and so named and called in honor of the services rendered for the infant state by Ethan and Ira Allen. But the substantial consideration of the grant was the sum of £10,000, or, what is about its United States equivalent, \$50,000. For the purpose of receiving the consideration money the Governor and Council constituted a committee, comprising Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen for that part of the proprietors who lived west of the mountains, and Benjamin Wait for those who resided in the north part of Cumberland county, and Lieutenant-Governor Carpenter and Captain Jesse Burk for those residing in the lower part of Cumberland county. It was also and further provided that a committee should be chosen and have power to erase the name of any grantee who should refuse or neglect to pay his part of the consideration, and in his place to insert the name of any person who would agree to pay. This committee comprised Governor Chittenden, Ira Allen, and John Fassett, jr.

The "Two Heroes" remained as originally granted until the 21st of October, 1788, when their territory was divided, the north island being



called North Hero and the south island named South Hero. But before this division was made, and on the 9th of January, 1783, the Governor and Council passed a resolution providing "that there be six public rights of land reserved in the Two Heroes for the following uses: Three rights or equal shares to be located on the South and three on the North Island, one of which is for the first settled minister of the gospel, one for the support of the social worship of God, and one for the use and support of an English school or schools on each island respectively."

In the year 1798, by an act passed the 7th of November, the island of South Hero was divided and its territory erected into two towns, the south part constituting South Hero and the northern portion being named "Middle Hero." This division made by an east and west line cut the town into halves, or nearly so.

The first settler on the island of South Hero was Ebenezer Allen, in the year 1783. Every past writer of the town history has furnished substantially the same sketch of the life of this pioneer, in view of which it would not become the present work to narrate at length that which has already grown old from frequent repetition; therefore it is sufficient to relate here only that Allen came to the island by raft on the 25th of August of the year stated, having with him the frame for his house and lumber for other buildings, of which he had made a raft before leaving Shelburne Point, and on which he took his family. His landing was made on the south end of the island. He kept a public house and a ferry while living here. About 1800 Mr. Allen moved to Burlington, and died there March 26, 1806, aged sixty-three years. He was buried with Masonic honors. While Ebenezer Allen resided on the island he would relate to his guests (pointing toward Essex Landing, N. Y.): "With about the same number [forty] of Green Mountain Boys I captured about fifty of the rear guard of the British army on their retreat to Canada; also their boats, horses, cows, goats, and I suppose all the equipage of Old Ti and Crown Point." It was done, he said, by a ruse representing the woods to be filled with Herrick's Rangers, which struck with terror all the British troops.

And this same Ebenezer Allen is credited with having emancipated the first slave person ever known to have been in Vermont, although within the meaning of the constitution slavery could not in fact exist.

The records and archives of the state show that Ebenezer Allen with his men took from the British a number of prisoners, among them one colored woman; but the event is best narrated in the report of Allen himself, of which the following is a copy:

“HEADQUARTERS POLLET, 28th November, 1777.

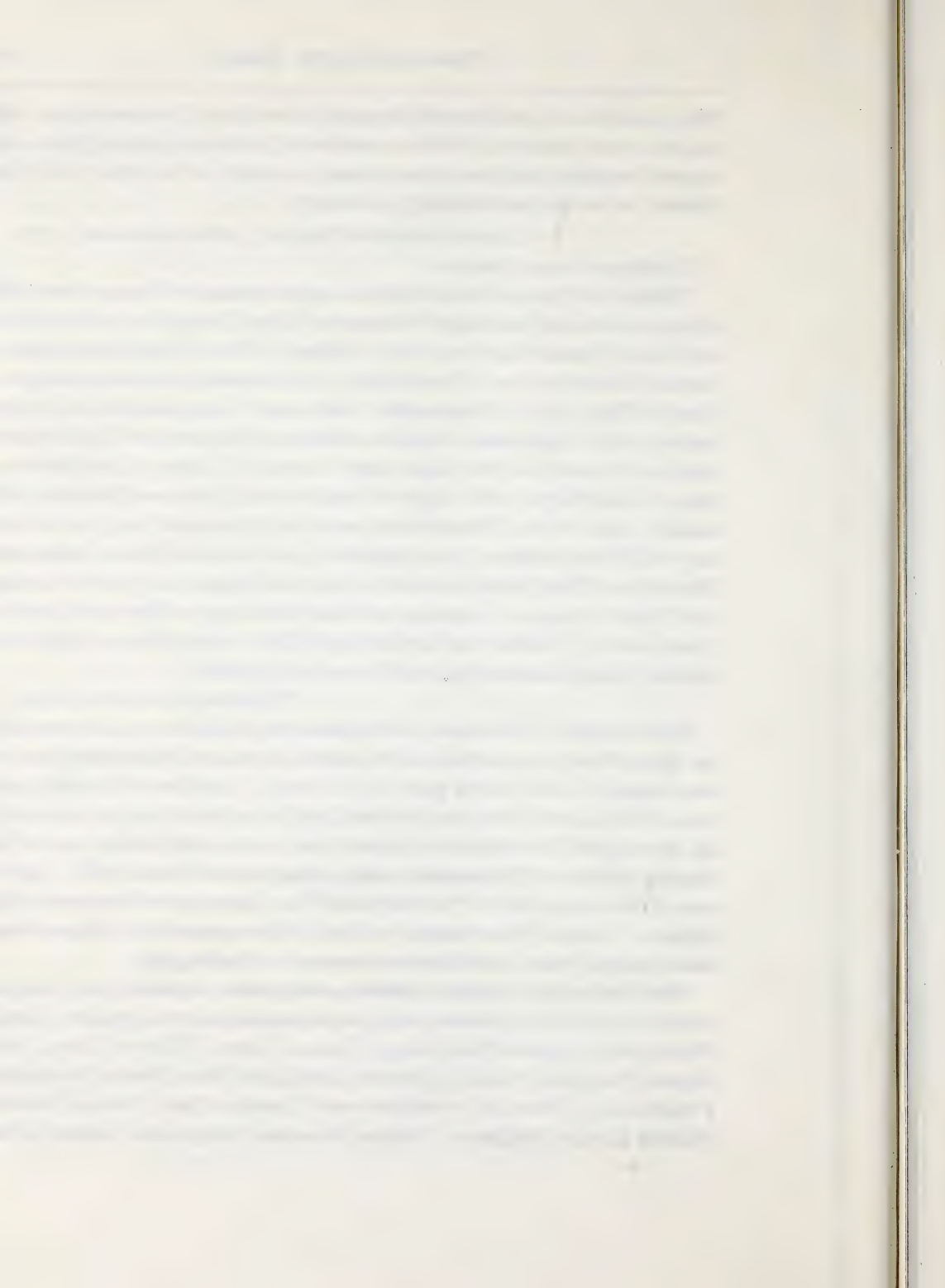
“To whom it may Concern:

“Know ye Whereas Dinah Mattis, a negro woman with nancy her Child of two months old, was taken Prisoner on Lake Champlain, with the British Troops Some where near Col. Gillimer's Patten the Twelfth day of Instant November, by a Scout under my Command, and according to a Resolve Past by the Honorable Continental Congress that all Prisses belong to the Captivators thereof—therefore She and her Child became the just Property of the Captivators thereof—I being Conscihentious that it is not Right in the Sight of god to keep Slaves—I therefore obtaining leave of the Detachment under my Command to give her and her child their freedom, I do therefore give the said Dinah mattis and Nancey her Child there freedom to pass and Repass any where through the United States of America with her Behaving as Becometh, and to Trade and to Traffick for her Self and Child as tho' She was Born free without being Molested by any Person or Persons.

“EBENEZ'R ALLEN, Capt.”

When Captain Allen came to the island to reside he was accompanied by Enos Wood, who settled on the north island, and Alexander Gordon, who located in the north part of this town. Another of the early settlers of the Lower Hero was Stephen Pearl, who like Allen had seen service during the Revolutionary period, and afterwards became one of the leading citizens of Chittenden county, being at one time sheriff. He was one of the committee to “set the stake” for the center of the town of St. Albans. Colonel Pearl moved to South Hero soon after 1786, and lived there several years, but afterwards moved to Burlington.

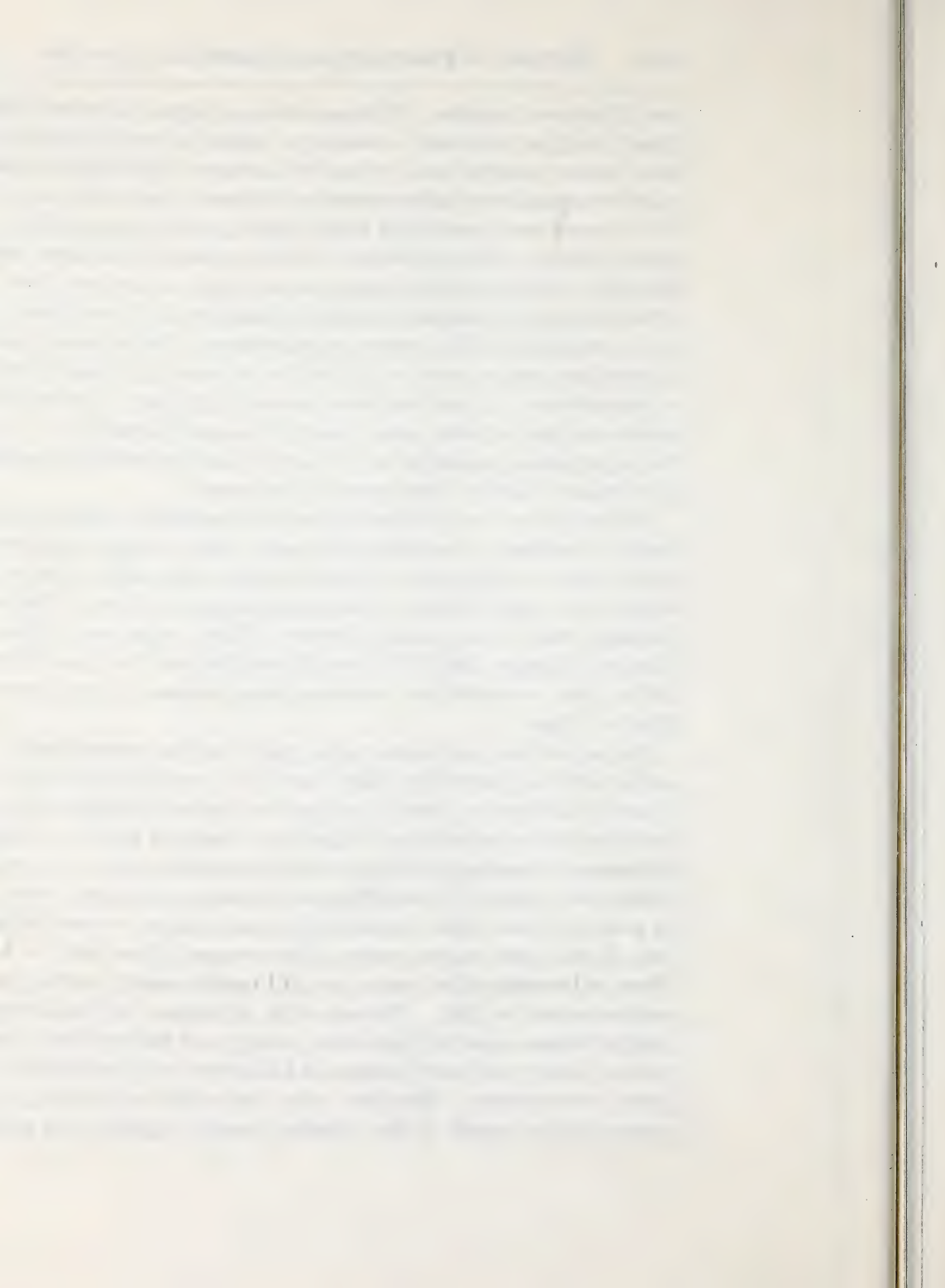
Also among the earliest settlers were several who had seen service during the war, their names being, so far as can now be recalled, Daniel Wadsworth, Alpheus Hall, Capt. Thomas Dixon, William Hazen, Isaac Adams, Benjamin Adams, Ephraim Duell, and John Monte, the latter a Frenchman. Other early settlers were Timothy Pearl, Calvin Fletcher, Warren Corbin, Benjamin Landon, Benajah Phelps, Dr. Simeon Clark,



and Thaddeus Langdon. With such men as Captain Allen and Colonel Pearl living on the island it was not a matter of much difficulty to induce others to settle here; in fact the character of the land was such as to offer extraordinary inducements to settlement; and as the town lay to the extreme south end of the island system, near the more thickly populated districts, and more remote from the scenes of disturbance prevailing after the close of the Revolution and prior to and even later than 1800, there was a constant demand for lands on the Lower Hero, much to the satisfaction of the numerous proprietors. So fast indeed was settlement and improvement made that by the year 1791 South Hero had a population of 337 and ten years later of 1,289, but of course this includes the total of what is now South Hero and Grand Isle. In 1800 the aggregate of population on the Lower island exceeded the combined population of all the other towns of the county.

Although the town of South Hero had a sufficient number of inhabitants to warrant its organization earlier than it in fact was done the people there do not appear to have moved in this matter prior to 1789, when on the 10th of March officers were elected as follows: Moderator, Stephen Pearl; town clerk, Ebenezer Allen; selectmen, Alexander Gordon, Ephraim Duell, William Hazen, Stephen Pearl, and Ebenezer Allen; first constable and collector, Isaac Adams; second constable, Reuben Clapp.

But at this time and down to the year 1802 the town of South Hero, and as well that part of the island that is the town of Grand Isle, formed a part of Chittenden county, and was not entirely separated therefrom until the full organization of Grand Isle county in the year 1805. In the measures looking to the erection of the island towns into a separate county the people of South Hero took an active part, and were urged to press their case with increased vigor and zeal on account of the fact that all the island region except this town and Grand Isle, or Middle Hero, as formerly called, was a part of Franklin county, erected in 1792 and organized in 1795. This act of the legislature left the Lower and Middle Heroes a part of Chittenden county, and obliged their people to transact county and court business at Colchester and Burlington, to their great inconvenience; therefore when the subject of creating a new county for the benefit of the islanders was first agitated the people of



South Hero were at once interested in bringing about that end. It was finally accomplished in 1802, after a struggle that continued all of ten years.

During the interesting and exciting period that followed the close of the Revolutionary war the people of South Hero were not seriously affected by the events growing out of the British occupation of Alburgh and other points in the northern region; and when the embargo and non-intercourse laws were passed and enforced there was not the same insurrectionary sentiment expressed here as in the localities farther north, although the interests here of the people suffered in common with other sections of the county. But during the War of 1812-15 the South Hero was a central point of interest, for the British boats passed close to the shore in their demonstrations against Burlington and Plattsburgh, and when the great battle on both land and lake was fought South Hero was not only a grand point of observation, but was liable at any time to be invaded by the British, and undoubtedly would have been had that engagement resulted differently. It is a fact that a good number of the men of this town had a part in that battle, for the town had its organized militia and was within convenient reach of Plattsburgh by way of Cumberland Head, availing themselves of the privileges of D. Wilcox's ferry to that point. But unfortunately there appears not to have been preserved any record to show who were in the service from the town during the war, or who even were in the memorable battle at Plattsburgh.

Prior to the year 1847 the people of South Hero communicated with the mainland by boat and ferry travel, either public or private. As early as 1793 the legislature passed an act establishing a ferry right between the island and Colchester, and in 1795 another was licensed between the island and the town of Milton. In 1796 David Maxfield was granted the right to maintain a ferry between South Hero and Georgia. November 7, 1798, Benjamin Bell was granted the privilege of a ferry between the island and Cumberland Head, N. Y. In 1805 Richard Mott and Ira Fox sought to have ferry communication between the town and Milton. D. Wilcox's ferry to Cumberland Head was licensed in October, 1807. Wallis Mott and John Mott were applicants for ferry rights in November, 1814, and Ira Fox was licensed in 1815 to ferry to Milton.

The present established means of communication between South Hero and the mainland of the state is the so-called Sand Bar bridge, a company for the building and maintenance of which was chartered on November 11, 1847, with a capital stock of \$25,000 in \$10 shares. This was a movement for the greatest interest and benefit of the people of South Hero and Grand Isle, for it furnished them direct and ready access to Milton. The whole island wanted the bridge built, so the people contributed liberally to its construction by taking stock in the company, some men in considerable amounts. The distance across the water is one mile and twenty rods. This part of the bridge was built by Samuel Boardman for \$18,000. The road through the marsh, a distance of two miles, was built by A. G. Whittemore for \$5,500. The entire cost of the structure, houses, and equipments was \$24,016.62. While the people of South Hero subscribed liberally to the stock of the company the enterprise has not proved a remunerative investment by way of cash returns, but as a public convenience the bridge is of the greatest advantage to the islanders, as their produce is readily carried to Milton for marketing and shipment.

In a preceding chapter of this volume will be found a roll of the soldiers who entered the service from South Hero. According to the report of the state adjutant and inspector-general the town is credited with having furnished a total of fifty men, all but five of whom were volunteers. Of the others one paid commutation while four procured substitutes. In addition to this total the town was credited with five men, swelling the aggregate credit to fifty-five.

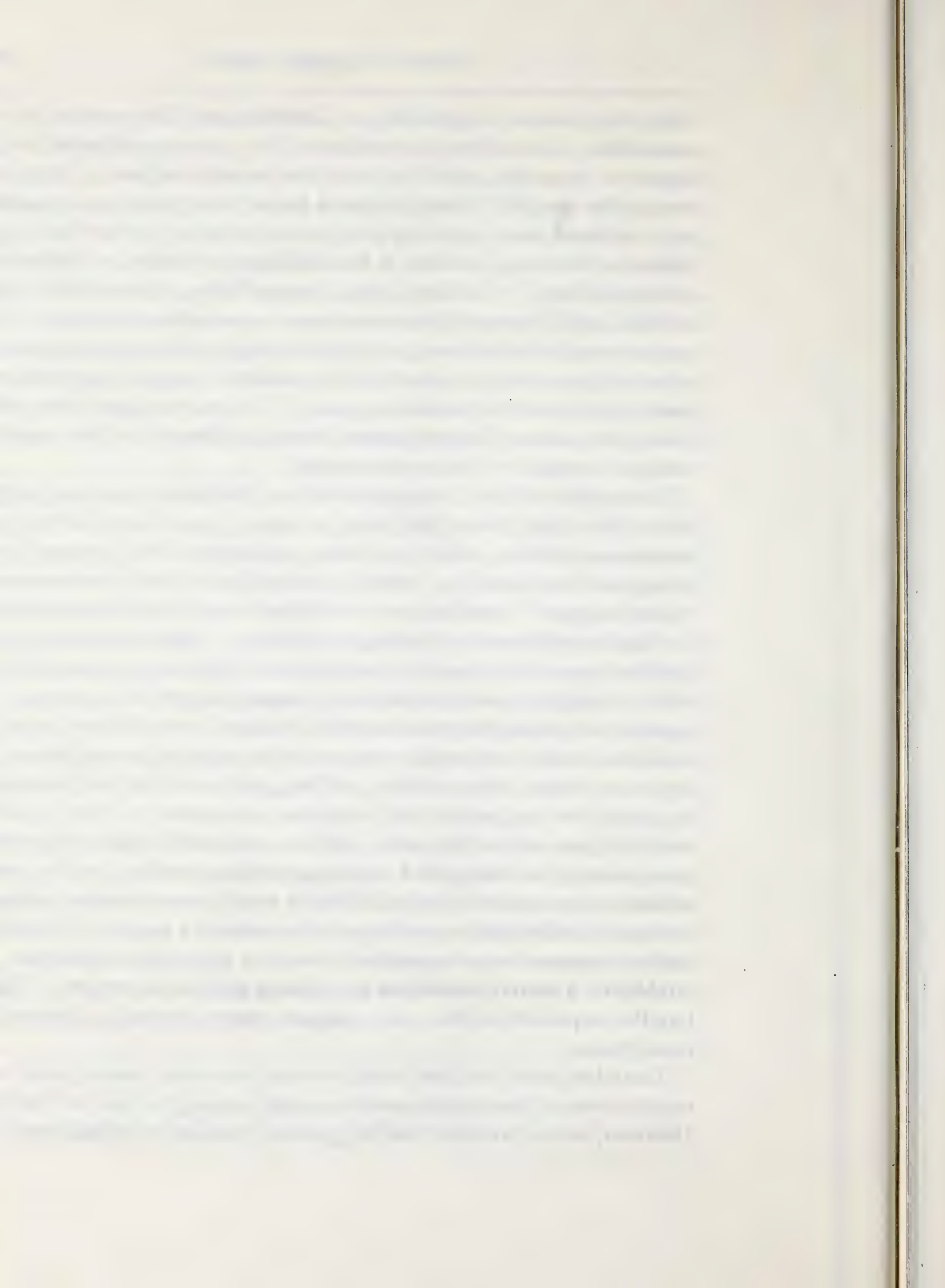
The town of South Hero has two small hamlets or villages, each having a postoffice, and called respectively South Hero and Keeler's Bay, but the aggregate population of both villages will not exceed 200 persons. The town has also two good hotels, which during the heated season have a good patronage, for the island has become something of a summer resort, and the waters of the springs are growing constantly in public favor. The mercantile and trade pursuits of the two villages are small in extent, the people preferring to "shop" in Milton and other large towns where larger stocks are kept.

The spiritual welfare of the towns-people is guarded in the two main church societies of the Methodist and Congregational denominations,

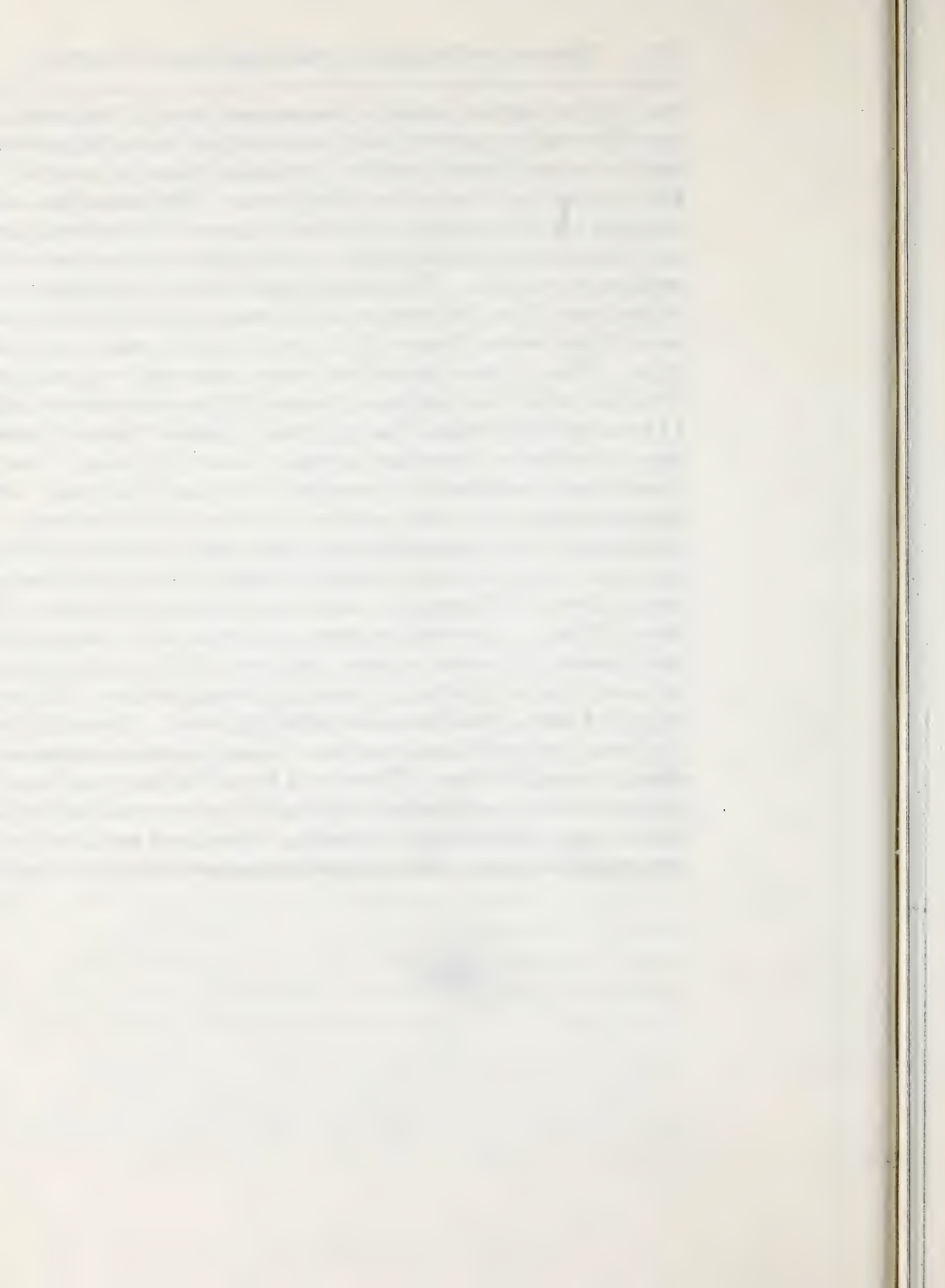
while there is also a sprinkling of Catholics and Universalists in the community. One of the early efforts of the town was directed to the support of preaching, and it is found that as early as June 1, 1789, at a meeting the people "Voted to raise a tax of three pence on a pound to pay a minister, said tax to be paid to the collector by the first day of December following, in wheat at four shillings per bushel, or Indian corn at three shillings." In March, 1793, Joseph Phelps, Alpheus Hall, Samuel Mix, and Ebenezer Allen were chosen a committee to hire Mr. Williams to preach for the town, and the meeting at the same time voted a tax of six pence on the pound for the minister's support, payable one-fourth in cash and the balance in grain. This was the germ from which sprung the present Congregational church, although the first meetings were not intended to be denominational.

The societies of the Congregational and Methodist churches both in South Hero and Grand Isle have for many years lived in the most harmonious relation, which has been productive of the greatest good throughout the island, for through the medium of their famous annual "oyster suppers" there has been established a social acquaintance among the families with result of lasting friendships. These suppers were established many years ago for the purpose of creating a revenue for the minister's support, and were in fact a necessity as well as a pleasure. It appears that during the years in which Father Lyon officiated as minister in the locality the people were not in the habit of paying him a salary or any stated compensation, and he, good man that way, continued to preach for the people and otherwise administer to their spiritual wants for pure love of the work; and he continued in this service many years, making no charge and receiving nothing, until at last the people became impressed with the belief that it would never become necessary for them to individually contribute to the minister's support. This belief has in a measure been transmitted from one generation to another, and established a custom which has been found difficult to remove. Therefore the expedient of the oyster supper system annually observed for many years.

There has been but little change in the character, custom, and community laws of South Hero and its people during the last half century. However, when the town had its greatest number of inhabitants there



was then the largest number of farmers and farms. But during later years the smaller operators have been absorbed by the larger with the result of many fine and excellent producing farms, as many of them here, perhaps, as in any of the island towns. The farm of the average occupant of the present day is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and dairying, while the specialty of fruit culture has become a rule as much as an exception. To observe briefly what are the staple products of the Lower Hero the attention of the reader is asked to the names of some of the leading farmers of the last ten or so years, from 1880 to 1890. Gilbert Allen's farm of 200 acres supported 125 grade sheep, while his orchard had 200 trees; Horace D. Allen maintained a dairy of 13 cows, while his orchard had 250 trees; Captain Warren Corbin has been an extensive farmer and operator, having 600 acres; Henry W. Conro's lands embraced 170 acres and his orchard 200 trees; Charles Debuque, farmer, 103 acres, 400 trees; Jerome P. Hall has been a careful breeder of fine Merino sheep and Jersey cattle; Wallace P. Hall, 200 acres, 100 sheep, 10 cows; Hezekiah Kibbe, 235 acres, 90 sheep, 200 trees; Alfred M. Kinney, 110 acres, 600 trees, and fine sheep; Thaddeus L. Kinney, 150 acres, 100 sheep, 400 trees, and 28 hives of bees; Buel Landon, 180 acres, 10 cows, 400 trees; F. R. Landon, 340 acres, 30 cows; Wallace Martin, 130 acres, 85 sheep, 500 trees; Calvin McBride, 218 acres, grade sheep and cattle, 275 trees; Edward B. Phelps, 375 acres, 150 grade sheep, 300 trees; Henry Robinson, 280 acres, 160 sheep, 13 cows, 300 trees. These are a few of the many who have been extensive farmers and producers during the last ten years, but the above figures may vary with each succeeding season, and are given as they were stated on record within the time named and for one year only.



CHAPTER XXXVIII.

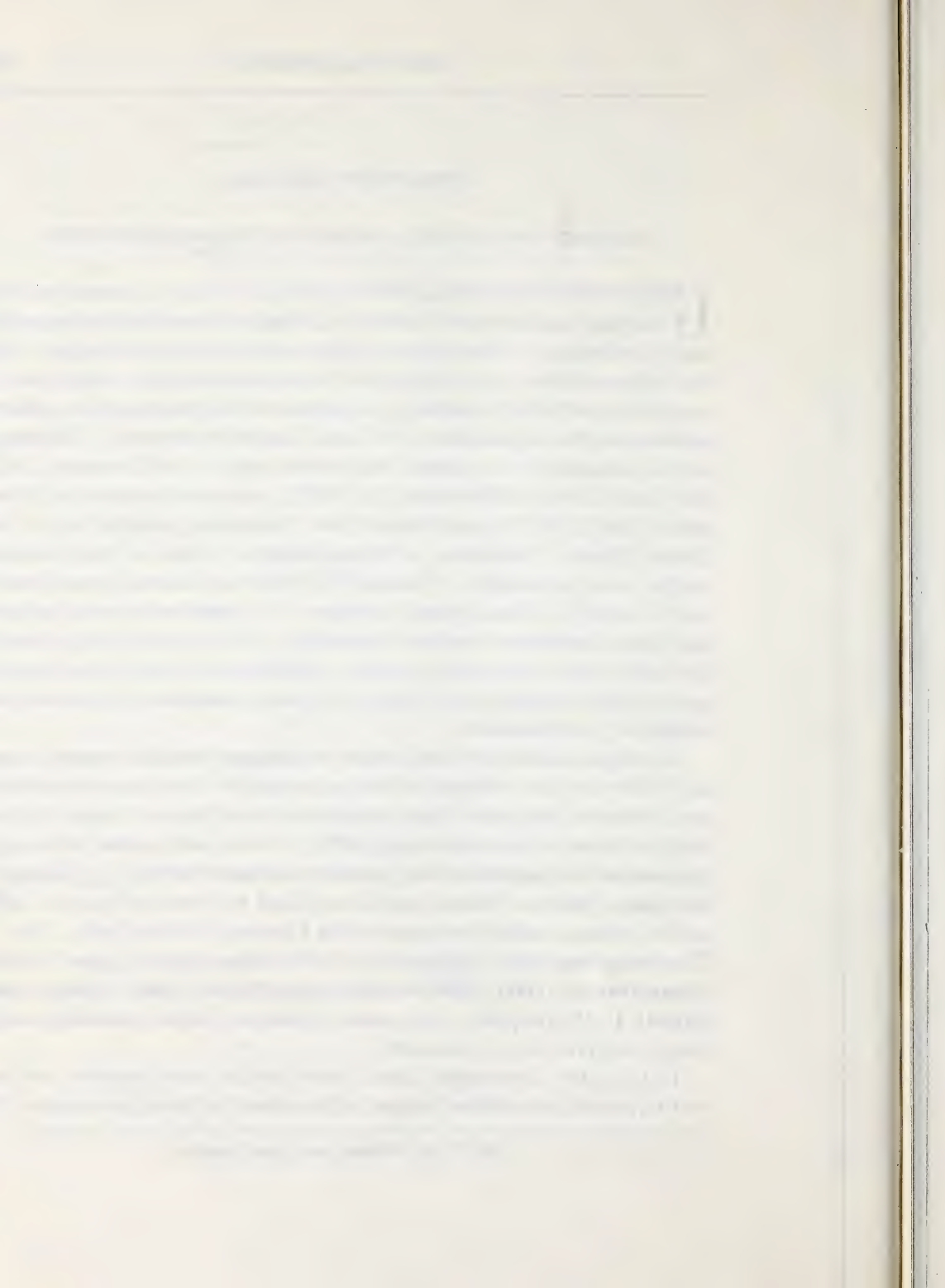
HISTORY OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

GREEN MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 1, I. O. O. F., located at Burlington, was instituted January 14, 1845, and was the first organized body in the state. Others followed, and on the 26th day of August, 1847, the representatives of a majority of the eleven chartered lodges met in convention at Bethel, resulting in a petition to the grand sire for a charter authorizing the organization of a Grand Lodge in this state. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and on the 29th day of December, 1847, the Grand Lodge of Vermont, I. O. O. F., was duly instituted at Montpelier, by R. W. Deputy Grand Sire Thompson, assisted by M. W., Grand Master Parmenter, of Massachusetts. Nine of the chartered lodges were represented. Samuel H. Price was elected grand master and Charles S. Dana, grand secretary. A constitution was adopted and other important business transacted. The Grand Lodge started out under most favorable auspices, and has had a steady and healthy growth, now bearing upon its roll forty-four chartered lodges and upwards of 3,100 members.

In 1869 a number of Odd Fellows residing in Franklin county, deeming it for the best interests of the order and for their own convenience and pleasure, presented their petition to Grand Master Henry R. Hosford for leave to establish a lodge at St. Albans, and on the 18th day of September a dispensation was granted to Abner Forbes, L. P. Kimpton, R. Camp, Jefferson Marsh, and Azro Kent to form and open a lodge at St. Albans, under the name of the Charles A. Miles Lodge, No. 31. The lodge was duly instituted by P. M. Ballou, deputy grand master, September 24, 1869, with the following officers: Abner Forbes, noble grand; L. P. Kimpton, vice grand; Jefferson Marsh, recording secretary; and Azro Kent, treasurer.

In 1872, the Sovereign Grand Body having very properly decided not to permit subordinate lodges to be named for living members of the

¹ By W. D. Wilson, past grand master.



order, the name of this lodge was changed to St. Albans Lodge, No. 31. Since its organization a large amount of work has been done; many of its members have left the jurisdiction, and it has also furnished a majority of the charter members for other lodges that have been established in the county. It has been honored by the presence of the Grand Lodge in annual session, and three of its members have filled the position of grand master, viz.: Abner Forbes, Horace H. Farnsworth (1878), and W. D. Wilson (1887). Past Grand Master Wilson has held the office of grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for four years, and other members have held prominent positions in the order. Its first hall was in the William N. Smith block; later it occupied a hall in the Wheeler block; and in 1889 the lodge fitted and furnished commodious and elegant rooms in the Darrow block, which it now occupies. The present membership is 126.

Upon petition the grand patriarch granted a dispensation for an encampment at St. Albans, and Columbia Encampment, No. 1, was instituted June 27, 1887, by J. H. Jones, G. P., with the following charter members: Wilber P. Davis, D. O. Wallace, A. J. Tenney, Ira M. Sumner, J. L. H. Allen, O. R. Parker, Lyman W. Hazen, H. C. Sparry, A. M. Bell, C. A. Ryan, W. D. Wilson, and H. H. Wooster. The following members were duly elected and installed its first officers: H. C. Sparry, chief patriarch; D. O. Wallace, high priest; and H. H. Wooster, senior warden. At the following session of the Grand Encampment a charter was duly granted, and it has since been in a prosperous condition. It occupies Odd Fellows' hall and has a membership of sixty-seven.

Canton Franklin, P. M., was instituted at St. Albans on January 20, 1891, by Colonel N. M. Puffer, grand patriarch, with these officers: H. C. Sparry, captain; B. C. Hall, lieutenant; Fred Summers, ensign; E. P. Nutter, clerk; and C. A. Ryan, accountant. The Canton now numbers twenty-seven chevaliers, and its prospects for a large, well organized, and well equipped body of the military order are second to none in the state. Its headquarters are at Odd Fellows' hall.

Empress Lodge, No. 1, Degree of Rebekah, was instituted April 9, 1891, by Myron J. Horton, grand master, assisted by J. W. Goodell, deputy grand master. The charter members were E. E. Spaulding,



Mrs. Ethel I. Spaulding, H. H. Wooster, Mrs. Rosa J. Wooster, George Cooke, Mrs. Anne Cooke, Mrs. Louise J. Switzer, Mrs. Annie G. Embury, and W. D. Chandler. On the evening of institution the officers of Antonia Lodge were present and conferred the degree upon fifty-one candidates, thus giving the lodge a strong membership at the outset, which has steadily increased. Its meetings are held in the rooms occupied by the other local bodies at St. Albans.

Richford Lodge, No. 18, was instituted at Richford, January 17, 1883, by Charles Woodhouse, grand master, assisted by a delegation of members from the St. Albans lodge. The charter members were H. E. Rustedt, G. F. Smith, A. N. Powell, J. F. Hale, J. C. Baker, L. W. Powell, H. H. Thomas, and H. L. Baker. The charter bears date February 7, 1883. Its first officers were: Jerome F. Hale, noble grand; H. E. Rustedt, vice grand; and L. W. Powers, recording secretary and treasurer. The lodge has initiated fifty-nine members, furnishing seven of the charter members of a lodge at Troy. It has a pleasant and commodious hall, well furnished and equipped, and is in good financial condition.

Missisquoi Lodge, No. 38, was instituted at Swanton, February 6, 1888, by Henry W. Hall, with these charter members: E. P. Adams, D. G. Furman, L. B. Truax, H. G. Lyon, C. E. Allen, J. F. Kelley, H. J. Brown, and W. P. Welch. The first officers were: E. P. Adams, noble grand; D. G. Furman, vice grand; H. G. Lyon, recording secretary; and J. F. Kelley, treasurer. At the following session of the Grand Lodge a charter was duly issued. It has had a large accession to its membership and bears upon its roll the leading men of that enterprising village. Its hall is well appointed, its financial condition is excellent, and its prospects are as good as the best.

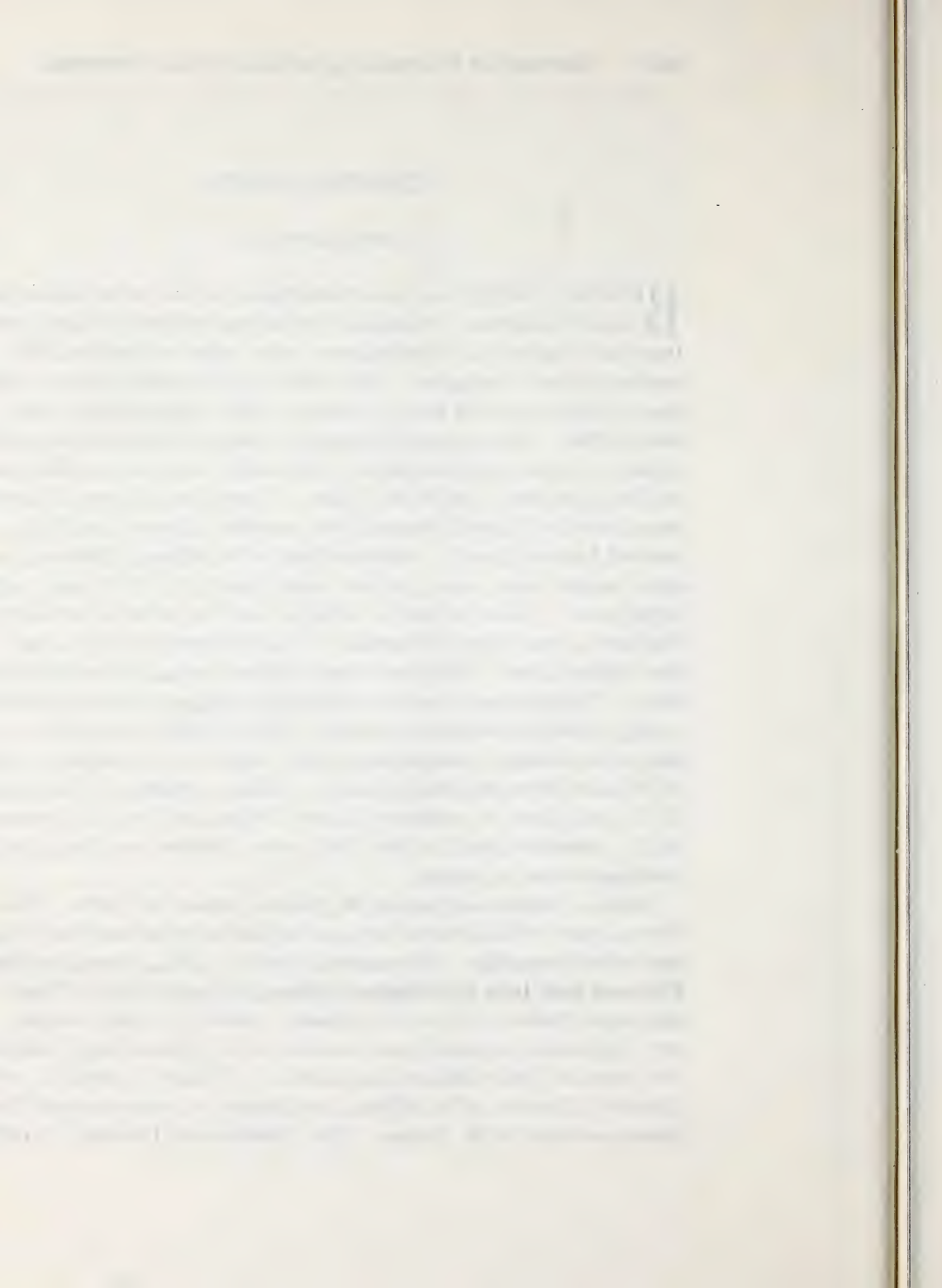
Although it is only a score of years since Odd Fellowship obtained a foothold in this county its growth during the past decade has been all that could be desired, and there can be no doubt that a splendid future awaits it.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

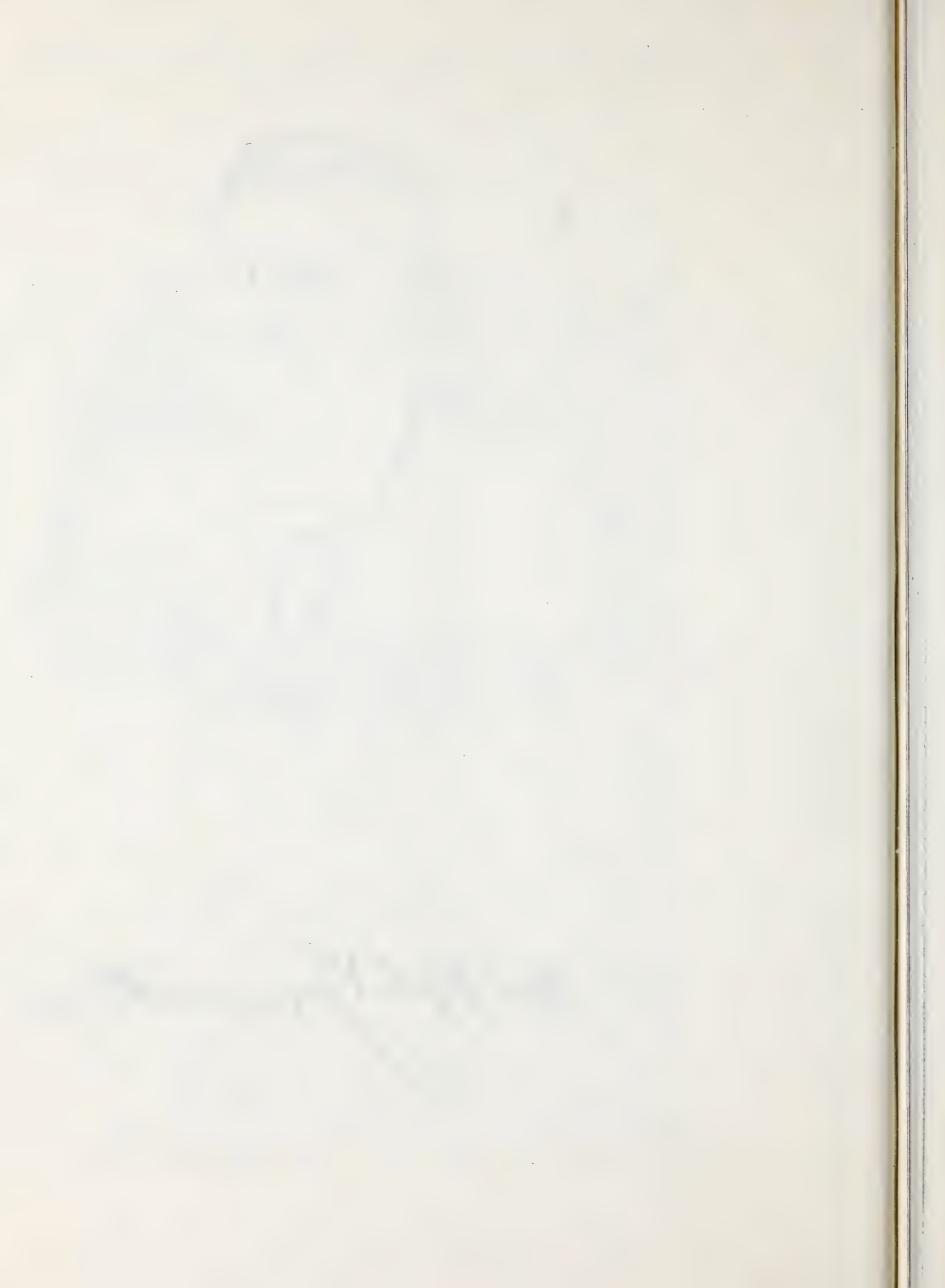
BROOKS, SMITH A., is a representative of one of the oldest families of St. Albans. Adonijah Brooks was originally from Connecticut, and during the Revolutionary war came to Pittsford, Vt. He married Olive Harrington. His eldest son, Hananiah, came to St. Albans in 1788; he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in Ohio. Azariah and Eleazer, two sons of Adonijah, came to St. Albans in 1790 with their father; the former removed to Ohio, where he died; the latter died in St. Albans. The other children of Adonijah were Adonijah, Asahel, Hannah, who married a Sawyer, and Polly, who married Lemuel Lasell. Adonijah died in St. Albans, October 3, 1809, aged seventy-one years; his wife died March 20, 1828, aged eighty-eight years. Adonijah, son of Adonijah and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Granville, N. Y., February 27, 1777, and married Betsey Gates. They had nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are James, a resident of Georgia; Holloway, who died young; Emery, who also died young; David G., born February 27, 1808, died at St. Albans, November 21, 1880; Smith A.; Victorine P., widow of Harmon Baker, resides in Georgia; Luke, a resident of Chateaugay, N. Y.; and Electa A., widow of Hiram Dodge, also lives at Chateaugay, N. Y. Adonijah died in New York state, October 10, 1815; his wife died September 29, 1859.

Smith A. Brooks was born in St. Albans, January 20, 1810. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he had only the benefits of a common school education. He married, March 27, 1834, Alma, daughter of Ebenezer and Judy (Harrington) Kibbee, of South Hero. Their children were Ebenezer A., of St. Albans; Harriet S., who married Kinney Cleveland (deceased), and resides at St. Albans Bay; Judith H., who married Henry Ballard, and died in St. Albans; Fannie E., wife of Charles M. Brooks, of St. Albans; and Betsey A., who married Warren Green, and died at St. Albans. Mrs. Brooks died February 2, 1887.





E W Jewett

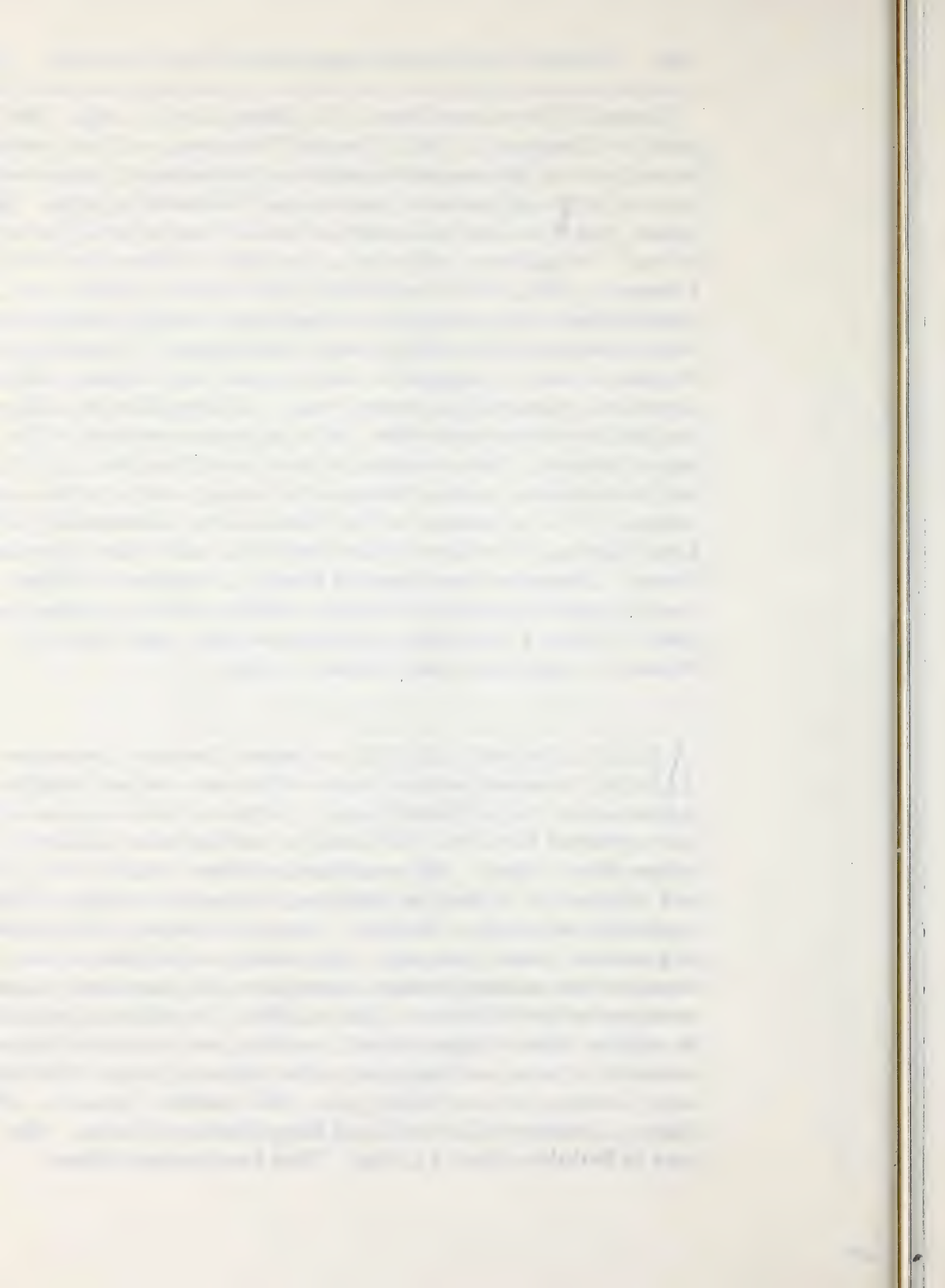


Mr. Brooks left home at the age of twenty-four years with not over \$100 as a starting capital, but by industry and frugality he acquired a competency, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He owns over 750 acres of farming lands in Franklin and Grand Isle counties. He votes the Republican ticket, though he is not an active politician.

JEWETT, LIEUT. ERASTUS W., is descended from Eleazer Jewett, who was a son of Thomas Jewett, of Bennington, Vt, and who was a lieutenant under Capt. Elisha Dewey at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, and took the sword from the hand of Colonel Baum at the surrender of the British army. This sword is now in the possession of George W. Robinson, of Bennington Center, Vt. Eleazer Jewett was born in Bennington, September 22, 1769, and came to St. Albans in 1793 among the early settlers of that town. He built the first grist-mill in the town, near the Swanton line. He was county surveyor of Franklin county, and was engaged in farming and lumbering. He married Mary, daughter of John Pratt, of Swanton, and they had four children, viz.: Eleazer, Mary, Erastus, and Harriet. Eleazer died in St. Albans, May 20, 1815. Eleazer (the son of Eleazer) was born in St. Albans, December 18, 1796, and resided all his life on the Jewett homestead. He married Dorothy, daughter of Jesse Abell, of Swanton, and they had a family of ten children, viz.: Jason P., born October 13, 1827, a resident of Swanton; Albert B., mentioned in another part of this work; Harriet M., born February 3, 1831; Eleazer T., born February 22, 1833, who resides in Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mary A., born February 1, 1835, married Robert L. Frazer, and died at Lawrence, Kan.; Jesse A., born May 4, 1837, commissioned second lieutenant Company C, Fifth Regiment, September 5, 1861, first lieutenant July 9, 1862, captain Company K, March 21, 1863, resigned May 29, 1863, and died at Swanton, April 16, 1866, from disease contracted in the army; Erastus W., subject of this sketch; Charles S., born July 22, 1841, resides in St. Albans; Sophia P., born August 1, 1845, wife of A. W. Brigham, of New Ulm, Minn.; and Myron H., born March 13, 1848, a resident of Highgate. Eleazer was killed by a premature blast of a maple log February 8, 1864; his wife died in St. Albans, December 14, 1886.

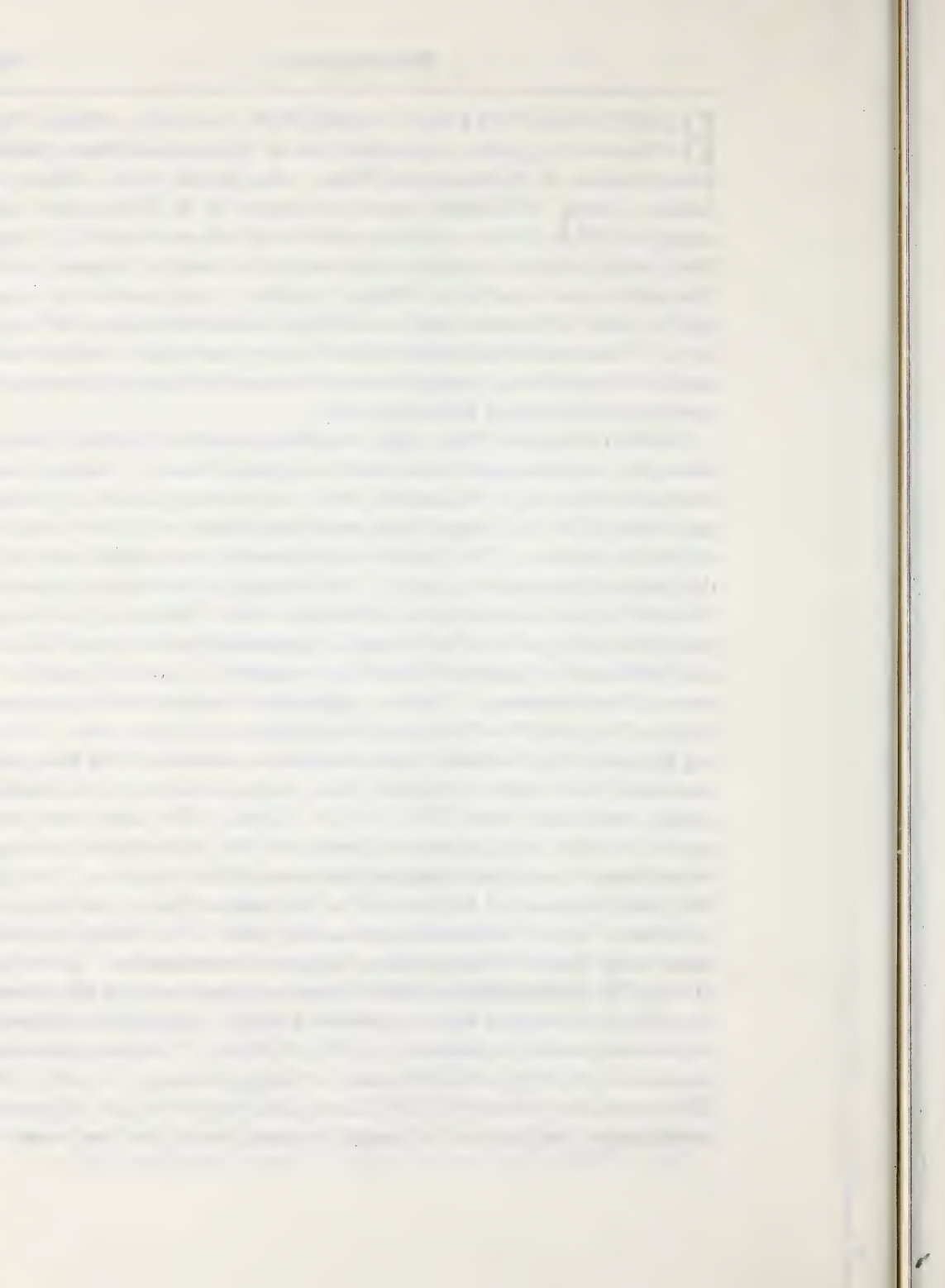
Erastus W. Jewett was born in St. Albans, April 1, 1839. He enlisted in Company A, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, and was commissioned June 14, 1862, second lieutenant in that company; was promoted May 24, 1863, first lieutenant; and resigned November 21, 1864. Lieutenant Jewett has received a medal of honor from the acting secretary of war "for gallantry and valor at the battle of Newport Barracks, February 2, 1864, while commanding the company, holding the Confederates back, and burning the railroad bridge, thereby assisting materially in preventing the Union troops from capture." Returning from the seat of war he engaged in the lime and hay business, which he carried on successfully for several years. A Republican in politics he has held the various town offices, and is at present president of the village of Swanton. He is a member of Jesse Jewett Post, No. 73, G. A. R., and is aid-de-camp on Col. Wheelock G. Veazey's staff with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Sons of the Revolution, and is also a prominent Mason. Lieutenant Jewett married Fanny L., daughter of William and Lucy (Doane) Brigham, of St. Albans, and they had four children, viz.: Jesse B., Mary F., who died at the age of two years, Nellie H., and Walter C. Mrs. Jewett died October 5, 1882.

AUSTIN, HAZARD PERRY, was born in Berkshire, September 28, 1820, the second son in a family of four sons and one daughter of Raymond and Abigail (Ladd) Austin. Raymond Austin was one of the early settlers of Berkshire. He located on the farm now occupied by the widow of our subject. His sons Horatio Nelson, Hazard Perry, Ezra, and Alpheus M. all died in Berkshire; his daughter, Abigail Celia, is unmarried and resides in Richford. Hazard P. had only the advantages of a common school education. He worked on his father's farm, and soon after his marriage became owner of the old homestead, where he continued to live till his death, May 24, 1887. In politics a Republican he held the offices of deputy sheriff, constable, and collector of taxes for a number of years, and was agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for over thirty years. He married, January 4, 1843, Mary A., daughter of Lucius H. and Mary (Rowley) Wheeler. She was born in Berkshire, April 13, 1824. They have had no children.



BLAKE, HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON, born at St. Albans, Vt., December 19, 1812, is the third son of Eleazur and Ruth (Beals) Blake, natives of Northampton, Mass., who located in St. Albans in January, 1800. His father owned real estate in St. Albans and was during the War of 1812 a deputy collector of customs under C. P. Van Ness, which position he held at the time of his death in January, 1816. His mother was buried in St. Albans, October 1, 1820, and on the same day he came to Swanton and resided with his mother's sister till May, 1830. He attended the district school during the winter term, the balance of the year being devoted to work, being called upon to labor much harder than the lads of the present day.

On the 12th day of May, 1830, Mr. Blake went to Fairfield Center, where he was employed as a clerk in a general store. Bradley Barlow had written to A. B. Larabee, who was teaching school at Swanton, asking if he had a pupil competent and honest to fill the position of clerk in his store. Mr. Larabee recommended our subject, who held the place till December 19, 1833. He then taught the district school at Fairfield for four months to the satisfaction of all. Returning to Swanton in the spring of 1834 he formed a partnership with Alonzo Green, and purchased of Gardiner Green the remains of a stock of goods in a store at East Swanton. The firm replenished the stock with purchases made in Troy and New York, and also manufactured pearl ashes. During the year 1835 Gardiner Green became a member of the firm, and the corner brick store at Swanton Falls, now occupied by C. D. Rublee (1891), was hired from S. W. & S. S. Keyes. The latter store was opened in May, 1835, Gardiner Green and Mr. Blake having charge, while Alonzo Green had charge of the store at East Swanton. In 1837 Mr. Blake disposed of his interest to his brother Joseph and came to St. Albans, where he formed a partnership with T. W. Smith, the firm name being Smith & Blake, dealing in general merchandise. In the fall of 1839 Mr. Blake transferred his interest to his partner, and the following year in connection with his brother Joseph he engaged in business in Swanton under the name of J. & W. H. Blake. This firm continued in business till 1853, when they sold to George Barney. In 1854 Mr. Blake became a partner with Mr. Barney, not only in the sale of general merchandise, but also in the marble business, under the firm name of



Blake & Barney, which was dissolved in 1857. From the latter date until the present time Mr. Blake has been engaged in farming, excepting during the years 1859-60, when he was in the slaughtering and wool business at Cleveland, O.

In politics Judge Blake was originally a Democrat, but joined the Free Soilers, and upon the organization of the Republican party became one of its early members. He has been called upon to fill many offices of public trust. He was county commissioner in 1854-55, state senator in 1855-56, assistant judge of the County Courts in 1874-75, town treasurer from 1872 to 1882, deputy collector of customs from 1861 to 1871, justice of the peace for ten years, town lister for about eight years, and selectman in 1853-54, 1861-63, 1865, 1867, and 1869, and during most of this time was chairman of the board. He was for ten years juror and county grand juror, and was chairman of the committee appointed to erect the soldiers' monument in Swanton, which he was authorized to purchase. Judge Blake is one of the present trustees of the R. L. Barney fund, which amounts to \$20,000. He married, December 7, 1837, Ann Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Manzer) Clark, who was born in Swanton, September 20, 1816. They have had two children: Mary, wife of Dr. E. H. Rawson, a practicing physician of Des Moines, Ia., and Clark Hamilton, who married Caroline Bell, and has two daughters, Clara Bell and Anna. They reside with Judge Blake in Swanton. On December 7, 1887, the Judge and Mrs. Blake celebrated their golden wedding, but the latter after many years of usefulness departed this life on February 16, 1891.

KELTON, HON. OTIS NELSON, was born in Montgomery, April 3, 1844, and is the eldest son in a family of nine children of Otis L. and Sarah L. (Newcomb) Kelton. Otis L. was born in Warwick, Mass., December 16, 1805, and married, December 13, 1842, the daughter of Giles and Lurana Newcomb, of Waterbury, Vt. He was a miller and farmer, and in early life removed to Calais, Vt., and in 1833 he settled at Montgomery Center. Otis N. attended the district schools of his native town and an academy at Brandon, Vt., and studied book-keeping at Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He commenced

the study of law with J. S. Tupper, of Montgomery, and was admitted to the Franklin County*Bar at the September term of court in 1877. He commenced the practice of his profession in Montgomery in the same year, where he has since continued. A Republican in politics he represented Montgomery in the lower house of the legislature in 1874 and 1876, and was a member of the Senate of 1882. He has been town clerk since 1879, and is a member of the County Board of Education. Mr. Kelton married, September 11, 1871, Harriet B., daughter of Joshua and Fanny (Smith) Clapp. They have four children: Eva L., born January 31, 1874; Hallie C., born January 25, 1876; Fannie C., born February 28, 1878; and Frank C., born November 25, 1881.

BORLEY, ISAAC SALTER, was born in England, December 9, 1856. He was the second son of William Buckstone Borley and Clara Taylor, and was educated at Greenwich. He came to this country at the age of twenty-one and located at St. Albans, Vt. His business career in America began as freight customs clerk for the Central Vermont Railroad. He remained in this position five years, and then purchased a half-interest in an insurance agency at St. Albans. Soon after he purchased his partner's share, and ever since has been sole proprietor of the large business which is so widely known throughout the country. In a very short time he became recognized as the ablest insurance man in the state. He has ever been a persistent and tireless worker in elevating the insurance profession to the first rank in the business life of Vermont, and as a recognition of his ability several large companies have made him manager for the state. He is, in short, a thoroughly self-made man, and his word in business circles has always been considered as good as his bond. His high moral character and stern integrity are beyond all question. His sound judgment and keen perception make his advice often sought, and he is frequently called upon to decide important matters outside the province of his own business.

In 1884 he married Rosina E., eldest daughter of the late Hon. H. H. Bowman, of St. Albans. She lived but three years after their marriage. Although born in England Mr. Borley is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American patriotism, and continually demonstrates the warmest

sympathy for our republican institutions. His public spirit and benevolence are widely known, and many public institutions of charity can testify to his generosity. He has been vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters of the United States; first vice-president and treasurer of the Vermont Life Underwriters' Association, which was organized through his individual efforts, and which is now an honor to the state; and was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Franklin County Board of Underwriters. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and other societies. Local organizations of several towns throughout the state, and even in other states, have testified to his popularity by electing him to honorary membership. Modest of his success in business life, it is his greatest pride to be considered an American.

JEWETT, COL. A. B., who was born in St. Albans, March 20, 1849, was the second son and child of Eleazer and Dorothy (Abell) Jewett. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He attended the district schools of his native town, and on attaining his maturity he engaged in mercantile business and came to Swanton in November, 1851. He afterwards formed a partnership with Elisha L. Barney and kept a general store at Swanton. The breaking out of the civil war found him engaged in mercantile pursuits, but knowing that his country was in danger he left his business and offered his services to put down the Rebellion. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, April 27, 1861, and was mustered out August 15, 1861, at the end of his term of service. Colonel Jewett re-enlisted August 26, 1862, and was commissioned September 1, 1862, colonel of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign his command April 25, 1864, and he returned to Swanton and again became identified with the business interests of that town. During the year 1869 Colonel Jewett became interested in railroad matters. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad had been built as far as Johnson, Vt., and had become bankrupt, work having been stopped, and to all appearance the project was hopelessly abandoned. To put the road on a paying basis it was necessary to com-

plete it from Johnson to Swanton, and thereby make connections with Ogdensburg and the far West. To accomplish this herculean task Colonel Jewett devoted his time and wholly through his endeavors was the road completed. He retained his interest in the road till it was purchased in the fall of 1886 by the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

Colonel Jewett's death occurred March 6, 1887, and was hastened by his exhaustive and untiring work in the interest of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. His widow, who was Miss Achsah M. Giffin, survives him. They had two children: Frances E., who died at the age of nineteen, and George A., who died at the age of twenty-one.

HAYNES, JAMES MADISON, was born in St. Albans, April 30, 1815. He is the second son of John and Sophia (Fellows) Haynes. His father was an early settler of St. Albans, and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He emigrated to Ohio with his three sons in 1833, where he and his sons John and Josiah died. James M. Haynes received only a common school education, and was apprenticed to learn his father's trade. He removed from Ohio to his native town in 1841 and worked at his trade till 1843, when he started a sash and door factory at St. Albans Bay, and was one of the pioneers of that manufacturing industry in Vermont. He carried on this business successfully for twenty years, employing from eight to twelve hands, when he purchased his present farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with fruit growing. Mr. Haynes started in life with no ready capital, but by perseverance and industry he has obtained a comfortable fortune. He is a natural mechanic; his house and outbuildings, besides a number of pieces of furniture, are products of his handiwork. He is a generous and public spirited man, and was one of the founders of the Universalist church of St. Albans, his donations to that society aggregating over \$4,000. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with that body. He married, October 31, 1841, Esther Tuller, who was born in St. Albans, September 13, 1814, and they have had three children, viz.: Theron B., born July 4, 1843, died September 23, 1847; Volna B., born June 5, 1845, died October 2, 1847; and Alfred M., born November 9, 1851, died May 1, 1868.

HALL, COL. ALFRED A., was born in Athens, Windham county, Vt., December 31, 1848. His boyhood days were passed with his parents, R. H. and M. E. Hall, upon a small farm in his native town, where he attended the common schools until prepared to enter upon a course of study in Leland and Gray Seminary in Townshend, Vt. Circumstances preventing the attainment of a long cherished desire of entering college, he commenced the study of law in the office of Davis & Adams in St. Albans in 1870. At the April term of 1873 he was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, and later to practice before the Supreme Court of the state and the United States courts. In 1874 he formed a partnership with W. D. Wilson, esq., in St. Albans, where he has since continued the practice of his profession with marked success, earning for himself high rank as an able and conscientious lawyer.

Colonel Hall is as prominent in social, military, and political circles as he is among his professional brethren. He has been repeatedly called upon to preside over the annual and special meetings of his townsmen; has been twice elected president of the board of trustees of the village of St. Albans, has served as village corporation counsel many years, and was state's attorney of Franklin county for two years; in every instance winning distinction for himself and reflecting honor upon his constituency. Ever since his academical days, when his winters were occupied with teaching district schools, he has been deeply interested in educational matters. For many years he has been a member of the school board of his adopted town,—a portion of the time its chairman,—and has labored earnestly with the aid of his associates to bring the schools, with which he is thus so closely identified, to the high state of excellence and proficiency for which they are now noted. He is at present one of the trustees of the Franklin County Grammar School. A descendant of Revolutionary stock he is strongly imbued with military tendencies, and has naturally manifested a deep interest in the support and development of the state militia. In 1876 he was enrolled as a private in the famous Ransom Guards of St. Albans, and retained an active membership until promoted from the ranks to the non commissioned staff, from which he was advanced to the commissioned staff of the First Regiment N. G. V. In 1884 he was appointed upon the staff of Gov. Samuel E. Pingree, with the rank of colonel and A. D. C., and in 1876 closed an

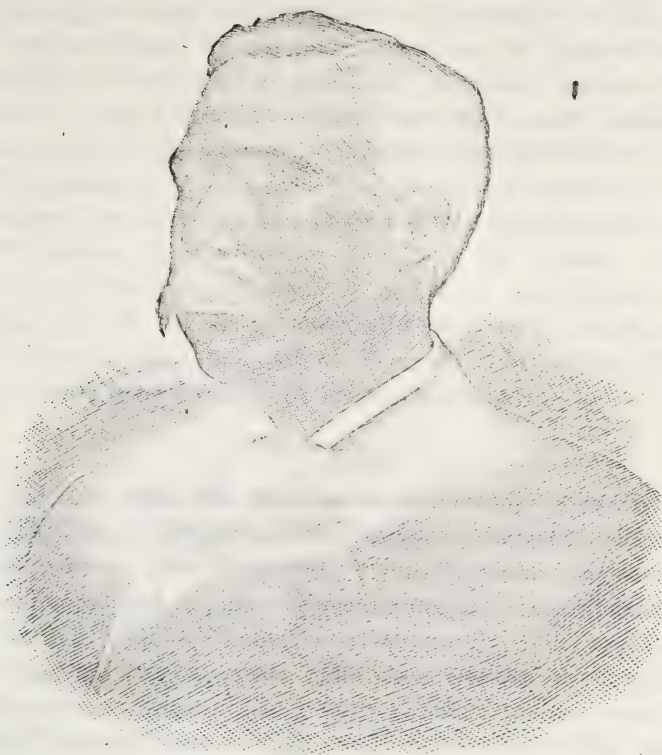
active ten years' service with well earned honors. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Amid the multifarious duties of an otherwise busy life Colonel Hall has found time to devote a portion of his splendid ability and untiring energy to the advancement of Free Masonry in his native state. In fact the history of his Masonic career is in no small measure the history of the institution itself during the past fifteen years. When barely twenty-one years of age he was brought to Masonic light in Blazing Star Lodge, No. 23, in Townshend, Vt. Soon after his removal to St. Albans he was admitted to Franklin Lodge, No. 4, of which he was elected junior warden in 1872 and worshipful master in 1873, 1874, and 1875. In 1876 he was appointed grand lecturer by Grand Master Henry H. Smith, serving three years, and at once sprang into prominence before the craft in general by his intelligent and indefatigable efforts to evolve order from the chaos which marked the ritualistic work of that day, and by his familiarity with Masonic law and jurisprudence and the usages and customs of the craft. In 1881 he was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge, and advancing through the chairs retired from the Grand East in 1889 after a brilliant administration of two years as grand master. He received the chivalric orders of knighthood in 1876 in Lafayette Commandery, then located at Swanton. As a member of this organization, and later as its eminent commander, he was instrumental in making it one of the most flourishing commanderies in the state. In 1882 he was elected grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery, and in 1883 and in 1884 grand commander, leaving a record never excelled in that high office. In 1883 he represented the Grand Commandery at the Triennial at San Francisco, and at the present time is the representative of the grand master of Knights Templar for the district comprising New York, Vermont, and Connecticut. Colonel Hall is not without distinction in the Cryptic Rite, having received the degrees in Columbus Council, R. and S. M., of St. Albans, and having served as thrice illustrious master several years. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Veteran Masonic Association of Vermont, and was its first venerable chief. He has also attained to the thirty-third and highest degree A. A. S. R. He was first in Vermont to have been elected grand master, grand high priest, and grand commander, and this sketch would

be incomplete without further reference to his valuable labors in the several grand Masonic bodies. From his first appearance upon the floor of each he has been prominent in their deliberations, and by continuous service upon committees, notably of jurisprudence, has left the impress of his wisdom and culture upon the most important legislation. A fluent and pleasing speaker, a terse and ready writer, he not only has done much in his public and private addresses and writings to disseminate light and instruction among his brethren, but also to elevate the standard of Free Masonry before the world at large.

In the private walks of life Colonel Hall is genial and sincere, a staunch friend, and a loyal citizen. In his domestic life he is blessed with a devoted wife, *née* Abbie L. Austin, with whom he was united in marriage in 1874, and two bright and promising sons, viz.: Harrie Vaughan, aged thirteen years, and Le Roy Austin, aged three years.

PAIGE, STEPHEN WILSON, M.D., was born in Barnet, Vt., August 18, 1852, and is the seventh son and eighth child in a family of ten children of Stephen Peabody and Susan (Clifford) Paige. His father was engaged in farming pursuits, and the doctor's early education was obtained at the district schools of his native town. He never received an academical course of study, and at the age of nineteen entered mercantile life as book-keeper for E. & T. Fairbanks in their general store at St. Johnsbury, Vt. He remained in their employ till 1878, and by strict economy he saved enough to commence the study of his chosen profession. After finishing his business career at St. Johnsbury he was employed for the following two years by Park & Robinson, wholesale grocers of Montpelier, Vt. During this time by constant study he was fitting himself for the medical profession. In 1881 the doctor went to Barre, Vt., and became a student in the office of Prof. J. Henry Jackson, who was one of the faculty of the University of Vermont. He remained in Professor Jackson's office till the spring of 1882, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and graduated from there in 1884. In October of the latter year he went to New York city and was instructed in clinical medicine and surgery at the various hospitals of that city. In the spring of 1885 he



S. H. Paige, M.D.



University of Toronto

commenced the practice of his profession at St. Albans, where he is now located. During the small-pox epidemic at Montreal in the fall of 1885 Dr. Paige was appointed by the government on the quarantine staff, his duties being the inspection of passengers traveling between Canada and the states. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and is one of the attending physicians for the Warner's Home for Little Wanderers of St. Albans. The doctor is a prominent Mason, having received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite; he is a member of Passumpsic Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M., Haswell Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M., Montpelier Council, R. and S. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 5, K. T. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Delta Mu Society of the University of Vermont. In politics a Republican, he has never been an aspirant for public office.

BALLARD, ORRIS. The first settler in Georgia of the branch of the Ballard family from which our subject is descended was Joseph Ballard, who removed from Tinmouth, Vt., to that town and located on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Joseph Ballard. The pioneer settler was born in Connecticut, February 7, 1766, and married, November 14, 1793, Polly Loomis. The latter was also a native of Connecticut, where she was born May 5, 1775. Their children were Laura, who married Truman Chase, and died in Westford, Vt.; Orin, who died in the West; Joseph, a Baptist clergyman, who died at Norwalk, Conn.; Hiram, who died in Georgia; E. Miranda, who married Isaac Chase, and died at Westford, Vt.; Rion W., who died at Milton, Vt.; Orris; Royal T., who resides in Fairfax, Vt.; Polly, who was married, first, to Churchill Hickok, and second, to Charles Darling, and died in Milton, Vt.; and Loomis, who died in New York state. Joseph, the pioneer, died in Georgia, April 11, 1836, and his wife September 27, 1847. Orris Ballard was born in Georgia, July 7, 1808, and married, September 20, 1836, Chloe P. Jocelyn, a native of Georgia. Their children were all born in Georgia, and are as follows: First, Joseph, born July 8, 1838, married Augusta Kingsley. He is a farmer in Georgia, and has four children, viz.: Bert, Julian, Jessie, and George. Second, George A., born October 28, 1839, married Palmyra L. Witters, and has two children,

Rolla C. and Mabel U. He is an attorney at Fairfax, Vt. Third, Henry, born June 16, 1841, is a farmer at Oxford, Furnace county, Neb. Fourth, Chloe Priscilla, wife of Judson Carr, of Georgia. Fifth, Emily, wife of Stearns Boyden, and resides in Georgia. Sixth, Orris, born January 12, 1849, married Caira Wightman, and has one child, Josie. He is a farmer and customs house official, and resides in Georgia. Orris Ballard was a staunch member of the Republican party. He died in Georgia in May, 1880, and his wife November 17, 1874.

BRIGHAM, PETER BENT, was born at Bakersfield, Vt., on the 4th of February, 1807. His father was Uriah Brigham and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Fay. His father died leaving several children wholly dependent upon their mother and their own exertions for their support. At that time the subject of this memoir was in his early youth. Like many of our foremost citizens the boy set forth from his home without money, friends, or influence to seek his fortune.

Experience teaches us that, with few exceptions, men retain their general characteristics throughout life. It is often said that the child is father to the man, and we watch the beginning as prophetic of the future career. But the converse is no less true, for the developed character of mature manhood throws a light upon the acts and efforts of childhood and youth. And so in this case. The fortitude, the indomitable self-reliance, the patience, vigor, and integrity of the prominent and successful citizen of Boston were the same which guided the young country lad as he set out from his home through a comparative wilderness for a distant city, that he might relieve his widowed mother from the care and expense of his support and gain for himself a name and a fortune.

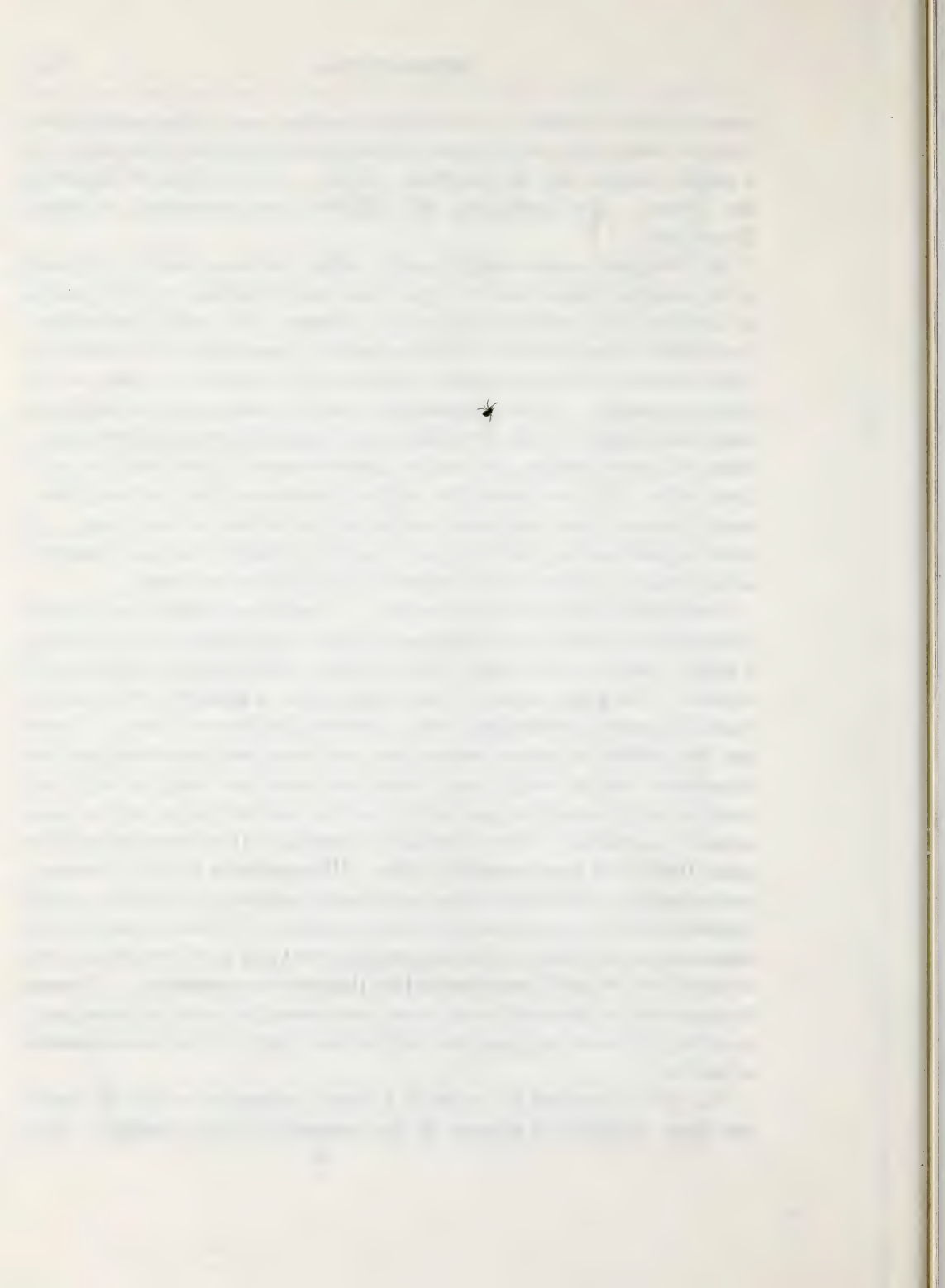
The first part of his journey was on the back of an old broken-down horse, with saddle-bags containing his food and scant apparel. Long before he reached his destination the horse became useless and he made his way on foot, and by working on a Middlesex Canal boat, to Boston. By assiduous and persevering labor in various occupations, chiefly in the fish and oyster business, he accumulated a little money, and by judicious use of what he had gained he acquired enough to lease the prominent restaurant known as Concert Hall, in Court street, with which for many

years he was identified. But his chief success was in the careful purchase of real estate, and in these transactions it is believed that never, in a single instance, did his judgment fail him. At the time of his death his fortune, after deducting all liabilities, was estimated at about \$1,000,000.

Mr. Brigham never sought public office, but was deeply interested in his adopted home, and in a quiet and unostentatious way did much to promote the welfare of the city of Boston. He might easily have had office in any branch of the municipal government, for which in many respects he was peculiarly fitted, but he preferred to help in his private capacity. As an experienced dealer in real estate his judgment was often sought by the city officers, and especially on important questions of street widening and similar improvements it was found to be of great value. He was one of the original directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and continued in office up to the time of his death. To that corporation he gave very much of his valuable time and thought, always ready to labor for its interests without favor or reward.

His habits of life were most regular. Careful as to food, and a total abstainer from spirituous liquors and tobacco, he was enabled to preserve a robust health, so necessary in the arduous labors upon which he had entered. His great success in business was, in a measure, owing to his cordial manners proceeding from a genuine kindness of heart. It was not his method to scatter money here and there and thus to relieve his conscience, but he sought out those who were not only in need, but ready to help themselves, and with his advice and assistance, and perhaps a small expenditure where absolutely necessary, there were many who owed their relief from poverty to him. His sympathy for his fellowmen was especially illustrated in his anti-slavery sentiments and the gentle kindness which he ever showed to the negro race. He was constant in his endeavors to aid them in obtaining employment and to relieve the distress of those as to whom it was clear to him that relief was necessary. Among his papers after his death were found two cancelled wills, of dates prior to 1862, by which he gave the bulk of his estate for the emancipation of slaves.

He often lamented his want of a liberal education, which he could not have obtained on account of the necessities of his situation. Ap-

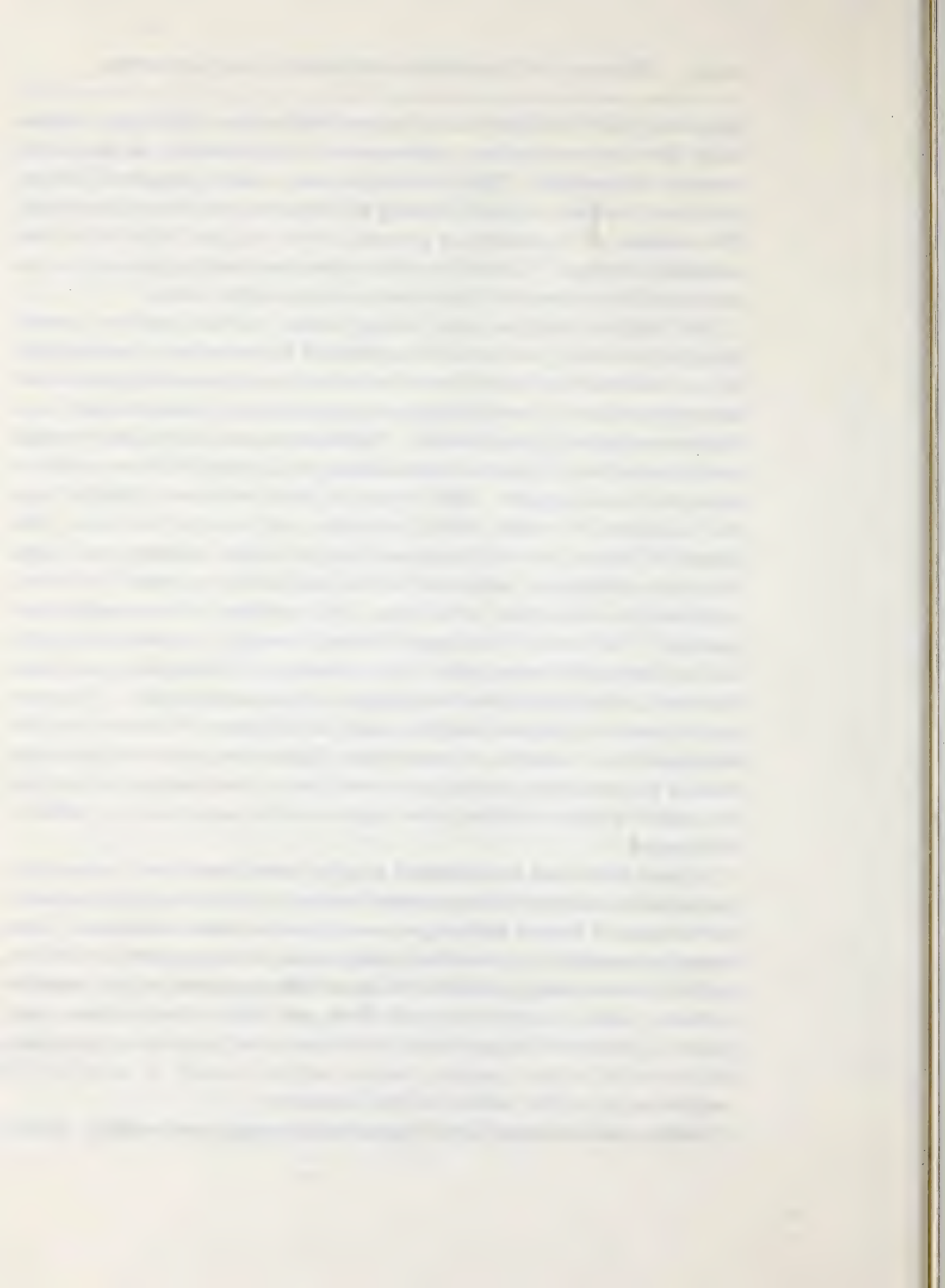


precipating fully its importance he provided by his will a large endowment for the erection and maintenance of an academy in his native town of Bakersfield. This academy is now a most prosperous institution, and has been a great blessing to the town and its neighborhood. The number of its students at present is over 100, and bids fair to considerably increase. Liberal provision was also made by his will for the care and improvement of the cemetery in his native town.

Mr. Brigham had no issue, having never married, and the careful thought which he gave to the disposition of his estate was characteristic. It was his firm belief that it was far better for any man with health and strength to earn his own living, and that inherited money would be a hinderance rather than a benefit. He therefore was not willing to make provision in his will for the males among his kindred who were able to earn their own support. But for two of them who were disabled, and for his nieces, he made liberal provision, and also for his sister, Mrs. Sarah B. Jacobs, who still survives him, to whose industry and frugal care and affectionate solicitude for his welfare he was much indebted, who was his companion in his home, and to whom he was tenderly attached. The bulk of his large fortune, however, was devoted by his will to the establishment, after the expiration of twenty-five years from his death, of a hospital for the sick poor of his adopted city. Fourteen years have now elapsed and the estate in the hands of his executor has increased to a valuation of more than \$2,000,000, and it is expected that in the remaining eleven years much more than another millien will be added by accumulations, after payment of all annuities with which it is charged.

A most noble and well directed charity indeed, and it will remain as a perpetual monument to its generous founder in the relief of what seems to be the sum of human suffering—poverty and sickness combined. And when we consider this beneficent disposition of his property at the last, and the testamentary provision which at different times he had made for suffering slaves, may we not well think and believe that in those long years of patient toil in gathering his fortune this benevolent donor had, all the while, a fixed purpose, known only to himself, of using his life and strength for the welfare of his fellowmen?

After a well-rounded life of remarkable energy and activity, guided



by rules of strict integrity, on the 24th day of May, 1877, Peter Bent Brigham calmly and bravely laid himself down to die in his own home in Boston, at the allotted age of three-score years and ten.

HOTCHKISS, CEPHAS A., born in Georgia, June 27, 1834, was the only child of Cyrus and Mary (Town) Hotchkiss. The pioneer of the family in Georgia was James Hotchkiss, the grandfather of Cephas A. He was born in Ira, Vt., and came to Georgia from Hubbardston, Vt., in 1798, locating in the center of the town, but subsequently removing to the southern part. He married Alice Storey and had a family of six children, viz.: Asenath, who married Nathaniel Bowker and died at Potsdam, N. Y.; Cyrus; Hiram, a resident of Lena, Stephenson county, Ill.; Harriet, who married Albert Bliss and died at Freeport, Ill.; Charlotte, who married Nathan Pratt and died at Chicago, Ill.; and James M. James and his wife Alice both died in Georgia. Cyrus, the eldest son of the family, was born in Georgia, December 1, 1799, and married Mary, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Macumber) Town. He was engaged in the mercantile business and in farming. From 1832 to 1842 he kept a store at West Georgia, at which place he was burnt out. From 1849 to 1853 he carried on the sale of general merchandise at Georgia Plains. He was originally a Douglas Democrat, but on account of his anti-slavery sentiments he joined the Republican party at its organization. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1858 and 1859 and of the Senate in 1860 and 1861, and held various town offices. He died March 3, 1875. James M., the youngest son of the family, was born in Georgia, May 27, 1812, and was twice married, his last wife being Mrs. Harriet Hosford. She was a native of Cambridge, Vt., and the daughter of John and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Storey. They had one child, Harriet E., the present wife of Cephas A. Hotchkiss. James M., in company with his brother, Hiram, purchased a farm in Fairfax in 1832, but afterwards engaged in the mercantile business at Fairfax, which he carried on for a number of years. He finally removed to Waterville, Vt., where he was engaged in merchandising for nineteen years, and then returned to Fairfax, where he carried on business till 1874. He died in that town May 7, 1877.

He represented the town of Waterville several years in the state legislature, and was for two years state senator from Lamoille county.

Cephas A. Hotchkiss, after attending the local schools, took an academical course at the Bakersfield Academical Institution (usually known as the South Academy) and at the Lamoille County Academy at Johnson, Vt. In 1852 he became a student at the University of Vermont, where he remained till 1855. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, and is to-day one of the successful agriculturists of his native town, his farms embracing some 575 acres. In politics a Republican, he was elected to the office of lister in 1858 and '59, and from that time to the present has held some town office. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1870 and 1876.

Mr. Hotchkiss married, first, Cordelia M. Ladd, by whom he had six children, viz.: Lewis Francis and Willis, both of whom died in infancy; and Carlton E., Bertha M., Cyrus T., and Mary C., who reside at home. He married, second, Marian J. Bliss, who died nine months after his marriage. He married, third, October 12, 1887, Mrs. Hattie E. Learned, *ne* Hotchkiss, by whom he has one child, James M.

GILMORE, CHARLES C., was born in Georgia, Vt., January 28, 1859, and is the third son in a family of six children of Dennis and Nancy (Fairbanks) Gilmore, four of whom are now living. His parents were both natives of Vermont. The father removed to St. Albans in 1861, and our subject attended the district schools of that town, graduating from the St. Albans High School. He then became a student at Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and upon returning to St. Albans was for a time engaged with his father in the livery business. He finally turned his attention to the mercantile trade, and was employed as a clerk in the blue store in St. Albans, which carried on the clothing trade, where he remained one year. He then came to Swanton and was employed for the next two years in H. A. Collins's clothing store in that village. Mr. Gilmore at this time formed a co-partnership with his brother, Frank, under the firm name of Charles C. Gilmore & Co., and opened a store for the sale of clothing in Swanton. This firm continued in business for two years, when Charles C. disposed

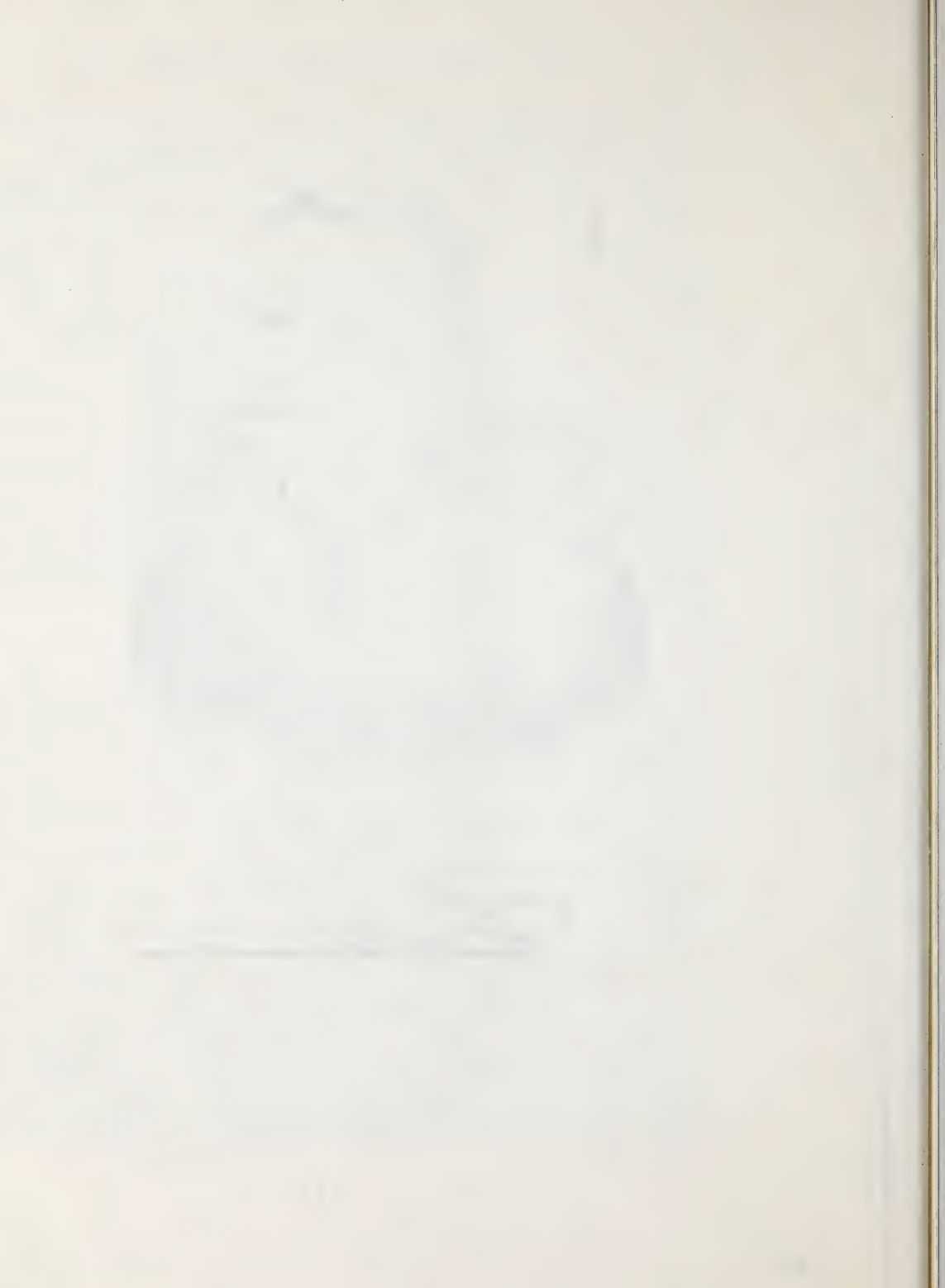
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the Earth and Planetary Sciences in the history of science. It is argued that the study of the Earth and Planetary Sciences is not only a scientific endeavor but also a cultural one. The second part of the paper discusses the history of the Earth and Planetary Sciences from the 17th century to the present. It is argued that the study of the Earth and Planetary Sciences has been a continuous process of discovery and innovation. The third part of the paper discusses the future of the Earth and Planetary Sciences. It is argued that the study of the Earth and Planetary Sciences will continue to be a central part of the history of science.

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1871

Wm. G. Ginn



of his interest to his brother. About this time a suspender, known as the Atwood suspender, had been patented, and Mr. Gilmore's attention having been called to it he made arrangements to form a stock company to manufacture the article. Mainly through his endeavors the Swanton Suspender Company was formed, and he became secretary and manager of the corporation, which position he now holds. The suspender has been introduced all over the United States, shipments being made to every state in the Union. The capacity of the works has been increased over twelve hundred per cent. since its commencement. In 1890 Mr. Gilmore assisted in forming a stock company called the Standard Granite Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of monumental work at Swanton, and owns quarries in Hardwick and Woodbury, Vt. He holds the positions of director and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is also prominently identified with the Masonic order.

He married Miss Lillian, daughter of M. E. and Margaret (Bullard) Sprague, who is a native of Addison county, Vt. They have one child, Marion.

NORTON, JOHN G., the present treasurer and manager of the Vermont Construction Company, was born in Canaan, Conn., on September 29, 1869, and is the third son in a family of eight children born to P. E. and Sarah A. (Lord) Norton. His father removed to Springfield, Mass., during his childhood, and his education was obtained in the public schools at that city, finishing his school days at the age of fifteen after spending some years at the Springfield High School. Upon leaving school he was employed by R. F. Hawkins, of Springfield, in the draughting department of his bridge works, and March 29, 1887, he came to St. Albans as book-keeper and draughtsman for the Vermont Construction Company. Through his individual endeavors he became conversant with every detail of the company's business, and his various promotions are the result of his complete mastery and proficiency of the practical science of bridge building. In politics he is a Republican, and since his residence in St. Albans he has taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the village.

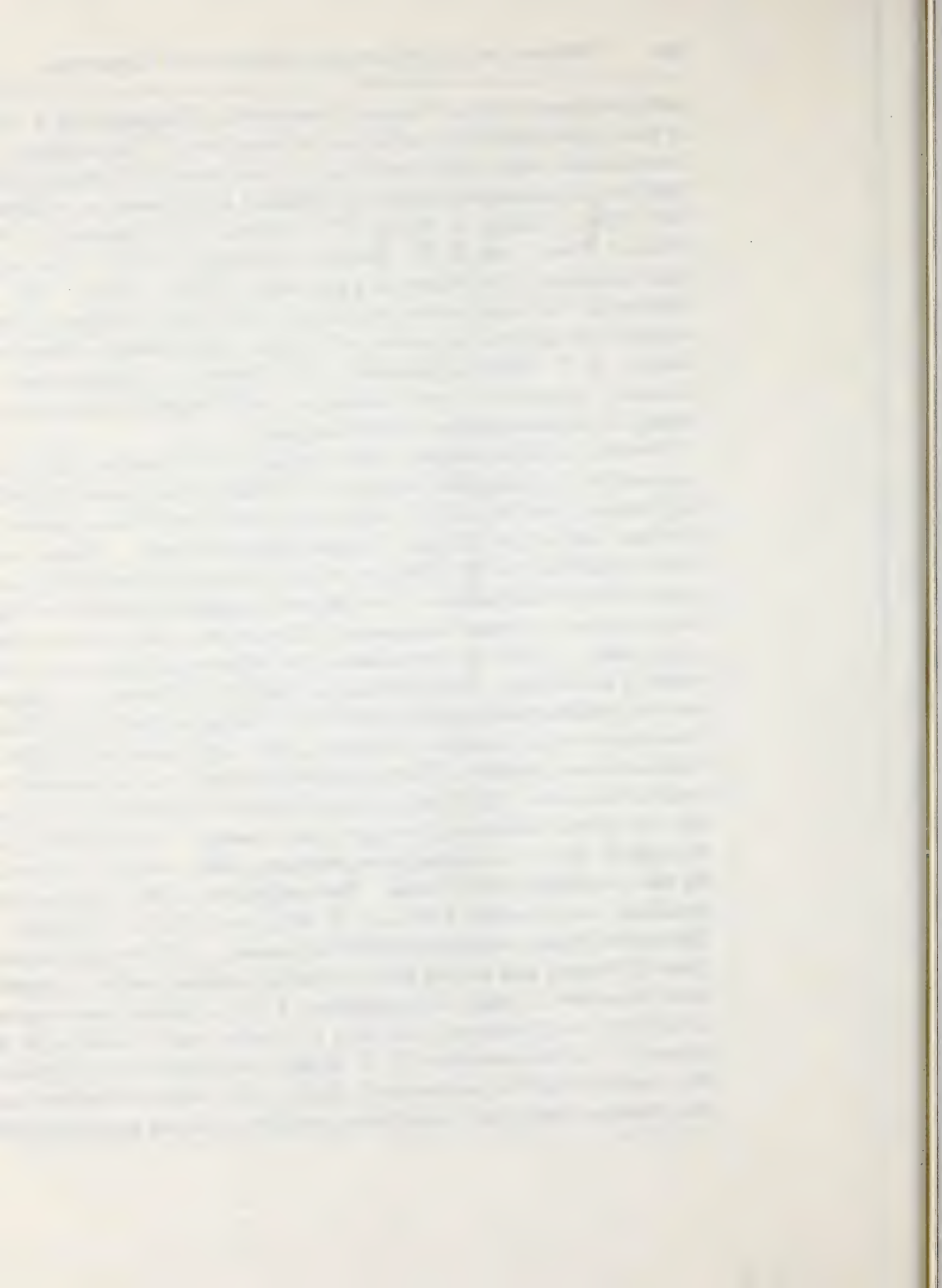
So intimately has Mr. Norton's life been connected with the history

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is a subject of great interest and importance to all Americans. The study of our history helps us to understand our present and to plan for our future. It shows us the progress we have made and the challenges we still face. It also helps us to appreciate the sacrifices of our ancestors and the achievements of our forefathers. The study of history is not only a duty but also a privilege. It gives us a sense of identity and purpose. It helps us to understand our place in the world and our role in the future. The study of history is a lifelong journey. It is a journey that never ends. It is a journey that is worth every step.

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and development of the Vermont Construction Company that a sketch of that organization will not be out of place here. The company was incorporated under the general laws of the state of Vermont, July 9, 1886, the incorporators being R. F. Hawkins, L. J. Powers, jr., of Springfield, Mass.; George A. Ayres, of St. Albans; C. F. Babbitt, of West Winsted, Conn.; and E. M. Babbitt, of Campton, N. H. The capital stock consisted of 250 shares at a par value of \$100 a share. The first meeting of the incorporators was held at St. Albans, August 3, 1886, and after the adoption of a code of by-laws the following officers were elected: R. F. Hawkins, president; L. J. Powers, jr., vice-president and treasurer; George A. Ayres, manager; and a board of directors consisting of the incorporators of the company.

Previous to the formation of the company R. F. Hawkins had started a branch of his Springfield works at St. Albans, which were in a building formerly used by the St. Albans Iron and Steel Works, located on the west side of the Central Vermont Railroad tracks. These assets were transferred by Mr. Hawkins to the Vermont Construction Company, and the manufacture of iron and steel bridges for railway and highway purposes was soon commenced. Employment was given to about sixty hands. Since the organization the following changes have been made in its officials: On September 4, 1886, L. J. Powers, jr., resigned as vice-president and treasurer, and S. W. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., was elected to the position of treasurer, and Guy Noble, of St. Albans, was made vice president. Both of these gentlemen were members of the board of directors. Mr. Bowles resigned March 6, 1888, and D. E. Bradley was elected secretary, treasurer, and manager. On the same date George A. Ayres was elected vice-president, which vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Noble. The resignation of Mr. Ayres as vice-president was accepted February 8, 1889, and Paul R. Hawkins, of Springfield, Mass., was elected to fill the vacancy. At the same meeting John G. Norton was elected clerk of the corporation, and at a meeting held December 1, 1890, the resignation of D. E. Bradley was accepted as secretary and treasurer, and John G. Norton was elected to fill the vacancy. On the same date D. E. Bradley was elected vice-president. Mr. Bradley filled the position until April 1, 1891, when he resigned and Mr. Hawkins was again elected vice-president. On the same date John





Portrait of James D. Morton

J. D. Morton



G. Norton was elected one of the board of directors and manager. The capital stock of the company, by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting held February 17, 1890, was increased to \$50,000. The works occupied proving inadequate for the business of the company negotiations were entered into looking to their removal, but satisfactory arrangements were made with the town of St. Albans and the present location was leased from the Central Vermont Railroad, December 1, 1890, and buildings erected. The main shop is a two-story building 180 x 63 feet, to which is connected a machine shop 45 x 30 feet. There is also a handsome and commodious office building on the plant and a tool and supply room 50 x 30. Their present works are thoroughly equipped with new and improved machinery operated by a Harris-Corliss engine of 125 horse-power. This is the only bridge building company in Northern New England, and they are designers and manufacturers of iron and steel bridges for railroads and highways, and also viaducts, girders, turn-tables, iron roofs, iron piers, trestles, and every variety of iron construction and iron and steel structural work. The capacity of the works has been doubled and employment is now given to 130 hands, and under the present manager the business has increased over one hundred per cent. Among the notable bridges erected by this company is mentioned the following: The largest bridge in New England, 2,000 feet long, crossing the east channel of Lake Champlain and connecting the island town of North Hero with the mainland, forms one of the series of bridges which connects the different towns of Grand Isle county. It was built in 1886 and opened to the public in that year with appropriate ceremonies, the governor and members of the state legislature being present, the legislature having adjourned for that purpose. The breakwater at Rouse's Point, N. Y., was built under government contract. The Hartford bridge of the Central Vermont Railroad, 650 feet long, tested with twelve locomotives whose combined weight was 854 tons; Clark bridge, Williston, Central Vermont Railroad, 600 feet long; West River railroad bridge near Brattleboro, one span 223 feet and another of 110 feet; highway bridge 330 feet long, crossing the Missisquoi River at Sheldon, Vt.; Miller's Falls railroad bridge, N. L. N., 572 feet; bridge over Deerfield River at Shelburne, Mass., 318 feet long. The company, by the energy and business qualifications of its represent-

atives, has been successful not only in obtaining large contracts in their immediate vicinity, but has built a large number of bridges for railroads and farms in the Western and Southern states.

HAZELTINE, GEN. SILAS BERKLEY, was born in Templeton, Mass., July 23, 1790. His father, Col. Silas Hazeltine, graduated from Yale College, September 8, 1779, and married Hannah, the fourth child and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dealk) Baker. Joseph Baker was born in Massachusetts, May 19, 1736, and about 1790 purchased, for £500, 10,000 acres of land in Bakersfield, the town being named after him. This purchase embarrassed him financially, and March 1, 1800, his son-in-law, Col. Silas Hazeltine, removed from Massachusetts and received a deed of 620 acres of land, which embraced nearly all of the present village of Bakersfield, for which he gave a bond for the life maintenance of Joseph Baker and wife. The former died in Massachusetts, November 9, 1811. Colonel Hazeltine was engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business. He had five children, viz.: Silas Berkley, Mrs. Asa Dean, Mrs. Rensselaer Reed, Mrs. Amos Towne, M.D., and Mrs. Hon. David Reed. He was an active member of society and participated in all the affairs of the town up to the time of his death, which occurred June 15, 1814, aged fifty five years.

Gen. Silas B. Hazeltine received a fair English education, but owing to the difficulties connected with the early settlement of the town he did not secure the classical course originally designed by his father. He attended the high school at Burlington, where he learned the elements of surveying, which proved of great practical use in after life. He early became interested in military matters, and May 16, 1812, he was commissioned by Gov. Jonas Galusha ensign of the Fourth Company of Infantry, Third Regiment, of the militia of the state, and September 18, 1817, he was promoted captain of the same company, which latter position he held till July 4, 1820, when he was made major of the Third Regiment. August 28, 1822, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which office he held till October 29, 1841, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, of Vermont state militia. He resigned October 29, 1841,

and, though always interested, he never afterwards took an active part in the military affairs of the state. Politically General Hazeltine was originally a Federalist, but in 1827 he became a Jacksonian Democrat, and from that time until his death he was an ardent and energetic worker in the Democratic party. He represented Bakersfield in the legislatures of 1821-22, 1824, 1827, 1833, and 1837. In January, 1822, at a special town meeting he was elected town clerk, and was re elected fifty-seven times, and during the fifty-eight elections he never had but one opposing candidate. His first record as town clerk was made January 20, 1822; his last February 1, 1879; thus completing a period of fifty-seven years and ten days as town clerk. The records during this time are all, save town deeds, in his handwriting, and are noted for their neatness, legibility, and correctness. He was president of the board of trustees of Bakersfield North Academy from its organization.

General Hazeltine married, January 10, 1818, Miss Elizabeth Hill, and fifty years afterwards they celebrated their golden wedding. They had three children: Harriet Elizabeth, who died in April, 1848, aged twenty-four years; Emily Maria, who married Rev. Harry J. Moore, and died in Bakersfield at the age of forty-six years; and Charlotte M., widow of James Monroe Dean, who resides in Swanton, Vt. The latter is the last living descendant of the family, and through her kindness we are enabled to preserve a likeness of her father in the history of the county with which he was for so many years identified. General Hazeltine finished a busy and active life February 21, 1879.

MASON, ALVIN H., was born in Swanton, Vt., April 27, 1817. His father, John Mason, was born in Barre, Mass., in 1782, and at the age of two years came with his mother to Swanton. He was a farmer, and married Ruth, daughter of Daniel Wood, of that town. Their children were William W., John A., Philemon C., Curtis, Alvin H., Augustus S., George C., Paulina B., Addison P. (now a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.), and Jasper B. (who resides in Ottawa, Kan.). John died in Swanton in 1868.

Alvin H. Mason married, in May, 1847, Martha, daughter of John and Pamela (Drury) Barr, of Highgate. They have had four children:

Curtis P., a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; Minnie E., wife of D. D. Burdett, of Pittsford, Vt.; and John B. and William A., who both died young. Mr. Mason has always resided in Franklin county, and has been a merchant and farmer, but has now retired from active business. For eleven years he was sheriff and deputy sheriff of the county.

BELL, FREEBORN E., who was born in St. Albans, Vt., January 6, 1816, was fourth in a family of seven children born to John and Siba (Patten) Bell. John was one of the pioneers of the town of St. Albans, and was a native of Lyme, Vt. The brother and sisters of Freeborn E. Bell were Elizabeth, who married Joseph Merry, and died in Illinois; William, who died in Swanton; Martha N., who married Joseph Garwood, and died at Monroe, Mich.; Mehitable, who married Daniel P. Corliss, and died in Swanton; Caroline, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Lenora, who died at the age of eleven years. Mrs. Martha N. Garwood was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and a teacher or superintendent of the Sabbath-school during the same time. Mr. Bell was reared on the farm and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has always been a resident of St. Albans with the exception of a short time spent in Michigan and Illinois, when he was twenty-four years of age. His education was limited to the local schools. Mr. Bell is an example of what Vermont farmers can accomplish: a practical, self-made man, he is to-day the possessor of 1,500 acres of land located in Franklin and the adjoining counties. He was a member of the Ransom Guards of St. Albans, and served on the frontier under United States authority during the so-called Patriot war of 1837-39.

July 13, 1847, he married Sarah Purmort, who was born in Georgia, November 6, 1819, and by her had the following children: Abner P., who died in Kansas, and whose widow and three children reside in Swanton; Caroline A. (Mrs. Clark Hamilton Blake), of Swanton; Josephine M. (Mrs. Samuel Butterfield), of Swanton; and Amanda (Mrs. Leslie B. Traut), of Swanton. Mrs. Bell died February 12, 1858, and he married, November 24, 1859, Harriet A. Hyde, born in Highgate, July 20, 1838. Their children were Merton E., of St. Albans; Lulie S., who died un-

married; Freeborn W., of St. Albans; John G., who died young; Elmer, who died young; and Ernest H., of St. Albans. Mrs. Bell died February 11, 1888.

At the first call for troops made by President Lincoln in 1861 Mr. Bell enlisted and was mustered into the service May 2, 1861, as second lieutenant of Company C, First Regiment, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, August 15, 1861. In politics originally a Democrat he has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has been called upon by his townsmen at various times to fill the different local offices: selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and town and county grand juror. He is a member and has been one of the liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BROWN, CAPT. STEPHEN F., who was born in Swanton, April 4, 1841, is the only survivor of three children of Samuel G. and Anna (Crawford) Brown. The other children were a daughter, who died young, and Samuel G., jr., who was first lieutenant of Company A, Seventeenth Vermont Regiment, and died from injuries received at the battle of the Wilderness. Capt. Stephen F. Brown's maternal grandfather was with General Washington at Valley Forge during the Revolution. His primary education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and he afterwards attended the spring and fall terms of the academy at Swanton Falls. In winters he taught school, and worked on a farm during the summer months. He thus successfully fitted himself for college, and in the fall of 1862 passed an examination for admission to the University of Vermont. Instead of pursuing his collegiate course of study, however, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, as a private, but was elected first lieutenant of that company. The Thirteenth was a nine months' regiment, and was part of the Second Vermont Brigade, which was commanded by General Stannard at Gettysburg. This brigade was in the front and center of the battle line and rendered distinguished service, especially in the closing conflict, against which the rebel general Pickett on the afternoon of the third and last day made the last and most desperate charge of the enemy, but they were met by the Second Vermont Brigade on the open plane between

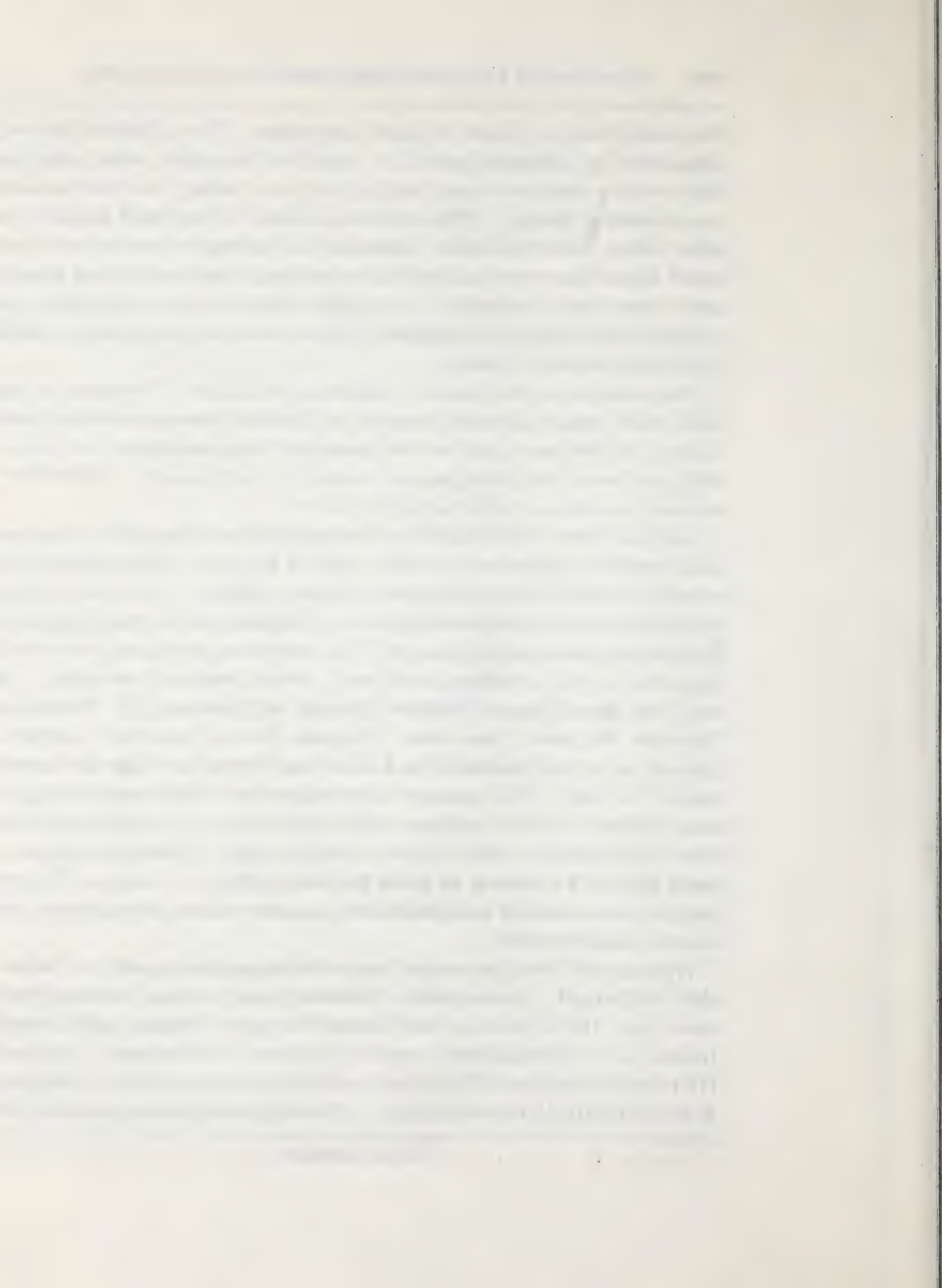
the battle lines in a hand to hand encounter. Here Captain Brown, undaunted by previous loss of his sword on the march, went into the battle with a common camp hatchet and was among the first to meet the advancing charge. With hatchet up-lifted in one hand he seized a rebel officer with the other, demanded his surrender, and at once relieved him of his sword and pistol, and putting them on his own person wore them until discharged. He still retains them as mementos of personal experience at Gettysburg, where none but the bravest could withstand the fearful charge.

The historial in the second volume, page 478, of "Vermont in the Civil War" makes favorable mention of Captain Brown as a soldier and officer. A few years ago he was presented with an elegant and valuable gold medal for distinguished bravery at Gettysburg. The writer¹ was an eye-witness to the facts here stated.

Captain Brown was injured on the head at Gettysburg by a concussion from the explosion of a shell while in the act of aiding one of his mortally wounded men, Corporal William Church. A rebel battery swept the crest of a ridge over which the brigade had to march by flank back to position after the charge. The range was good and every shell exploded in the marching ranks with loss of dead and wounded. It was here that Corporal William Church, of Company K, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, was slain. Captain Brown, observing Corporal Church as he fell, hastened to his aid and found one leg shot away above the knee. He procured a tourniquet and while endeavoring to stop the flow of blood another shell exploded so near above his head that the concussion came very near proving fatal. Though quite seriously injured he refused to go to the rear, saying to Surgeon Nichols that he would remain until the battle was over unless the regiment was ordered from the field.

He returned from the seat of war with his regiment, and was honorably discharged. Subsequently Vermont tried to raise another regiment from the veterans of the Second Vermont Brigade, and Captain Brown was commissioned recruiting officer for Northern Vermont. He raised a company of 160 men, and was elected captain of Company A, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry. This regiment was organized in the

¹ R. O. Sturtevant.



spring of 1864, and immediately departed for the seat of war. They took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 6, 1864, during that battle Captain Brown, having his left arm extended directing the movements of his men, was struck by a minie-ball, which entered at the shoulder and came out at the elbow. The arm had to be amputated, but owing to the excessive discharge of blood he completely recovered from the injury in the head received at Gettysburg. After his final muster out, and on recovering his health, Captain Brown entered the Albany Law University, where he graduated March 3, 1868. He was admitted to the bar and removed to Chicago, and with a capital of \$25 commenced the practice of his profession.

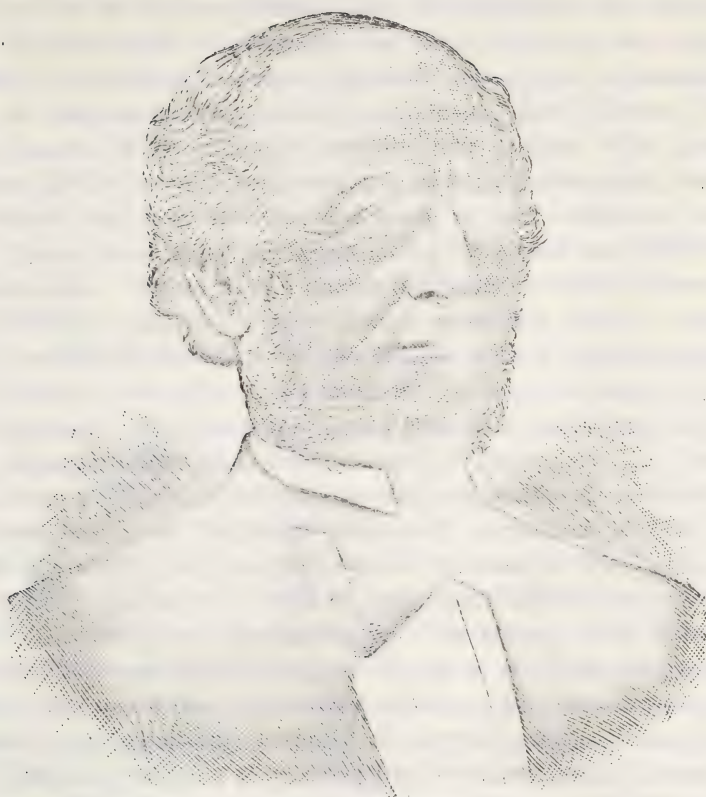
In pursuing the legal profession Captain Brown's courage has never faltered, and invention and enterprise have distinguished his career in Chicago. After the great fire nothing of his law office remained but the key. He rented an office on the corner of Desplains and West Madison streets, in which the landlord generously left a pine table and upon it a copy of the New Testament. The captain was scarcely seated in his new office when a collecting agent came to consult him. The agent had in his possession \$100 belonging to one of his principals, which he desired to keep for awhile until the banks re-opened, but his principals threatened to cause his arrest if he did so. The captain stated to his client that he had the latest law on the subject in question, and taking the testament read to him from Matthew 5:25, "Agree with thine adversary quickly," etc. That settled the case.

It would be impossible in the compass of this work to cite the different and important cases in which he has been retained as counsel. He has successfully met his legal brethren in the different courts of Chicago and the state of Illinois, and has had in two noteworthy cases such opposing attorneys as M. W. Fuller, esq. (now chief justice of the United States) and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln (the present minister to the court of St. James). These were *Biggs vs. Clupp* and *Girard vs. Guetiau*, and were carried to the courts of city and state, and in them Captain Brown was successful. He has accumulated a handsome fortune, the results mainly of his law practice. He has for years spent his court vacations with his aged parents in Swanton. Owing to illness of his father (whose death occurred in 1891) he has for the last few years been

obliged to relinquish his business in Chicago and, like a dutiful son, devote all his time to the comfort and happiness of those who by their care and attention in his youth prepared him to engage successfully in the battle of life.

DUTCHER, LUTHER LOOMIS, son of Daniel and Nancy (Billings) Dutcher, was born in St. Albans, July 31, 1802. The family originally came from Connecticut and settled first at St. Albans Bay, but soon after purchased a farm, built a tannery, and conducted a general boot and shoe manufactory on Dutcher Brook. Luther's educational advantages were limited to the district school and two or three terms at the St. Albans Academy. Through the advice and influence of his uncle, James Clark Dutcher, an alumnus of the University of Vermont, he commenced a course of study with a view to a more liberal education, but the sudden and premature death of his father caused him to reluctantly abandon his cherished hopes, and soon after he accepted a favorable offer from Dr. G. D. Harmon, of Burlington, a physician in active practice and a dealer in drugs. He was much interested in the study of materia medica and read the various text books on that subject. At the termination of his engagement he returned to St. Albans and engaged in the general mercantile business. This he continued until 1835, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, and for five years the firm transacted a general produce trade and was extensively engaged in lumbering in Canada. In 1840 this copartnership expired by limitation and Mr. Dutcher engaged in business on his own account, having purchased the building now occupied by his children. He included in this stock the general line usually kept in country stores, but soon after he turned his attention exclusively to drugs. This was the only drug store between Burlington and St. Johns. In 1851 his eldest son was admitted a partner and a few years after a second son was added to the firm, which continued until dissolved by the death of the head. The firm was interested as proprietors or partners in stores in St. Albans, in Swanton, and in Richford.

Mr. Dutcher married Miss Almira Brainerd, a sister of Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, a most estimable woman, beloved and respected by all who knew her. Her death occurred in August, 1841. His second



A. L. Dutcher



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or title]

marriage was to Miss Caroline S. Webb in 1844. She died June 29, 1881, much respected.

In 1826 he united with the First Congregational church and in 1842 was elected one of its deacons, which office he retained to the time of his death. He was clerk of the church for thirty-six years, was choir leader, teacher, and superintendent of Sabbath-school, and represented the church in councils and in general convention. Rev. Charles Van Norden, his pastor, in his memorial sermon said of him: "So great talent devoted to Christ with so generous a love and consuming itself with such fidelity and zeal few churches have at their command, and the like the church may never see again. As his pastor and friend I honor and love him. Never have I known a brother in Christ to stamp his own individuality upon a Christian church as he did, and yet never have I seen a useful public servant of the Master so little dictatorial and so ready to yield to the will of the majority, so loyal to defer to the rights of the pastor." He possessed a more than ordinary literary ability. In an obituary notice of him it was said: "He might have been known in literature if he had not been so much engrossed in business." He contributed largely to the local press with occasional articles in metropolitan journals. He was an honored member of the Vermont Historical Society and one of its officers, and contributed many essays and valuable historical papers to that body. The history of St. Albans with numerous biographical sketches, the history of the First Congregational church, and numerous papers and addresses bear witness to this fact. He was a corresponding member of several historical societies, and was an honorary member of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Society. The University of Vermont conferred the honorary degree of A. M. upon him without his knowledge or solicitation. Mr. Dutcher was of a retiring disposition. He never sought public office, and whenever a nomination was tendered him by his party he invariably declined it. He was twice appointed postmaster of the town, which office he retained for several years. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance. His integrity was never questioned.

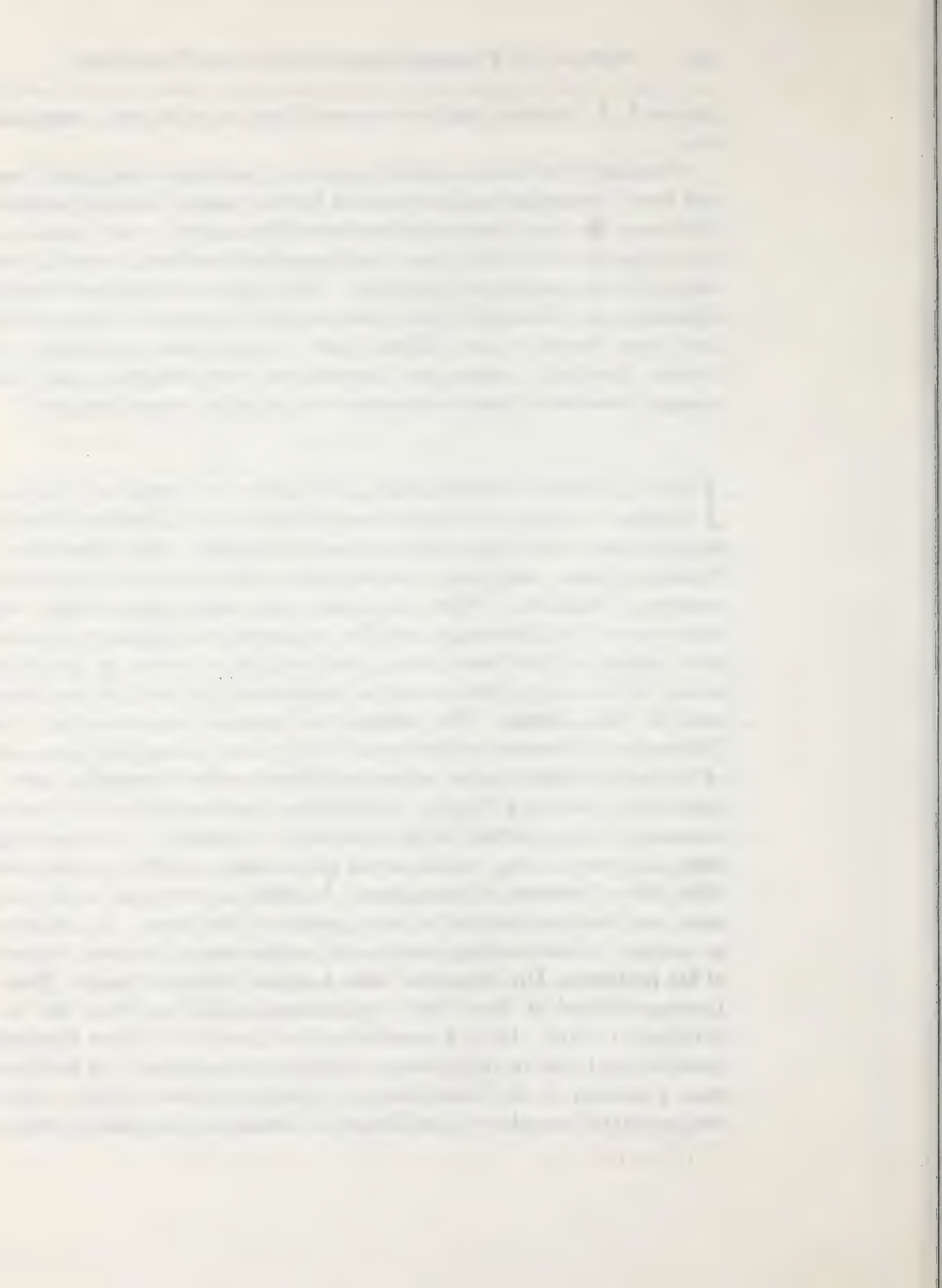
He died September 18, 1878. The church of which he was a member passed the following resolution regarding his death:

"WHEREAS, In the providence of God our beloved brother and father,

Deacon L. L. Dutcher, has been removed from us to his rest; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we as a church are keenly sensible of our great loss and hereby recognize our indebtedness for fifty years of devoted service. We mourn the loss of one who was never discouraged, never made excuse when the call of duty came, and spared neither time, strength, nor energy in the services of his Master. We return humble and hearty thanks to our Heavenly Father that so great talent and zeal should have been placed at our disposal, and we pray that the mantle of Brother Dutcher's energy and devotedness may descend upon the younger members of our communion now called to occupy his post."

JENNE, JAMES NATHANIEL, M.D., born in Berkshire, Vt., December 21, 1859, is the eldest son of John G. and Charlotte (Woodworth) Jenne, the family numbering seven children. His grandfather, Nathaniel Jenne, came from Massachusetts and was one of the early settlers of Berkshire. When the doctor was seven years of age his father moved to Enosburgh, and his education was begun at the district schools in that town, being furthered by a course at the high school in Enosburgh Falls, where he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Darrah. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1879, and during the progress of his studies there was the private pupil and under the especial tutorship of Dr. Samuel J. Thayer. Graduating two years later Dr. Jenne commenced the practice of his profession in Georgia, Vt., remaining there six years, during which period (September 19, 1883) he married Miss Abbie Cushman, of that place. In 1887 he removed to St. Albans, and has since enjoyed a large practice in that town. In addition to constant private readings and study, with a view to keeping abreast of his profession, Dr. Jenne has been a regular attendant on the Post-Graduate School in New York city, receiving a diploma from that institution in 1890. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and was, in 1890, chosen president of the latter. He has also been a member of the State Board of Licensed Censors, and in 1890 was appointed member of the Board of Consulting Surgeons of Mary



Fletcher Hospital at Burlington. He has for a number of years been prominently connected with the state militia, and at present holds the office of brigade-surgeon, with the rank of major, of the First Brigade, Vermont National Guard. In politics Dr. Jenne is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

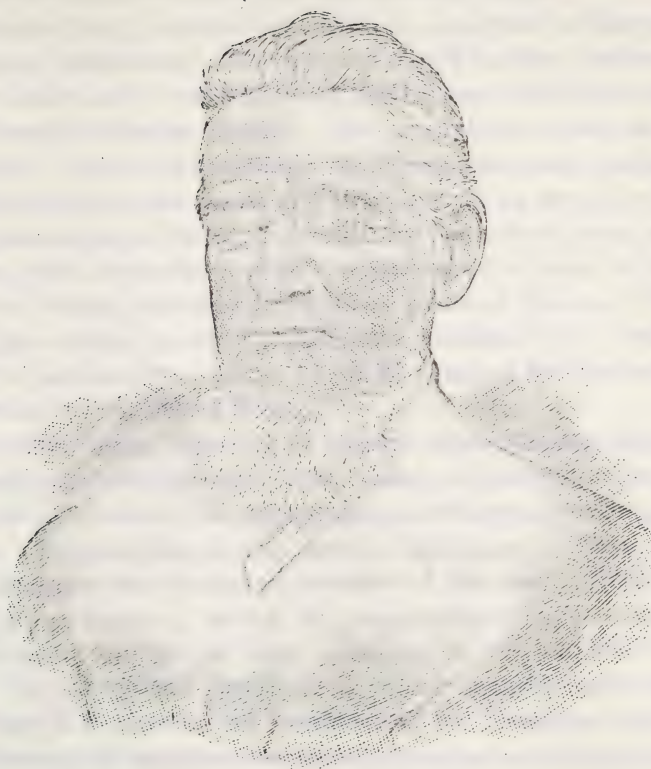
STILES, HON. WILLIAM HOWARD, born in Enosburgh, Vt., June 21, 1823, was the eldest son in a family of ten children born to Samuel and Hannah (Hendrick) Stiles. His father was a native of Chester, Vt., and came to Enosburgh during his early manhood, where he engaged in farming. William H. attended the district schools of his native town, and was for a time a student at the Enosburgh Academy. After finishing his education he cleared a farm in Enosburgh and was for a number of years engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 1847 he came to Montgomery, where he commenced the manufacture of butter tubs. He sold this plant after operating it three and a half years, and in October, 1851, located about one mile south of Montgomery Center, where he built a saw-mill and also again manufactured butter tubs. He remained in business here till March, 1883, during which time he was associated with different parties as partner. On the date mentioned he formed a partnership with Alfred B. Nelson, and the manufacture of butter tubs was carried on at Montgomery Center. This partnership was in existence at the time of the death of Mr. Stiles. In 1873 he purchased of Columbus Greene, his stock in the general store at Montgomery Center, which business he conducted during his life. In 1883 he built the present store building, his late residence, and a number of other buildings in Montgomery Center.

A Republican in politics he represented Montgomery in the legislatures of 1868 and 1869, and was a member of the state Senate of 1872. At the time of his death he was associate judge for Franklin County Courts, he having been elected to that office in 1888. He married, September 25, 1844, Betsey, daughter of William and Mary (Giddings) Miller. Their children are Annette, wife of Samuel N. Dix, of Montgomery, and William M., a resident of Montreal, Canada. The judge died suddenly March 31, 1891, mourned and respected by all who knew him.

RUGG, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The pioneer of the Rugg family in Franklin county was Abraham Rugg, who came from Whitingham, Vt., in 1791 and settled in the northern part of Fairfax, where his son Alexander built the first saw-mill in that part of the town. He married Hannah Graham, of Scotch descent, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, a son, died in infancy. The others were Sally, who married a Jewell and died in the West; Betsey, who married Caleb Briggs and died in New York; Polly, who married Jonathan George, of Dickinson, and died in New York; Patty, who died unmarried in Fairfax; Harriet, who married Ira Wright and died in Fairfax; Laurancy, who married James Graham and died in Fairfax; and Alexander and Russell, who both died in Fairfax.

Alexander Rugg, born in Whitingham, Vt., married Philinda King, a native of Hartford, Conn., and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Mather) King, the latter being a niece of Rev. Cotton Mather. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Fairfax, which is now in the possession of his son, Elbridge G. He served as a captain during the War of 1812, and died in Fairfax in 1874. Of his family of ten children the eldest died in infancy; Charles was killed by an accident at the age of ten years; Abraham resides in Milton, Vt.; Benjamin Franklin lives in St. Albans; Giles, Elbridge Gerry, and Charles reside in Fairfax; Albro lives in Fletcher, Vt.; Harriet Emeline married C. L. Bullard and died in Swanton, Vt.; and William H. resides in St. Albans, Vt.

Benjamin Franklin Rugg was born in Fairfax, June 8, 1820, and passed his youth on his father's farm. His education was limited to district schools and a six months' term at the Jericho Academy at Jericho, Vt. Leaving home at sixteen he went to Millbury, Mass., and was employed in the scouring and teaseling department of Parks, Wright & Whitcomb's broadcloth-mills. June 7, 1837, while engaged in putting the rolls of cloth in a steam kettle, and while bearing down on the roll, he slipped and fell into the huge vessel. His whole body was submerged in the scalding water, but his head he saved by holding his arm over the edge of the kettle. Mr. Rugg still carries the marks of this scalding on his body. He was so crippled in his left leg and arm that for years he was unable to do any physical labor, and it has affected his health during his whole life. In the fall of 1837 he returned to his



B. J. Rugg



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native town, making the distance of 250 miles by wagon. For the next two years he was unable to perform any work, and he then turned his attention to peddling dry goods and tinware in Franklin and a part of Chittenden counties. He also carried on an extensive horse business, having in one summer traded over one hundred times.

On March 6, 1843, he married Stella B., daughter of Benjamin and Lola (Bogue) Richardson. She was a native of Fairfax, and her father's mother, Sarah Cutler, was a sister of the Colonel Cutler who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. She was also a cousin to General Washington. After his marriage Mr. Rugg continued peddling for a year, and purchased two farms in Fairfax, which he soon after disposed of. He was engaged in buying cattle for some two years, and while transacting this business in 1846 he purchased a farm in Berkshire, which after holding one year he sold at a profit of \$1,000. This venture was the starting point of a successful business life. Returning to Fairfax he purchased two farms which he retained for four years, when he sold them at a profit of \$800.

In 1852 Mr. Rugg came to St. Albans, where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with A. G. Soule, of Fairfield, under the firm name of A. G. Soule & Co., for the purpose of buying butter, cattle, and produce. This was the pioneer firm in St. Albans. Hiram B. Sowles during the same year became a member of the firm. Mainly through Mr. Rugg's endeavors a market day was established at St. Albans. The firm continued business for three years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Rugg had displayed so much sagacity and ability as a buyer that O. A. Burton, the president of the Franklin County Bank, offered him all the assistance he required to prosecute extensive business operations. He began to deal largely in cattle, horses, sheep, wool, produce, and real estate, his transactions during some seasons averaging \$6,000 per day. He afterwards engaged in large ventures on joint account with firms in New York and Boston. In 1864 he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, R. B. Kenerson, and M. G. Elliott in the grocery business. This firm continued only one year, but Mr. Rugg had a partnership with Mr. Elliott until 1874 in the real estate and wood business, and with his son-in-law in the produce business. From 1875 to 1885 he was interested with his nephew, J. E. Rugg, in a sheep ranch in Wyo-

ming. This proved a profitable investment. Mr. Rugg has been largely interested in building up the village of St. Albans, having erected about fifty dwellings and two stores, one of the latter being the first built on Lake street in 1860, and was thought at the time by many to be a wild scheme. In 1860 he opened and built up the street that bears his name. In late years he has made considerable changes in his real estate holdings, at present owning in St. Albans only the store on Lake street and one dwelling house, but he is interested in four farms in St. Albans, five in Fairfax, and one each in Fletcher, Fairfield, and Milton. In politics he was originally a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with that body, but has not cast a ballot for fifteen years for the reason that he does not uphold in local affairs the ring of the Central Vermont Railroad, which he considers detrimental to the best interests of the state and county. In religious belief he was reared in the Methodist church, but after his marriage he attended the Universalist and Episcopal churches. Some fifteen years ago, however, having become convinced that the principles of Spiritualism was the only true religion, he became and continues a firm believer in that faith. Mr. Rugg has two daughters: Ellen P., wife of R. B. Kenerson, of Boston, and Eleanor Maria, widow of George Rhett Walker, of St. Albans. Each daughter has a son, viz.: Benjamin Franklin Kenerson and James Canfield Walker.

NOBLE, GUY, CHAPLIN, is not now a member of the Franklin County Bar except in remembrance. He was born in Franklin, Vt., October 9, 1839. At the age of eleven years he became a student at Franklin Academy, and three years later entered the classical course at the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, from which institution he graduated, and at the age of nineteen entered Harvard Law School. He was graduated with the class of '61, and admitted to the bar at the September term of Franklin County Court the same year. Mr. Noble was a thorough student, and applying himself diligently to professional work he soon took high rank at the bar. In October, 1862, the law firm comprised of our subject and Julian H. Dewey, his brother-in-law, was formed and continued until the death of the latter. Among those asso-

ciated with him in later years was Edward Curtis Smith, son of the Hon. John Gregory Smith, and the firm of Noble & Smith, when broken by the death of Mr. Noble, May 21, 1889, had a reputation second to few, if any, in the state. Mr. Noble was a stalwart Republican, and though possessing no inclination for office had held many positions of honor and trust in the town and state. He was for over twenty-two years attorney for the Central Vermont Railroad, and during his professional career was associated with much of the best legal talent of the state.

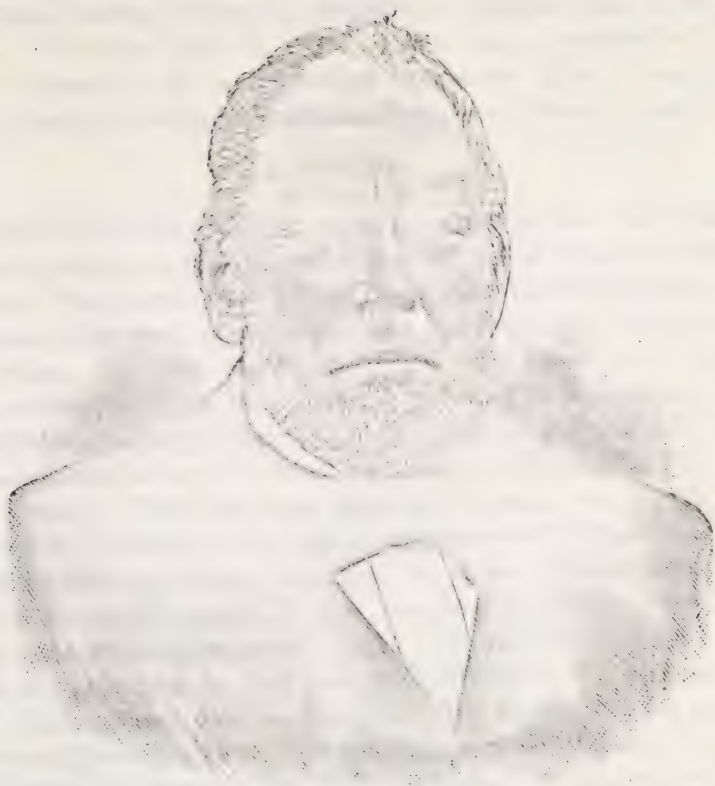
SMITH, HON. WORTHINGTON C., who was born in St. Albans, April 19, 1823, is the youngest son of John and Maria N. (Curtis) Smith. Receiving a collegiate education he graduated in 1843 from the University of Vermont, and commenced the study of law with his father, but abandoned the profession and became an iron merchant and manufacturer. In 1848 he went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and engaged in the foundry business, remaining there two years. He then returned to St. Albans and purchased the St. Albans foundry, and carried on that business till 1866, when he disposed of his interest to Edward A. Smith and John W. Newton. These parties failing in 1879 Mr. Smith repurchased the works and the business was carried on in his name till May, 1890, when a stock company was formed under the style of the St. Albans Foundry Company. Mr. Smith has also been connected with the railroad interests of Vermont, being one of the early treasurers of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, and from 1872 to 1879 was vice-president of the Central Vermont Railroad and one of the board of trustees that operated the road for the bondholders. He was manager of the Missisquoi Railroad from 1878 to 1886 and is now president of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad.

In politics he is a strong and ardent Republican, and has been called upon to fill various offices of trust by his fellow citizens. He represented St. Albans in the legislature of 1863, and was a member of the state Senate of 1864 and 1865, being president of that body in the latter year. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to and took his seat in the Fortieth Congress the following March. His congressional career extended by re election to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

He was a member of the Committees on Banking and Currency, Manufactures, and Weights and Measures.

Mr. Smith married Catharine, daughter of Maj. John Walworth. They have five children—three daughters and two sons. The sons are F. Walworth, one of the present members of the Colorado State Senate and resides at Grand Junction, and W. Tracy, vice-president and treasurer of the St. Albans Foundry Company and secretary and treasurer of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad Company.

START, HON. HENRY RUSSELL, born in Bakersfield, December 28, 1845, is the youngest son in a family of six sons (all of whom are living) of Simeon G. and Mary S. (Barnes) Start. His grandfather, Moses Start, was originally from Massachusetts, and was among the early settlers of Bakersfield, part of the land he settled upon being now in the possession of Henry R. His father is a native of Bakersfield, where he still resides, his occupation being that of a farmer. Judge Start attended the district schools of his native town and was for one year a student at Barre Academy at Barre, Vt., but he finished his academical course at the North Academy of Bakersfield, Vt. During the late war he was a member of Company A, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers. In 1866 he commenced the study of law with M. R. Tyler, of Bakersfield, and became a member of the Franklin County Bar at the April term of court in 1867. He commenced the practice of his profession in November, 1867, at Bakersfield, where he continued till January 1, 1881, when he formed a co-partnership with H. G. Edson and A. P. Cross, at St. Albans, under the firm name of Edson, Cross & Start. Judge Start retained his residence at Bakersfield, and after three years the senior member of his firm retired. The remaining members continued as partners until December 1, 1890, when the partnership was dissolved. In politics Judge Start has always affiliated with the Republican party. He has held various town offices, was state's attorney from December, 1876, to December, 1878, was member of the Vermont Senate in 1880, was one of the trustees of the Vermont Reform School from December, 1880, to December, 1888, was presidential elector in 1888, and represented Bakersfield in the legislature of 1890 and was



H. S. Thayer

elected speaker of that body. He was elected by the same legislature a member of the Supreme Bench of Vermont, and took his oath of office December 1, 1890.

Judge Start married Ellen S., daughter of Stillman and Sarah E. Houghton. She died July 12, 1890. Their family consisted of four children: Simeon G., jr., a resident of Worcester, Mass.; Guy H., a student at Dean's Academy, Franklin, Mass.; and Mabel S. and Burdett H.

THAYER'S WHEELOCK S., emigrant ancestor was Mr. Thomas Thayer, who came from England and settled at Braintree, Mass., about 1640. Ferdinando, one of his three sons, married, January 14, 1652, Huldah Hayward, of Braintree, and removed soon afterwards to Mendon, Mass. He died March 28, 1713. His sixth child, Captain Thomas, married, in 1688, Mary Adams, and died at Mendon in May, 1738. William, the eighth child of Captain Thomas and Mary (Adams) Thayer, was born January 22, 1708, and married, November 13, 1729, Abigail Sumner. They had nine children. Amasa, the eighth, was born at Mendon, March 2, 1754, and in 1772 married Perley Wheelock. He died September 24, 1802. Amherst, the eldest of seven children of Amasa and Perley (Wheelock) Thayer, was born in Mendon, December 13, 1773, and settled in Swanton in 1800. He married for his first wife Lucy Farrar, by whom he had one child, Millicent M., who married Simon H. Kellogg and died in Swanton. He married for his second wife Barbara Cheney in 1812. Their children were Amherst C., a resident of Carleton, Monroe county, Mich.; Wheelock S.; Andrew M., who died in Swanton, October 3, 1886; and Lucy P., a resident of Swanton. Amherst died July 27, 1838, and his second wife November 4, 1826.

Wheelock S. Thayer was born in Swanton, August 5, 1815. He learned the trade of blacksmithing from his father, which in connection with farming he followed in Swanton until his retirement from active business in 1876. His education was limited to the district schools. In politics he was originally an old line Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. He has filled the offices of justice of peace, town treasurer, and was for more than thirty years town clerk. His handwriting on the town records stands to-day a marvel

of neatness and correctness. Mr. Thayer married, first, Miss Julia S. Church, who died January 15, 1852. His second wife was Miss Juliet Foster, and the issue of this marriage was a son, who died in infancy, and Mary Amanda, who resides with her father in Swanton. Mr. Thayer's third wife was Julia Kitts.

BRIGHAM, JOSIAH FAY, who died in Bakersfield, Vt., on Wednesday, August 28, 1878, was born in that town October 11, 1801. He was the sixth child of Uriah and Elizabeth (Fay) Brigham, who in 1796 moved from Marlboro, Mass., to the home in which our subject was born. He was descended from Thomas Brigham, who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., about a mile west of the present site of Harvard University. Thomas's son, Samuel, from whom the Bakersfield branch is derived, purchased in the latter part of the seventeenth century a large landed estate in Marlboro, Mass., where his descendants have continued to reside in great numbers to the present day.

The names of Fay Brigham's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were Uriah. The grandfather was noted far and wide for his culture, hospitality, and gentlemanly demeanor. His doors were always open to the poor and to foreigners, where they ever found a home until they could make other provision for themselves. Though possessed of a large estate it became so involved that a long time was required after his death to settle it. Among those who came from the older colonies to Northern Vermont soon after the Revolutionary war were Uriah (the great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Brigham), his wife Elizabeth Fay, and two children, moving with an ox-team to the newly settled town of Bakersfield, Vt., where they lived upon the farm now owned by Junius Barnes. Here Fay was born, being the sixth child in a family of nine children. Through the efforts of his father and others of a like mind a small but valuable library was purchased for the use of the pioneer settlement. That taste for historical and philosophical literature which characterized Mr. Brigham's later life was early developed, and was amply gratified by this library. On the death of his father the management of the estate was thrown upon Fay at the age of eighteen.

The subject of this memoir bore the given name of his mother's father, Josiah Fay, of Southboro, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary army and died while in service on Long Island. His remains now lie in Trinity Church Cemetery, New York city. Mr. Brigham's brothers and sisters were Mary, who married a Mr. Mitchell, and became widely celebrated for her knowledge of medicine; Elizabeth, who married Cheney Brigham, the first male child born in Bakersfield; Uriah, who participated in the battle of Plattsburgh, and died at an early age; Robert, who died childless in North Burke; Breck, who died in early youth; Benjamin Gott, who resided in Fairfield, Vt., and was long prominent in the public affairs of the town and county; Peter Bent, whose biography is printed elsewhere in this volume; and Sarah, the youngest, who married a Jacobs, and since his death has resided on Bulfinch street, Boston.

Fay Brigham was three times married. His first wife was Sally Paige, whose death a year after was soon followed by that of an infant son. He married, second, Vina Hall, by whom he had Albert G., now living in Bakersfield, and Sarah Jane (Kendall) and Roxana (Hankinson), both residing in Boston. His third wife, Jane Fay, still survives him, having Herbert F. and Mary F. still with her. Frances G. Brigham, her eldest daughter, resides in Boston. Her youngest daughter died some years ago.

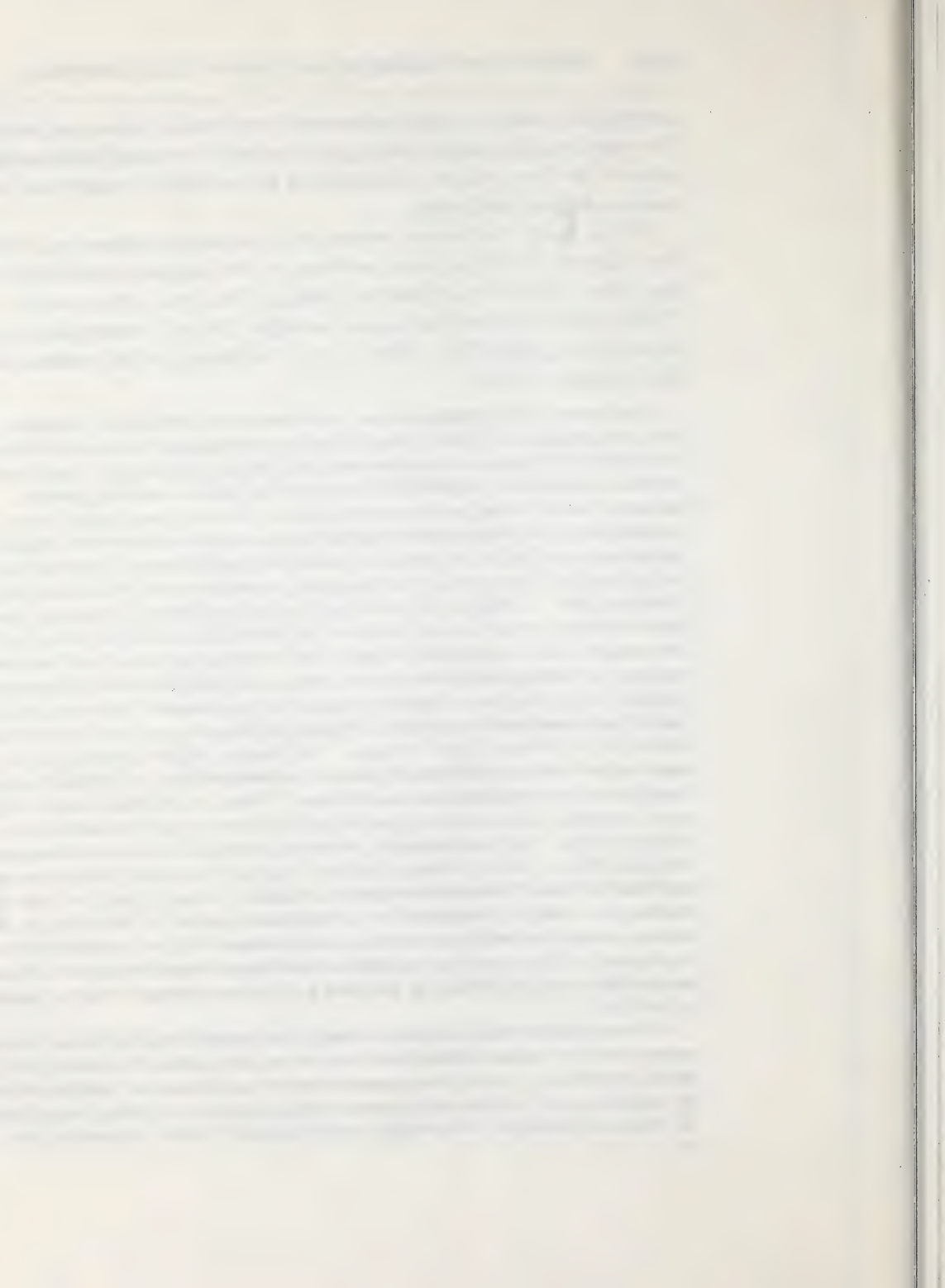
Mr. Brigham was a man of wide reading, of independent thought, of pure morals, of upright character, kind to his neighbors, and gentle to his family. Being a Democrat in politics he was on the unpopular side in the Green Mountain state, which has always been Whig or Republican; yet at three different times (1857, 1869, 1876) he was elected to the state legislature and frequently filled the office of selectman. The last time he was elected to the legislature Dea. Asa Dean, one of the oldest citizens of the town and a life-long Whig and Republican, braved the inclemency of the weather and came out to vote for him, saying that he knew he was voting for an honest man. On relating this fact to a friend in Montpelier Mr. Brigham said, with that frankness and simplicity so characteristic of him, that he regarded Deacon Dean's remark as one of the most flattering compliments he had ever received. All through his life he manifested a generous pride in the young men of the town who pursued a liberal course of education, and

courted the society of such whenever they were at home on vacations. He associated also much, and to great mutual advantage, with the clergymen of the town whose philosophical and scientific tastes were in any marked degree developed.

On his death the funeral sermon was preached, August 30, 1878, by Rev. George F. Wright, now professor of the language and literature of the New Testament in Oberlin College, Ohio, who chose as his text: "Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."—2 Tim.: i. 10. Referring to the personal life of Mr. Brigham he said:

"The history of Mr. Brigham, whom we follow to the grave to-day, has been a constant protest against all those views of life which make sensual pleasure its chief object. To him life indeed has been more than meat and the body than raiment. From his earliest boyhood the pursuit of intellectual development has been an absorbing passion. While his father was still living, and the native forests of this town were slowly falling before the woodman's axe, Fay's taste for reading was developed to a remarkable degree. His desires were gratified in the perusal of a small but select library of historical, poetical, and philosophical books, which the far-sighted pioneers brought with them instead of household gods. So long as the father lived nothing was allowed to interrupt the children when they wished to read; but when his father died, and Fay at the age of eighteen stepped into his place and assumed with his mother the care of the household, it was only an indomitable will which could sustain and gratify his love of literature. Yet through a long life he was a standing example to the citizens of this town that wide reading and considerable enjoyment of literary privileges is consistent with the highest success in the ordinary life of a farmer. For through diligent attention to his business, coupled with strictest integrity, success has attended him, and through legitimate farming he has accumulated no mean fortune. When Mr. Brigham went to the city, as he frequently did in the latter years of his life, it was mainly in search of intellectual gratification. On those occasions you would not find him in the theaters and play houses of Boston, but in the lecture halls and libraries. His whole life has been a witness that the joys of the mind are superior to those of the body; and the noble school building now rising to completion in a conspicuous portion of the village, in whose erection he and his family have taken so much interest, will be a standing admonition to the youth of this town that the intellect should be cultivated before the bodily senses are gratified—that the clothing of the mind is of far more account than the decoration of the body.

"It would not be wise, even on this occasion, to attempt to conceal the fact that upon some points Mr. Brigham differed from many of us in the mode of expressing his intellectual convictions. But he was somewhat fond of paradoxical and antithetical modes of expression, and his wide reading brought him into contact with many lines of thought of which the majority of his townsmen were ignorant. But in the words of the ven-



erable Deacon Dean, 'He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a faithful brother, a helpful neighbor, a good citizen, and an honest man.' . . .

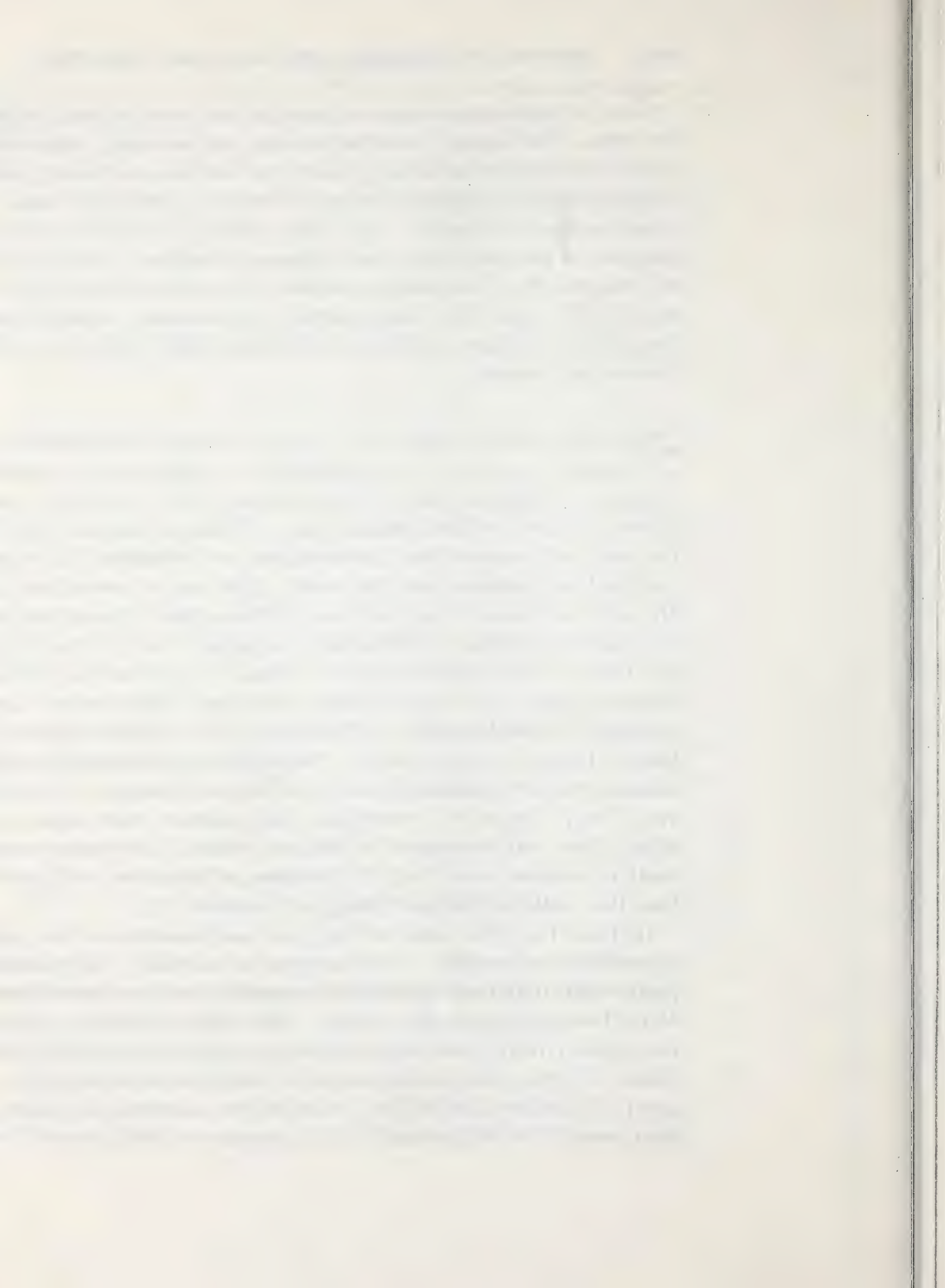
"But the occasion reminds us anew that all things earthly pass away, and that the longest life is but as a watch in the night, and like the grass which groweth up in the morning and in the evening is cut down and withereth. As Mr. Brigham lately remarked in reference to his being upwards of three-score years and ten, that 'he was living on borrowed time,' so we may say of the entire prolongation of our earthly days that it is all borrowed from eternity; and the ceaseless roll of time continues, even though we dream our lives away. It is too true, alas! as Pascal remarked, that 'Our imagination so magnifies the present hour, through constantly spending thought upon it, and so belittles eternity, though not thinking about it at all, that we make an eternity of nothing and a nothing of eternity.' Friends, 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand. Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light.' For 'now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation nearer than when we first believed.'"

SKEELS, ORIN GREEN, who was born in Highgate, July 22, 1806, is the eldest son in a family of eleven children of David and Martha (Greene) Skeels. The Skeelses were originally from Wales, and Amos, David, and John emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary war, settling at Lanesboro, Mass. At the beginning of the present century David, a descendant of one of these three, came to Highgate. He was born in 1779, and was a blacksmith by trade and manufactured edged tools. He purchased a farm in Highgate, which is still in the possession of his son Orin G. He married, June 8, 1804, Martha, daughter of Jonathan and Martha (White) Greene. She was a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, and was born in March, 1784. The children of David and Martha (Greene) Skeels were Maria, the widow of John Fish, who resides at Beloit, Wis.; Orin G.; Caroline, who died at eighteen months of age; Catherine, who died unmarried in Highgate; David, who died at De Kalb Junction, N. Y.; Amanda, who married Chester Burnell and died at St. Armand, Canada; Edward, who died a prisoner of war at Danville, Va., during the late Rebellion; Caroline E., who died unmarried in Highgate; Alfred, who died at Stanbridge, Canada; Nancy, who died single at Highgate; and Martha A., who married Hezekiah Livingston and died at Swanton, Vt. David, the father, died in Highgate, April 12, 1854, and his wife in Canada, February 22, 1868.

Orin G. Skeels's education was limited to the district schools of his native town. He learned his father's trade, but becoming dissatisfied he turned his attention to farming, which he has followed during his life. He has resided in Highgate except between the years 1837 and 1859, when he lived in Canada. Mr. Skeels married for his first wife Lois, daughter of Edward C. and Lucy (Downer) Haskins. She was a native of Underhill, Vt. They had no children. Mrs. Skeels died at the age of seventy-one years and nine months. He married, second, Hannah, daughter of Addison and Bethania (Briggs) Smith. She is a native of Stanbridge, Canada.

SEARLS, OSCAR SMALLEY, M.D., was born in Berkshire, Vt., on January 19, 1820. His grandfather, Dr. Benjamin B. Searls, was a native of England, and with his brothers John and James came to America before the Revolutionary war. He was a drummer boy during that war, and removed from Massachusetts to Berkshire, Vt., where he practiced his profession until his death, at the age of over eighty years. His wife was Eunice Scott, and their children were Orren, Sheldon (a well known physician in Berkshire), Benjamin, Fanny, Phila, Pamela, and Delia. Orren, the father of Dr. Oscar S., was born in Berkshire, where he died at the age of forty-five years. He married Loretta, daughter of Alfred Smalley, of Middlebury, Vt., and their children were Rachel, Edgar S., and Oscar S. The latter, after attending the district schools, took an academical course at Jericho Academy. During the years from sixteen to twenty-four his summers were spent on his father's farm and his winters in teaching school. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. N. Burleson, of Berkshire, and graduated from the Castleton Medical College at Castleton, Vt.

In June, 1847, he came to Highgate and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. As a surgeon he excelled. He performed a great many important operations successfully, and was considered one of the best surgeons in that section. His rides extended over that and the adjacent towns, and he was actively engaged in practicing his profession till 1880, when on account of ill health he was obliged to relinquish his business, and of late years he has answered only a few calls from some of his old patients. He is a member of the State and County



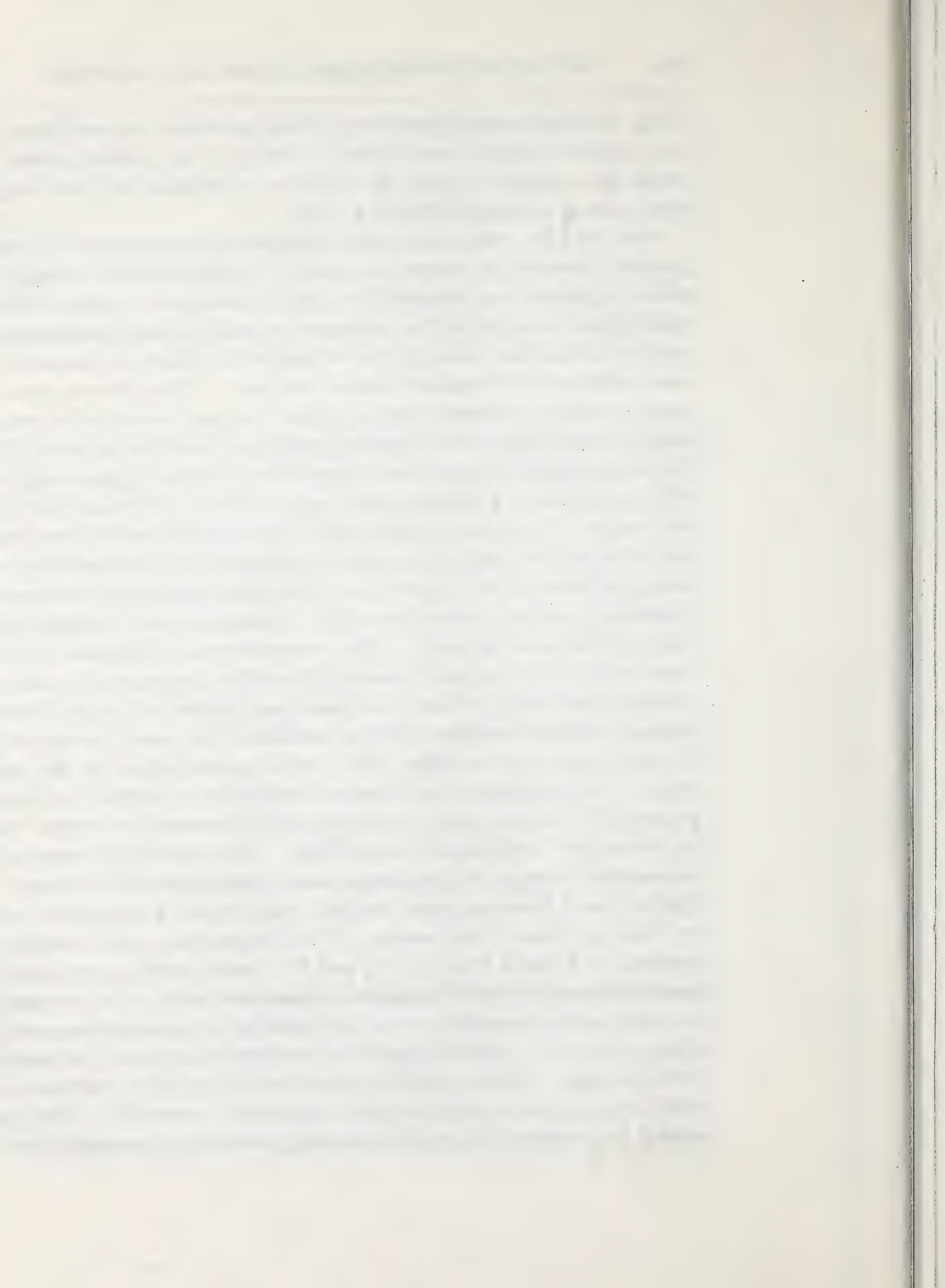
Medical Societies; a Republican in politics he represented Highgate in the House of Representatives of 1880-81, and has held many town offices of trust, including those of justice of the peace and school commissioner. Dr. Searls married, first, Amanda L., daughter of John Barney, of Swanton. There is no living issue by this marriage. He married, second, October 13, 1862, Louise F., daughter of Capt. John D. and Catharine (Corrigan) Reynolds, of Isle La Motte. She was born in Fort Covington, N. Y., in June, 1834. Their three children died in infancy.

SMITH, HON. JOHN, was born at Barre, Mass., August 12, 1789, the youngest of four sons of Deacon Samuel and Patience (Gregory) Smith. His father came to St. Albans in 1800 and purchased land on the present site of the village, being located north and south of the main street. He afterwards lost his real estate through some defect in the title. In the town of Barre he was a prominent member of the church, and it is said that he owned the only painted house in the town at the time of his removal to Franklin county. His wife was of Scotch origin, and was a descendant of Robert Ray McGregor, of Scotland.

John Smith's education was obtained at the district schools, and having decided to fit himself for the legal profession he commenced the study of law with his brother-in law, Russell Hutchins. His studies were, however, mainly prosecuted in the office of the Hon. Benjamin Swift. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1810, and soon afterwards formed a co-partnership with Judge Swift. This firm did a large and remunerative business and ranked second to none in ability and integrity, and continued till 1827, when, owing to Judge Swift's election to Congress, it was dissolved. After the dissolution Mr. Smith continued to practice law till 1845, having several partners at different times. In politics he was a Democrat, and was called upon to fill various offices in the gift of the people. He was elected state's attorney of Franklin county in 1827, and filled that position for the six succeeding years. In 1827 he represented St. Albans in the General Assembly of Vermont and was re-elected, except in 1834, till 1838, being speaker of the House in 1832 and 1833. He received the nomination from the Democratic party in 1838 for representative to Congress. The district was strongly

Whig, but the personal popularity of the candidate was such that after three spirited trials he was elected. Owing to the political storm that swept the country in 1840 Mr. Smith was defeated and his congressional career terminated March 4, 1841.

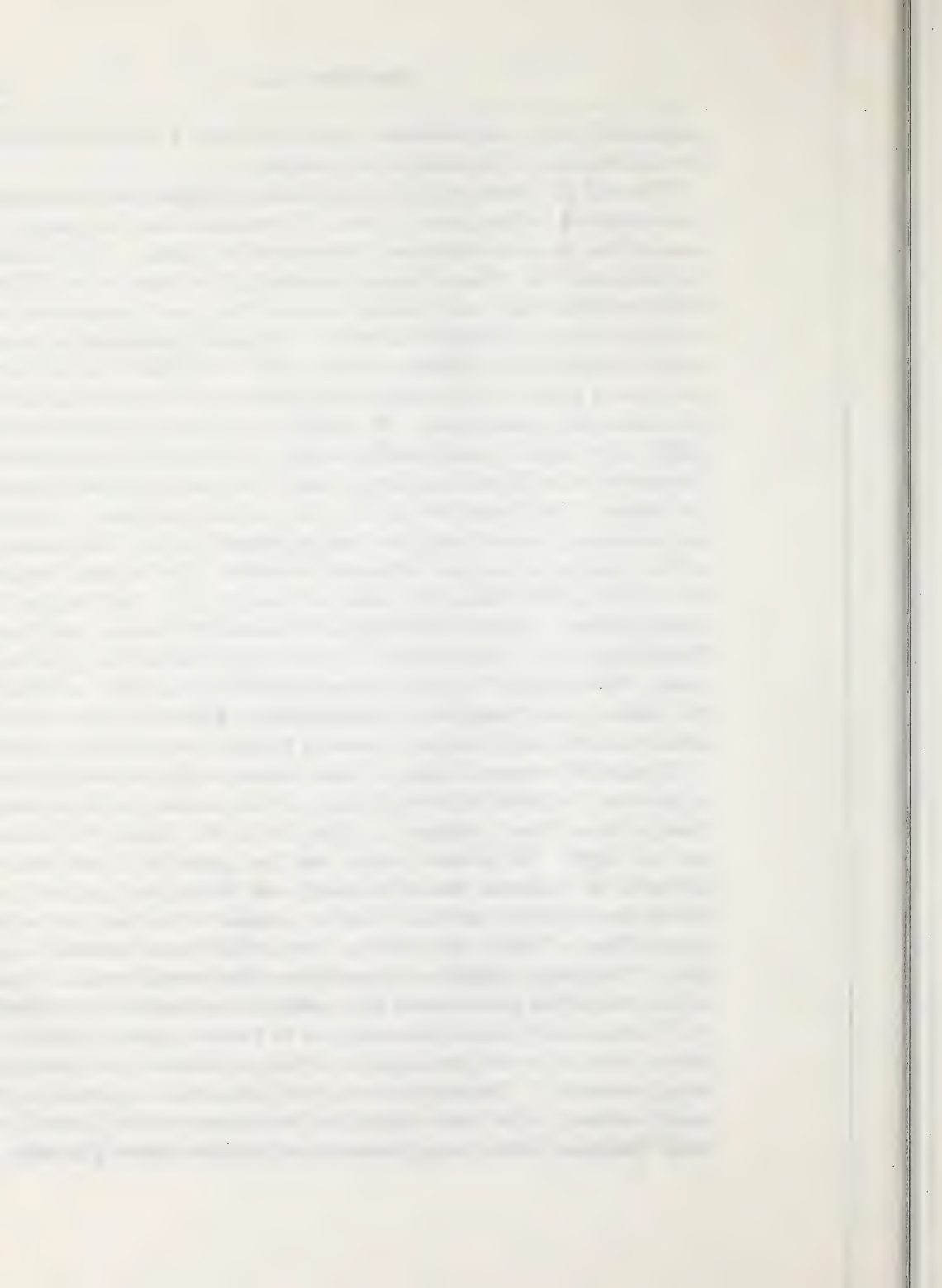
Soon after his retirement from Congress the legislature of Vermont granted charters to several railroads. In 1845 mainly through his efforts a charter was obtained for the Vermont and Canada Railroad which gave the right for the company to build a line from some point on the Canada line through the village of St. Albans to connect with some point on the Vermont Central Railroad. They also received the right to build a railroad from any point on their route to the western shore of Grand Isle county, passing across the Sand Bar to South Hero. This would enable them to make connection with the Ogdensburg road, which would open a through traffic with the great lakes and the Western country. The route crossing Lake Champlain at South Hero proved not to be feasible, and the proposed terminus of the Ogdensburg road being Plattsburgh, N. Y., parties at Burlington tried to have the project abandoned and the connection of the Ogdensburg and Vermont roads made at that point by ferry. This connection was of the most vital interest to the Vermont and Canada Railroad for the reason that the capitalists of the country refused to advance any further aid to the Vermont railroads only on condition that an unbroken line could be secured to the great lakes of the West. Mr. Smith proved equal to the emergency. He petitioned the Vermont legislature to amend the charter granted the Vermont and Canada Railroad by erasing the words "passing across the Sand Bar to South Hero." He carried this amendment successfully through the legislature and thereby gave the railroad the right to build from any point on their route to any point on the western shore of Grand Isle county. The Ogdensburg road changed its terminus to Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Mr. Smith having purchased the farm in Alburgh directly opposite a wharf was built to the channel of the lake, and the connection was first made by ferry and subsequently a bridge was built. Still the capitalists hesitated to advance the funds to build the road. At this crisis Mr. Smith with two other gentlemen decided on a course as bold as it was ultimately successful. They proceeded to prosecute the work, becoming personally responsible for the



expense of same, and borrowed \$500,000 before a dollar was realized for subscription to the stock of the company.

Thus did Mr. Smith by his enterprise and foresight take advantage of circumstances to inaugurate a course of measures that has greatly advanced the material wealth and interests of St. Albans. By his efforts in this matter St. Albans became eventually the home of the Central Vermont Railroad, and thereby became the most prosperous and wealthy village in Northern Vermont. He stands paramount in history as the benefactor of Franklin county and of St. Albans in particular, and should receive the reverence and gratitude of the present as well as all succeeding generations. Mr. Smith was noted for his liberality, public spirit, sagacity, and untiring energy. His sudden death occurred November 20, 1858, and was largely due to his perplexing and exhaustive labors. On December 31, 1815, he made a profession of religion by connecting himself with the Congregational church, and continued to his death an active and influential member. He married, September 18, 1814, Miss Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N. Y. They had the following children: Harriet, who married Benjamin B. Newton, and died at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; John Gregory; Edward, who died at the age of three years; Worthington C.; Julia, who married George G. Hunt, and died at St. Albans; and Francis and Louisa (twins), of whom the former died in infancy and the latter married Lawrence Brainerd and died at St. Albans.

A beautiful memorial stone of white marble in St. Albans cemetery is inscribed with the following epitaph: "In memory of John Smith. Born at Barre, Mass., August 12, 1789, died at St. Albans, Vt., November 20, 1858. His private virtues and the graces of a well ordered Christian life endeared him to his family and friends, and qualified him for the distinguished position which he occupied at the bar, and for the many offices of public and political trusts which were bestowed upon him. This simply indicates the spot where the mortal remains repose of one who by his perseverance and energy in successfully establishing the Vermont and Canada Railroad gave to Franklin county and St. Albans a stimulus for the development of their agricultural and manufacturing resources." The most enduring and substantial monument to this man's memory is the busy offices and employees of the Central Vermont Railroad, which to-day controls and operates about 750 miles of



railroad in Vermont and other states, and which is the outgrowth of the old Vermont and Canada Railroad, to the success of which he devoted the last years of his life.

SMITH, HON. JOHN GREGORY, born at St. Albans, July 22, 1818, is the eldest son of John and Maria W. (Curtis) Smith. He was early educated at the district schools of his native town and graduated from the Franklin County Grammar School in 1834. The same year he became a student at the University of Vermont, and graduated from that institution in 1838. Having decided to follow the profession of law he entered the Law Department of Yale College and finished his studies in the spring of 1841, and the following fall term of court he was admitted to the Franklin County Bar. From this time till the death of his father, in 1858, he was associated with him in law practice, and was during the greater part of this time counsel for the Vermont Central Railroad.

In 1858 he relinquished the profession of law to enter into extensive railroad enterprises. The Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads having been foreclosed by the bondholders a board of five trustees was formed to operate them, and Mr. Smith became a member of this board, and, like his father, he devoted untiring energy and far-reaching forecast to the railroad interests of Vermont.

Being endowed with great executive ability he finally brought order out of chaos. The great power exerted and millions of dollars invested by the Central Vermont Railroad are due mainly to his individual efforts. Governor Smith continued to be a member of the board of trustees until the consolidation of the Central Vermont Railroad interests under the present system, and since that time he has been its chief executive officer. Not only has he been interested in the railroad enterprises of his native state, but he has been called upon to fill positions in other railroad corporations; he was several years president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In the politics of Vermont Governor Smith has been favorably and honorably identified; always a strong supporter of the Republican party he represented his native town in the legislature of 1860, '61, and '62,

being speaker of the House in 1861. He was a member of the state Senate in 1858 and '59. In 1863 he was elected to the highest office in the gift of his native state—the gubernatorial chair. He held this position from 1863 to 1865, which was during the dark days of the Rebellion, and became one of the best war governors of the times. While he was governor of Vermont the militia ranks were well filled and he was the soldier's friend everywhere. During this time he received hundreds of letters from soldiers asking favors, and none were treated inconsiderately. He saw them in the camp and on the field, in the hospital wounded and dying, and ministered to their wants. For the sick and starved from Belle Island, returning to Annapolis paroled prisoners, he personally interceded at the War Department and procured furloughs for them to reach home, a privilege granted to the paroled prisoners from no other state in the winter of 1863.

Governor Smith's love for his native town has been shown by many generous and liberal gifts, the beautiful fountain which adorns the public park being only one of many illustrations. In his private life he is most courteous and kind, the admired center of a host of friends; in his business life he is pleasant and affable to all, always willing to lend his time to any who may approach him. His private residence and grounds are among the finest in the state, and they afford a view of the surrounding lake and mountain scenery that is probably surpassed by no place in the country. In business and social life he has been eminently successful. A man of strict integrity, Governor Smith well merits the high esteem accorded him by his fellowmen.

The governor in his early life did not fail to interest himself in the agricultural interests of the county. The evidences of this are the large and extensive farms operated by him in St. Albans, where employment is given to a large number of men and nature is aided and encouraged to bring forth large and abundant crops. Governor Smith married Miss Anna Eliza, daughter of Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, and has a family of five children, viz.: George, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Anna, who resides at home; Edward C., president of the Central Vermont Railroad; Julia (Mrs. A. C. Stevens), of Boston; and Helen (Mrs. Rev. Donald C. McKay), of St. Albans.

WAUGH, THEODORE ROGERS, M.D., was born in Sauquoit, Oneida county, N. Y., November 1, 1846, the second son in a family of the four surviving children of Rev. John and Charlotte (Rogers) Waugh. The family is of English descent, and his father, who was the son of Joseph, was born in Carlisle, County Cumberland, England, in March, 1814, and when a child was brought by his father to Boston, where he grew up. The elder Waugh was an author of some distinction and was of Quaker origin, his ancestors having removed from Scotland to the northern part of England in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The early settlers of the town of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., were largely from the city of that name in England. On the maternal side Dr. Waugh is descended from an old English family. His mother, Charlotte Rogers, born in New York state, was the daughter of Oliver Rogers, who was the first one to introduce machinery for calico printing in America. His father, the Rev. John Waugh, has been a Presbyterian pastor in the state of New York for fifty-one years, and is now successfully laboring at Cohocton, N. Y. He is the author of several works, among which is a sacred epic, "Messiah's Mission," in nine books.

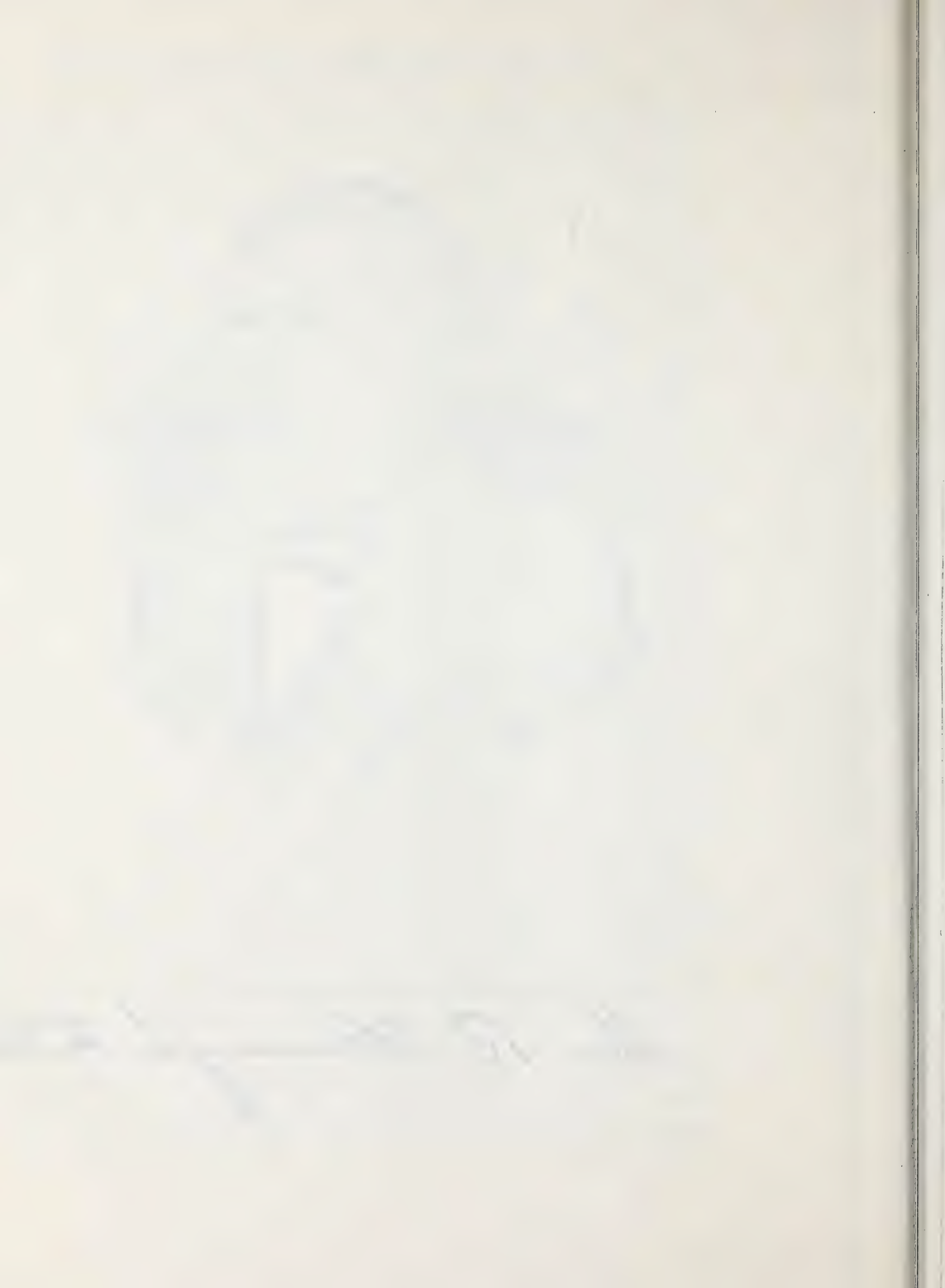
The early education of Dr. Waugh was obtained at the local schools of his native town. His father about 1855 being called to take charge of a society at Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he finished his primary studies at that place, and in 1861 became a student at the St. Lawrence Academy at Canton, where at different periods during three years he received a complete academical and collegiate course. His father's financial condition not allowing him at this time to give the doctor as well as his elder brother both a more thorough education, the former was obliged to relinquish his studies, and in 1865 he came to New York city, where he was employed by C. H. Bowman & Co., in whose employ he remained for three years, and the practical knowledge of the dry goods business thus obtained has since been of utmost value to him and has been of great aid in helping him to accumulate the large property he now enjoys. After leaving New York city Dr. Waugh returned to Canton, N. Y., where his father still resided, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daggett. His father afterwards removed to Carthage, N. Y., and he studied there with Dr. Brown. In 1869 he

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains the latest news and information in the field of medicine, and it is read by thousands of physicians and other medical practitioners. The Association also publishes other journals, books, and pamphlets, and it sponsors a variety of medical conferences and exhibitions. In addition, the Association is active in the field of medical education, and it has established a number of medical schools and hospitals. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in the United States, and it continues to be one of the most important organizations in the field of medicine.

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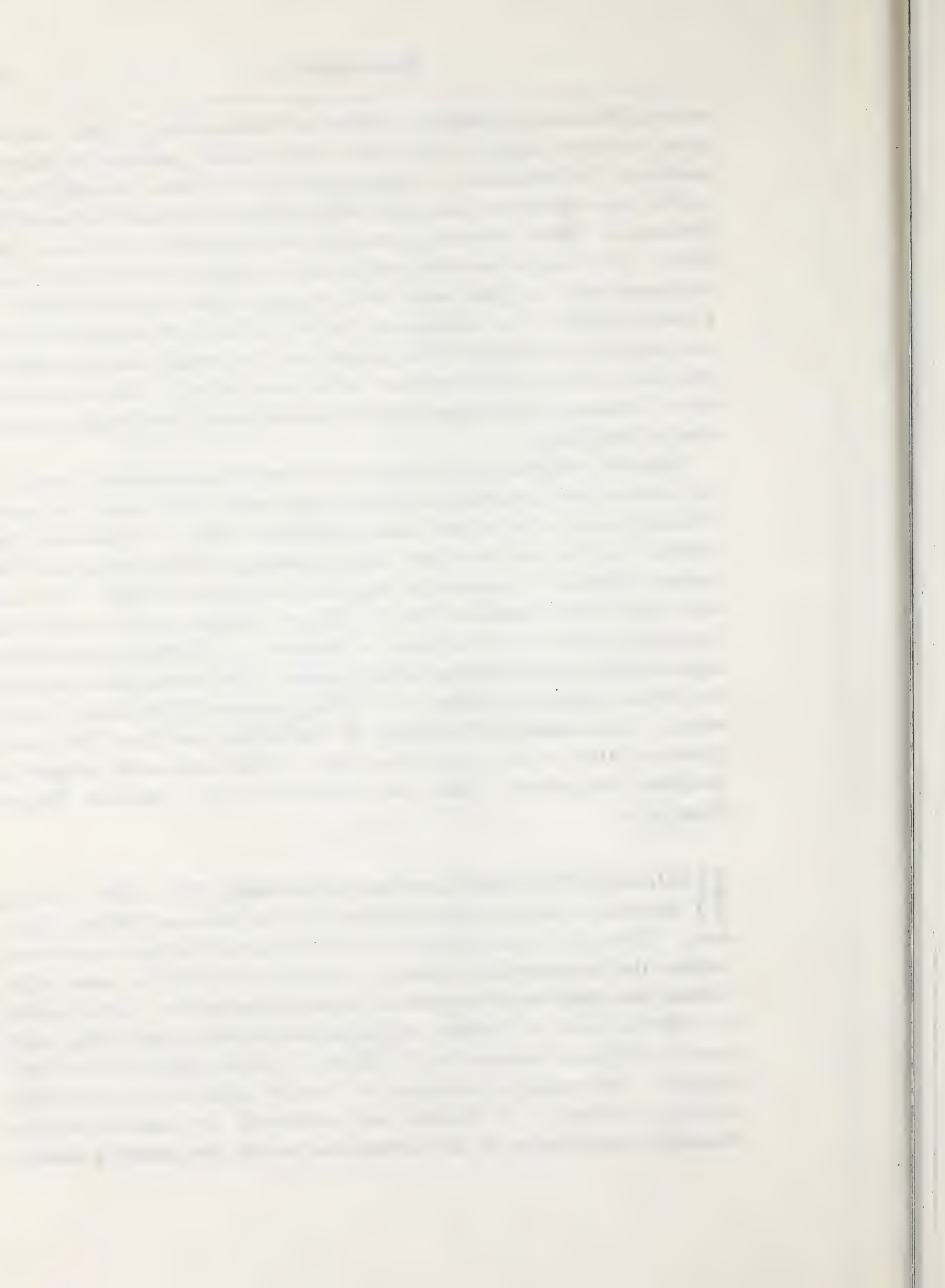
Theo. R. Waugh M.D.



entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., and also became a private pupil of Prof. Henry Noah Martin, professor of materia medica in that institution. He graduated in 1872 from this college, and on May 1st of that year came to St Albans through the solicitation of Dr. Stebbins A. Smith, who was a practicing homœopathic physician at that place. Dr. Waugh has since resided in St. Albans, and has by his own endeavors and energetic work built up one of the largest practices in Franklin county. In introducing the new school of medicine he has overcome the prejudices of the people and the prestige of years which have been in favor of his brethren of the older school. He is a member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society and has been president of that body.

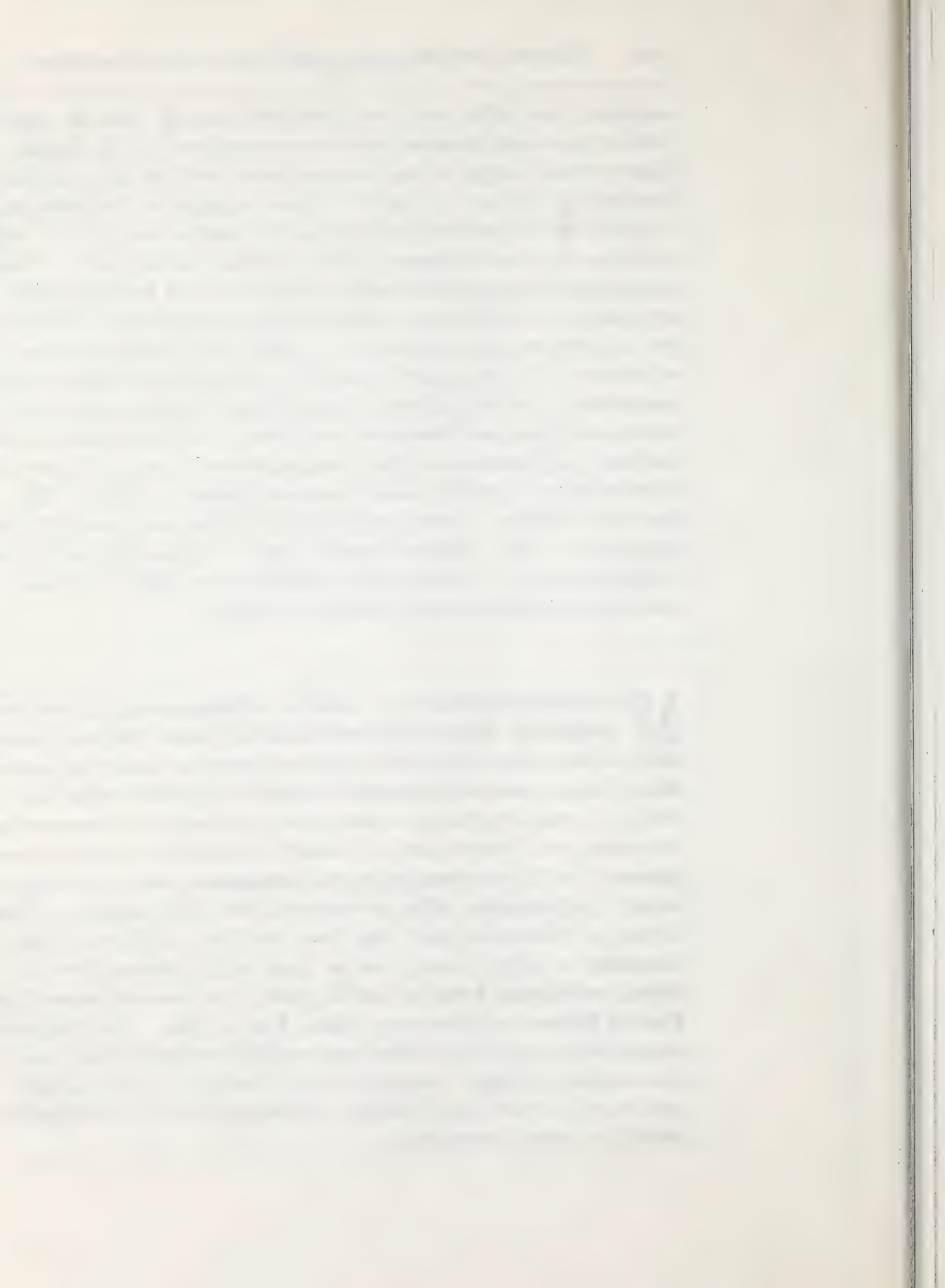
Since his residence in St. Albans Dr. Waugh has interested himself in the welfare and prosperity of that village, and is the owner of many valuable pieces of real estate located within its limits. In politics a Republican his life has been too busy attending to his practice and his business interests to become an applicant for political honors. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Albans Hospital, and has since its foundation been one of its board of directors. In 1889 he was elected superintendent and treasurer of the hospital; the former office includes the duties of house physician. Dr. Waugh married Miss Adah J. Reynolds, a descendant of Sir Joshua R. Reynolds, and their first born, Theodora, died at the age of five years. They afterwards adopted a daughter, Marguerite. Their other child is a son, Theodore Rogers Waugh, jr.

BEDARD, SPENCER S., was born in Stanbridge, P.Q., April 21, 1838, and was the oldest of three children born to John and Philena C. Bedard. During his youth his father died and Spencer S. then commenced to learn the harnessmaker's trade. In the fall of 1856 he came to St. Albans, but after about two years he went to Montpelier. In the spring of 1862 he went to Boston and found employment, but three years later, in 1865, he returned to St. Albans, at which village he has since resided. On coming to this place Mr. Bedard entered into partnership with his brother, J. A. Bedard, and purchased the harness business formerly conducted by H. M. Stevens, but to this they added a trade in



carriages; and after the firm dissolved—having been in trade some twelve years—the harness business was continued by his brother, while Spencer took charge of the carriage trade and has since carried it on. Besides this Spencer S. was for a time engaged in the boot and shoe business and in the clothing business at Rouse's Point, N. Y. Mr. Bedard has not been unknown in the political history of St. Albans, as about 1870 he was elected justice of the peace and held that office about ten years. In 1880 he was chosen associate judge of the County Court, and so continued for two years. In 1885 and 1886 he was one of the selectmen of his town, and in the fall of 1886 he was elected town representative. In the legislature Judge Bedard was chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Claims. In religious matters he and his family are members of the Congregational church. On arriving in Montpelier in 1860 Mr. Bedard married Sarah L. Clark. They have had three children: Jennie (wife of F. Irvin Dutcher), Sarah Grace, and Frederick S. Mr. Bedard's mother was of American birth, but of English descent. His maternal grandfather was born in France. His paternal grandfather was of Dutch extraction.

MAYNARD, ASHLEY J., a native of Bakersfield, Vt., was born in February, 1845, the fourth child of James Maynard, who was born in Bakersfield in April, 1809, and reared a family of seven children. James married Antensia, daughter of Josiah Shattuck, in 1837. Ashley J. was brought up to farm work, received but a common school education, and started out for himself in early life as only a common laborer. In 1870 he bought the old homestead, where he has since resided. In December, 1874, he married, first, Ella, daughter of Harvey Upton, of Bakersfield, and they have had four children: Sadie, born December 2, 1875; Lena, born in July, 1877; Arthur, born in May, 1879; and Grace, born in March, 1881. He married, second, Jennie (Sweet) Barnum, of Lawrence, Mass., June 4, 1890. Mr. Maynard has always been a firm Republican, and in 1887 was lister of his town. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., of Fairfield. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Bakersfield, of which the latter is a member.



CHAPTER XL.

FAMILY SKETCHES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TO enumerate all of the old and prominent families in Franklin county would in itself make a large and pretentious volume, while it would be practically impossible to give a genealogical sketch of all. We have been compelled, owing to lack of space, to limit these sketches to only those who have felt and manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. Sketches of many of the early settlers will be found in connection with the chapters containing the history of the respective towns. In this chapter biographical notices have been collected and printed of those whose descendants to-day form the business and social life of the stated localities.

BAKERSFIELD.

Brigham, Albert G., was born in Bakersfield, March 12, 1836. His father, Josiah F., was a native of the same town, and was born October 11, 1801, a son of Uriah and Elizabeth F., who in 1796 moved from Marlboro, Mass., to Bakersfield, where Uriah died August 28, 1878. Albert G. married, first, Mariette, daughter of Josiah Houghton, in April, 1856, and their two children were Charles W., born about 1860, and Fred H., born in 1862. He married, second, Celine, daughter of George Larabee, of Berkshire, October 26, 1869. They had two children: George F., born July 25, 1874, and Cynthia J., born April 22, 1876. Albert G. secured his education in the common schools, and in 1853 he went to Boston, where he was engaged in business for two years. In 1865 he returned to his native town as a farmer, in which with his business he has been successful. He is a staunch Democrat, and has been selectman for four terms.

Brigham, William O., was born in Bakersfield, May 16, 1836. His father, Samuel S., was also a native of Bakersfield, and married Mary, daughter of Peter Powers, in 1835. They have had four children: William O.; Julia S., born in 1839, died February 14, 1886; Mary E., born in 1843; and Laura E., born in 1851. William O. Brigham married Nellie, daughter of John Perkins, of Bakersfield, in February, 1864. They have three children: Clarence and Clara (twins), born February 5, 1867, and John P., born July 18, 1872. Mr. Brigham received his education in the common schools and at Bakersfield Academy. In 1858 he moved to Illinois and was in the employ of S. R. Holmes and W. B. Powers until the spring of 1860, when he returned to Bakersfield and worked on the farm with his father. In September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, and in June, 1863, he received an honorable discharge. Returning to his native town he bought the farm known as the Brigham homestead, and has since been a farmer. He has held most of the usual town offices: selectman, lister, and overseer of the poor for fourteen years. At different times he has been adjutant

and commander of Merritt Williams Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of Bakersfield. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham are members of the Congregational church.

Giddings, William A., was born in Bakersfield, August 3, 1839. His grandparents, William and Betsey (Harris) Giddings, came from Massachusetts to Bakersfield about 1805. They had nine children, of whom Thomas, father of William A., was the fifth child, born in 1805. He married, first, Salina Eaton, of Enosburgh, Vt., in December, 1829, and they had four children, as follows: Amanda, born November 7, 1830, died in 1880; Josiah, born August 10, 1832; Lorinda, born September 13, 1834; and Thomas H., born September 8, 1836. He married, second, Clarissa, daughter of Alanson and Bethiah (Dunham) Kilburn, of Enosburgh, October 28, 1838, by whom he had one child, William A. William A. Giddings was reared on a farm and received his education in the common-schools. In March, 1869, he married Emeroy C., daughter of John Ballard, of Bakersfield, and they have one child, Harry D., born December 6, 1885. Mr. Giddings is a Republican and was elected selectman in 1885. He has been justice of the peace for the six years preceding 1890. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church of East Enosburgh.

Giddings, William H., was born in Bakersfield, October 24, 1840. His father, William, born in 1796, married Betsey Wallace, of Wentworth, N. H., and had ten children, of whom William H. was the youngest. William, sr., was a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked and carried on a farm in Bakersfield for many years. Here William H. was reared and secured a common school education. In April, 1863, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. R. Hutchinson, then at Enosburgh Center, and in the spring terms of 1865 and '66 attended the Medical Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, graduating from that institution in June of the latter year. He decided after much thought to settle in Bakersfield. February 11, 1868, he married Sarah A., daughter of John S. Perkins, of that town, and they have one child, Florence E., born in June, 1882. Mr. Giddings is a Republican and the present senator from this district. He has been trustee for six years of the Vermont State Asylum for the Insane, and is chairman of that board. In 1870 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He is a member of the State Medical Society and in 1890 was president of the Franklin County Medical Society. He has been selectman, and held other offices of trust in his native town.

Mainard, Ashley J., a native of Bakersfield, was born in February, 1845, the fourth child of James Mainard, who was born in Bakersfield in April, 1809, and reared a family of six children. James married Antensia, daughter of Josiah Shattuck, in 1837. Ashley J. was brought up to farm work, received only a common school education, and started out for himself early in life as a common laborer. In 1870 he bought the old homestead, where he has since resided. In December, 1874, he married, first, Ella, daughter of Harvey Upton, of Bakersfield, and they have four children: Sady, born December 21, 1876; Lena, born in July, 1877; Arthur, born in May, 1879; and Grace, born in March, 1881. He married, second, Jennie (Sweet) Barnum, of Lawrence, Mass., June 4, 1890. Mr. Mainard has always been a firm Republican, and in 1887 was lister of his town. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., of Fairfield. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Bakersfield, of which the latter is a member.

Maynard, Jesse K., was born in Bakersfield, Vt., March 24, 1808, a son of John Maynard, who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1774. The latter came to Bakersfield about 1795 and settled on a farm. He married Elizabeth Knowles, of that town, about 1797, and they had five children, of whom Jesse K. was the last. John Maynard died in 1813. Jesse K. married Lucy M. Taylor in 1828, and they had five children, viz.: John K. L., born July 26, 1829; Elizabeth M., born September 3, 1830; Cornelia L., born June 23, 1832; and two who died in infancy. Lucy M. Maynard died in 1836, and Jesse K. married, second, Lucy Giddings in 1837. Of this marriage one child, Harriet L.,

was born in 1842. Mr. Maynard married, third, Melona (Page) Jeudevine, in September, 1874, who died August 2, 1888. His daughter by his second marriage, Harriet L., married Rollin G. Brown, of Enosburgh, in December, 1878. They had one child, Sumner R., born February 1, 1882, who died August 2, 1886. Rollin G. Brown died December 14, 1881. His widow, Harriet L., lives with her father in Bakersfield.

Naramore, William M., a native of Chittenden county, Vt., was born October 10, 1844. His father, Hawley A., was born in Underhill, Chittenden county, October 23, 1802, and married Fannie L., daughter of Peter Martin, of the same town. He was one of the original incorporators of that town. They had nine children: Gaines H., born October 19, 1823; Elam M., born March 11, 1836; Frank, born December 20, 1837; Justin, born July 4, 1840; Rollin C., born October 17, 1842, died October 30, 1862; William M.; Fanny L., born September 6, 1847, died February 13, 1873; Fred P., born August 5, 1851, died March 6, 1875; and Olive E., born May 9, 1854, died September 27, 1855. Hawley A. Naramore died in Bakersfield, February 17, 1885. William M. received his education in the common schools. September 10th he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, and served a nine months' term. August 15, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, was made a sergeant, and was honorably discharged July 14, 1865. He was in the Ninth Corps of Grant's regiment and participated in the Gettysburg and Petersburg campaigns. In 1880 he removed to Bakersfield and engaged in trade. He has been commander of Merritt Williams Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of Bakersfield, for four years, and in 1890 finished his fourth term as adjutant. He served as aid-de-camp on the personal staffs of General Fairchild and Judge Ragg when they were commanders of the G. A. R. He married Medora L., daughter of Elijah and Mary Porter, of Chittenden county, and they have two children: May, born March 30, 1871, and Burt E., born August 7, 1877.

Perkins, John A., is a native of Bakersfield, and was born December 1, 1839. His father, John Perkins, was born in Bakersfield and married Betsey Pierson, of the same town, and they had nine children. John A. received his education in the common schools and in the academies of Bakersfield. In 1859 he married Mariah Hulburt, of Bakersfield. In 1864 or 1865 he opened a general mercantile store in Bakersfield, in which he is still engaged. He is a staunch Republican, and served as town treasurer from 1871 to 1890. He held the position of postmaster from 1873 until 1884. In 1886 and again in 1889 he represented the town in the legislature and was appointed postmaster under President Harrison, which position he still occupies. Mr. Perkins has been deacon in the Congregational church for many years.

Perkins, Manlius R., a native of Enosburgh, was born March 8, 1850. His father, James A., was born in Bakersfield, June 22, 1817, and married Emily, daughter of Jonas Brigham, of Bakersfield, about 1816. They had two children: Manlius R. and Emma. The latter, born December 22, 1861, married John Giddings, of Bakersfield, in 1888. Manlius R. Perkins married L. Georgie, daughter of M. Bradford, January 1, 1877. They have two children: Harry B., born March 17, 1879, and Harlie M., born April 28, 1883. Mr. Perkins was educated in the common schools, and is a Republican in politics. He is a farmer and millwright. The old circular saw-mill was operated for about two years, when James Ayres put in an upright saw. Mr. Ayres was the first to run a saw-mill in Bakersfield. Mr. Perkins repaired the old circular saw and put in machinery suitable for furnishing lumber ready for market. Since 1887 the mill has been kept running the whole year with the exception of a short time during midsummer. The mill now contains a planer, matcher, and a complete shingle-mill, and does an extensive manufacturing business and a large amount of custom work, having a daily capacity of about 6,000 feet of lumber.

BERKSHIRE.

Anderson, Robert, born in Royalton, Vt., May 31, 1770, moved to Enosburgh, Vt., in February, 1811, and to East Berkshire in March, 1816. He married Ruth Stevens, of Hartland, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1843 his son Robert S. married Harriet Perley, of Enosburgh, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Florence, born November 27, 1850, married James Hadley, and died December 13, 1878; Isabel, born February 8, 1852, married Ira J. Sweat, of Pottou, Canada, and has one child, Leon; and Robert S., jr., born August 25, 1865, resides at home.

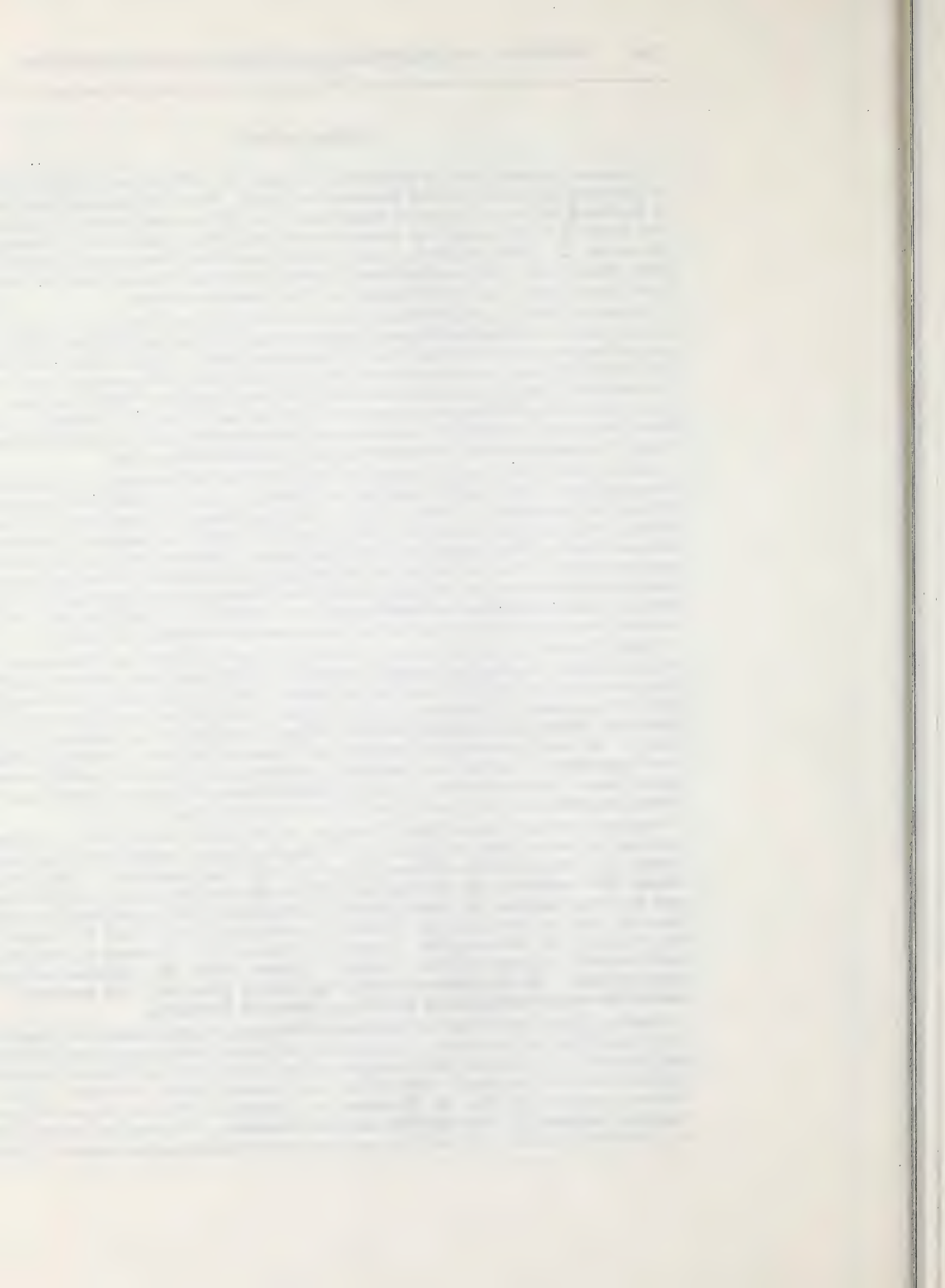
Anderson, Seth P., son of Robert, was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vt., January 1, 1802. He married Elvina Stone, who was born August 21, 1806. Of this marriage there were four children, three of whom are living. Ira S., the eldest, was born May 27, 1831, and has always lived on the homestead. He married, June 1, 1853, Elvina Perley, daughter of Edward Perley, of East Berkshire. She was born August 18, 1832. Their children are Annette, Wilbert L., and Mary P. Wilbert L. married Dora Beattie, of Sandusky, O., and is now a Congregational minister in Muskegon, Mich. Mary P. is teaching in a Presbyterian college in Independence, Mo.

Austin, Mary Ann, born in Berkshire, April 13, 1824, is the daughter of Lucius H. and Mary Wheeler. Her father was born in Windsor county in 1801, and married Mary Rowley, of Enosburgh, in 1832. They had eight children, of whom Mary Ann was the eldest. She married, January 4, 1843, Hazard P. Austin, a native of Berkshire and the second son of four sons and one daughter born to Raymond and Abigail Austin. He was reared on a farm with but the advantages of a common school education, and started in life without aid, but later became the possessor of a good property. In politics he was a Republican and held several town offices. He died May 24, 1887. His widow, Mary Ann Austin, lives on the homestead and conducts the business.

Booth, James T., the second in a family of twelve children of Joshua and Sarah (Taylor) Booth, was born in Ireland, February 14, 1820, and came to this country with his parents in 1841, finally removing to Canada. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Armstrong, of Berkshire, August 2, 1848. In 1859 he started a general store at Berkshire, which he continued until 1889, when he sold out to his nephew, William B. Jolley. He was postmaster for twenty-three years at this place preceding 1889. He is a Republican in politics, and has been selectman and trustee of public money for many years. He is a member of the Episcopal church of Berkshire, and a member of Ossisseg Lodge, No. 78, F. and A. M. Mrs. Booth died July 6, 1875.

Bowen, Cromwell, came from Clarendon to Berkshire about 1808. He had four children, of whom Harrison, born in 1813, married Susan, daughter of Silas Stowe, of Berkshire. They had five children, Albert H., who was born July 3, 1836, being the eldest. He worked on the farm and in 1862 bought the homestead. In 1863 he married Florence, daughter of Allen Thayer, of Berkshire, by whom he had five children: Mary S., born in 1864, married Herbert Cummings in 1885; Maud E., born in 1866, married Dr. C. S. Jenne in 1890; Caroline M., born in 1875; Florence A., born in 1878; and Cornwall A., born in 1879. Albert H. Bowen carries on a general farming and dairy business. He is a Democrat and is the present town clerk and treasurer. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Berkshire.

Chaffee, Albert, was born in Berkshire in 1820, and married Nancy C., daughter of Alexander Brice, of that town. Of their six children all died young except Harvey A. and Bianca G. The latter, the youngest of the family, married John J. McCarty, of Berkshire, in 1876, and their three children are Glenna, Gladys, and Grace. Harvey A. Chaffee married, first, Ellen M. Whitehead, of Canada, in 1862, by whom he had one daughter, Alberta E., who married Gardner Armstrong. He married, second, Adelia A., a sister of his first wife, in 1864, and their three children are as follows: Hattie B.



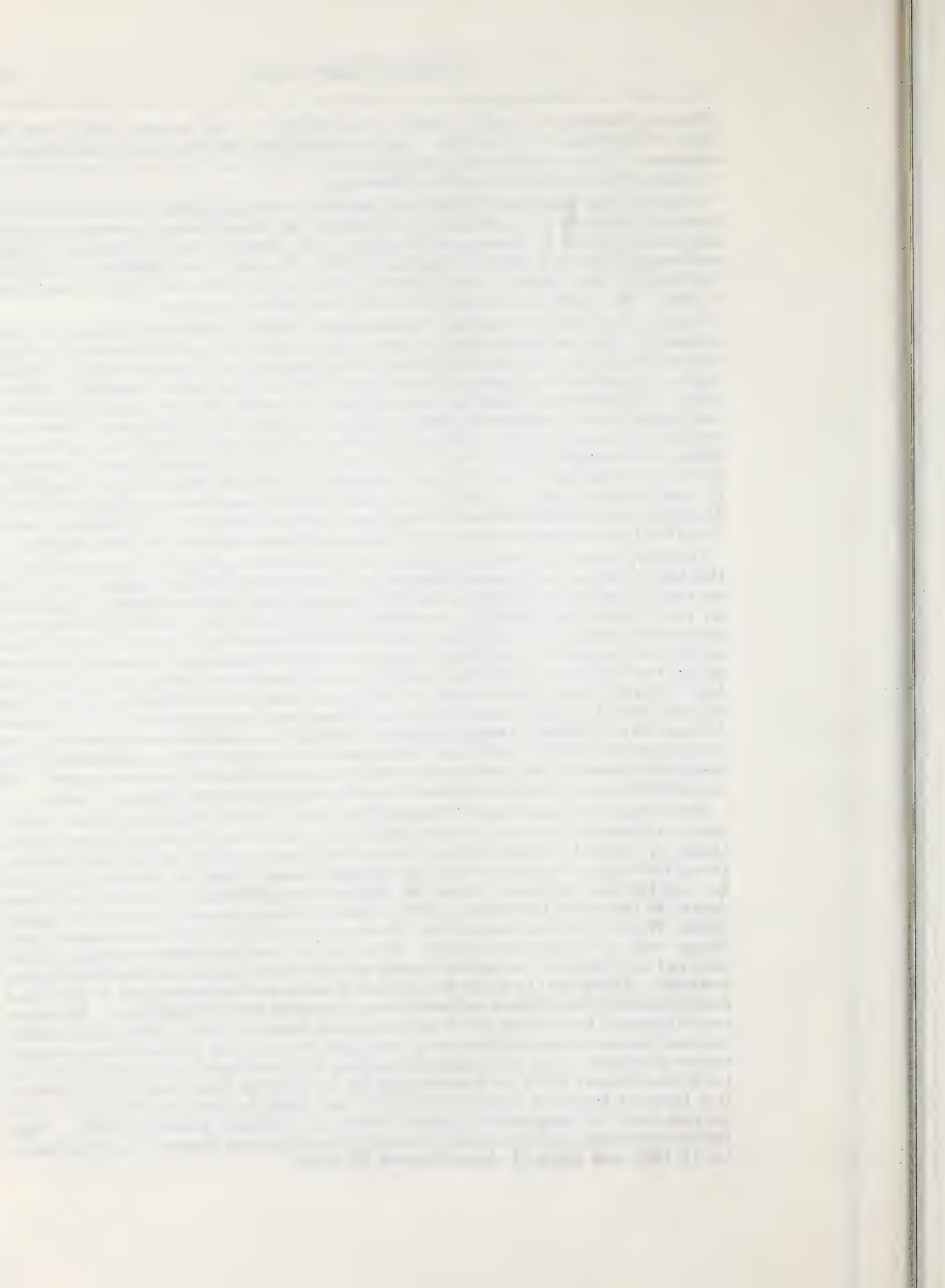
(Chaffee) Crandall, of Canada, Etta M., and Albert S. He married, third, Edna M. Page, of Waterloo, P. Q., in 1884. He is a Republican and has served two terms as selectman. He is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 78, F. and A. M., of Enosburgh, and is a member of the Baptist church of Berkshire.

Chaffee, John, was born in 1796, and married Priscilla, daughter of Jonathan Danforth, of Berkshire, and they had seven children, of whom Homer S. married Mary R., daughter of Daniel B. Burleson, of Berkshire. Mr. Burleson was born March 12, 1801, and married Electa Hawley, December 4, 1823. Homer S. had children as follows: Gertrude E., born March 11, 1873; Homer, born May 20, 1875; and Wilbur, born April 8, 1878. Mr. Chaffee is a general farmer on the Chaffee homestead.

Grant, Noah, son of Reuben a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Lyme, N. H., October 16, 1790, and died in October, 1861. He married, first, a Miss Conant, by whom one son was born. He married, second, Anna, daughter of Elias Lawrence, of Enosburgh, Vt., and of this marriage six children were born, of whom Joseph L. was the eldest. In September, 1866, he came to Berkshire, where he now resides. He married Maria Combs, daughter of Caleb Combs, of Montgomery, November 15, 1860, and they have had six children, as follows: Abbie A., born June 9, 1862, married Benton Wilson in December, 1883; Seth L., born June 14, 1864; Henry R., born August 2, 1866; Edwin E., born June 22, 1868; Howard C., born December 19, 1871; and Mary C., born August 7, 1874. Seth L. and Henry R. are now living in Medfield, Mass. Joseph L. Grant belongs to the Vermont and Quebec Conference of Adventists, while Mrs. Grant is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Montgomery.

Hoadley, Aaron, jr., was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt., October 10, 1817. His father, Aaron, was born in Hartland, Vt., and came to Berkshire about 1822. He married Esther Hadasa Higgins about 1803, and they had thirteen children. Mr. Hoadley was a farmer, and Aaron, jr., was brought up to farm work. About 1838 the latter commenced learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for several years. January 3, 1847, he married, first, Ruth, daughter of Samuel Rannels, of Berkshire, by whom he had four children, as follows: Alez L., born December 14, 1847; Aldath H., born July 8, 1849; Eliza A., born March 21, 1851; and Harrison, born March 22, 1853. He married, second, Persis, daughter of John Potter, and by her has one child, Arthur J., born May 31, 1863. Aaron Hoadley, jr., had only a common school education, and early began work to help an invalid father provide for a large family. About 1841 he bought fifty acres of land, and has since experienced a successful business career. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hull, Ethan A., was born in Fairfield, Vt., July 1, 1813. His grandfather, Jehial, born in Connecticut, married Jerusha Phelps and had seven children, of whom Anson (father of Ethan A.) was the fifth. Anson Hull, born in 1772, moved from Norfolk, Conn., to Whiting, Vt., and in 1799 he married Susan Whaley, of Fairfield, by whom he had fourteen children. Ethan A. Hull married Melinda L., daughter of Oliver Austin, of Berkshire, February 23, 1842. She was born January 11, 1821. Her grandfather, William Larihee, came from Weathersfield, Vt., in 1807, and married Amy Royce, who bore him seven children. Ethan A. Hull had but a common school education, and early learned the clothier's trade, at which he worked winters and on the farm summers. About 1841 he began to speculate in cattle and real estate, and in 1861 came from Cambridge, bought land, and settled on his present home in Berkshire. He represented his town in 1870 and was sent to the state Senate in 1876. He has been selectman and held other town offices many years, and was also one of the railroad commissioners who were largely instrumental in paying up the railroad bonds about 1870. He has three children: Clark A., born October 11, 1843; Delia, born June 6, 1845, married Guy Clark, of Berkshire, December 29, 1864; and Mark A., born August 23, 1851, who married Belle W., daughter of Chester Wilde, of Berkshire, August 23, 1876. Mark Hull is now living on the homestead, and his two children are Fennom W., born December 21, 1878, and Addie M., born February 27, 1880.



Ladd Family, The.—Late in the seventeenth century two brothers by the name of Ladd came to this country from England, one of whom settled in Connecticut and was the father of Asa L., jr., father of Henry, the subject of this sketch. The latter at the age of twenty-one years engaged as clerk in the store of Alonzo Green at East Swanton, with whom he remained six months, when he entered the employ of William Clapp, a merchant at East Berkshire, where he remained for nine years though the firm name changed hands several times during that period. In 1854 he married Celia M. Levins, daughter of Pascal P. Levins, of Berkshire Center, by whom he has two sons, Albert Avery and Pascal P. Mr. Ladd was a war Democrat, and wrote the first recruiting call for Berkshire. He was prominent in the effort to discount Berkshire's railroad bonds by payment at the time of issue, which was finally accomplished. He represented his town in 1872, and has held about all the town offices.

Larabee, William, moved from Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vt., in 1806, where his son George was born in October, 1800. The latter married Celina Birch, of Berkshire, about 1823, and their children were as follows: Harding H., born in 1828; Viola, born in 1831; Asa, born in 1833; Thirsa, born in 1835; Edson B., born in 1839; Paulina, born in 1841; and M. Merritt B., born in 1843. He married, second, Cynthia Stevens about 1848, by whom he had one child, S. Celina, born in 1846. Edson B. Larabee married, January 2, 1866, Susan B., daughter of Phillip Shufelt, by whom he had two children, viz.: Emma, born in June, 1868, who married Ralph Clark in 1886, and Grace, born in November, 1869. In 1862 Edson B. enlisted as a private in Company I, Tenth Vermont Infantry, and at his first battle—Locust Grove—in 1863 he was wounded and conveyed to the Mansion House Hospital in Virginia, where he remained for five months. He participated in the following battles: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Gaines's Mills, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Monocasy, Charleston, Smithfield, Winchester, Flint Hill, Cedar Run, and the siege of Petersburg. In the fall of 1864 he was promoted to sergeant, and on June 26, 1865, received an honorable discharge. He is now a member of Pixley Post, No. 102, G. A. R., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt. He is selectman of the town, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Berkshire.

Moren, Daniel, son of Patrick and Mary (Donnelly) Moren, was born in Ireland, June 15, 1825. In 1831 Patrick Moren left his native country with his family for America. He spent two months in Berkshire, and then returned to Montreal, where he had left his family. He lost his wife and one child shortly after. Daniel was left with Nathaniel Leetch, of Berkshire, in which family he lived until twenty years of age. After having secured a common school education he went to Massachusetts and worked in a paper-mill for three years and a half. In 1849 he went to California, where he was employed in running a steam engine for over three years. He returned home in 1854, but the next year he went to California again. In 1857 he moved to East Berkshire, where he has since resided. He married, in 1863, Catherine Jewett, of Ohio, a niece of Mrs. Leetch. Mr. Moren formed a partnership with Dolphus Paul, and later with Kiles A. Paul, son of Dolphus, and retired from business in 1883. He has had seven children, four of whom are living. In 1878 he represented his town in the legislature and in 1884 became state senator.

Pand, Theophilus P., was born in Wolcott, Lamoille county, Vt., in August, 1800. He came to Berkshire when thirteen years of age and commenced farming. He married Abbie, daughter of Harding Swan, by whom he had ten children, as follows: Fanny (deceased), Jaben F., Addison P., Webster, Emily, Margaret, Harriet, Ezra, Joel, and Fanny. Addison P. Pand was born in Berkshire, April 13, 1829. In March, 1857, he married Sarah, daughter of Harding Allen, by whom he had one son, Herbert A. Mrs. Pand died in 1862, and he married, second, Fanny Jones, of Berkshire, June 30, 1867. Of this marriage five children were born, as follows: Alice, born October 3, 1868; Catherine, born April 19, 1870; Edwin, born January 3, 1874, died aged seven; Arthur, born April 19, 1879; and Eva, born March 22, 1884. Mr. Pand represented his town

in the legislature in 1882, has been deputy sheriff for fourteen years, and has held other public offices. In politics he is a Republican.

Paul, Dolphus, son of Dolphus and Rhoda (Clemons) Paul, was born in Wells, Rutland county, Vt., April 23, 1815, and in 1816 the family moved to Enosburgh, from which place they removed to Berkshire. Dolphus, sr., was a blacksmith by trade, and his son, reared on a farm, was given a common school education. In 1837 the latter married Harriet, daughter of Oliver Austin, of Berkshire, and they have had eight children, five of whom are still living. In 1857 he engaged in the general merchandise business with Daniel Moren, under the firm name of Paul & Moren, which continued for fifteen years, when Dolphus was succeeded by his son, Kiles A. He was also station agent at East Berkshire for fifteen years, and was selectman and lister for many years. He is a Democrat in politics.

Paul, Kiles A., son of Dolphus Paul, of East Berkshire, was born in Enosburgh, September 13, 1849, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of Paul & Moren, East Berkshire, where he continued until 1859, when he became a member of the firm of D. Paul & Co. In 1862 Mr. Paul retired from the firm, but the year following he became interested in the same business with Daniel Moren, the firm being known as Paul & Moren. In 1887 he bought Mr. Moren's interest, and has since conducted a successful business at the old stand. December 15, 1875, he married Cora E., daughter of Ira Brown, of New Haven, Vt., and they have two children, viz.: Dolphus W., born September 24, 1876, and Hattie E., born February 11, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are both members of the Episcopal church.

Samson, William, the eldest of six children of Erasmus D. and Angeline (Hamilton) Samson, was born in Berkshire, Vt., August 8, 1831. Erasmus D. Samson was a farmer, and William remained with him until 1842. He married, March 4, 1855, Susan, daughter of Jonas Boutelle, of Enosburgh, Vt., and they have had three children, all of whom are living. In 1872 he commenced repairing horse-powers, and soon after his buildings were struck by lightning and burned. Leaving the farm he established his present plant. In 1876 he took in as partner Jasper A. Rouse, and they are owners of three valuable patents, manufacturing sawing machines, threshing machines, and churns, which are sold throughout New England. Mr. Samson is a successful business man, has been selectman in his town, and is a member of the Congregational church.

Stiles, Samuel S., was born in Chester, Vt., about 1778, and married Halma, daughter of Talma Hendrick, of Enosburgh, Vt. They had ten children, as follows: William H., who died March 31, 1891, in Montgomery; Hendrick, who died in California in 1889; Paschal, who married Caroline Brown, and is now living in California; Elsie M., who married Charles Jenne, of Berkshire, and died in 1853; Benjamin F., now living in Berkshire; Lydia, who died in Illinois in 1859; Harriet N. (Mrs. George Colburn), who lives in Oregon; Mary Ann, who married a Mr. Carmach, of Illinois, and died in 1858; Rhoda P. (Mrs. David Carpenter), who resides in Wisconsin; and Hannah, who married a Mr. Carmach, and died about 1862. Benjamin F. Stiles married, in 1856, Sarah Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Jenne, of Berkshire, by whom he had one child, Mary A., born January 19, 1857, who married John M. Robb, of Montgomery, November 13, 1878.

Towle, James C., a native of Berkshire, was born October 15, 1856. His grandfather, Theopolis, a native of New Hampshire, was born March 30, 1790, and married Deborah Miller. J. Clement, son of Theopolis and father of James, was born in Franklin, December 21, 1814, and married Mary, daughter of Allison and Sally Judd, of that town. They had five children, of whom James C. was the youngest. He married, January 10, 1879, Lillian O., daughter of Elmer and Orlana Phelps, of Franklin, by whom he had four children, as follows: Lillian A., born April 27, 1879, died May 30, 1880; Vera M., born June 29, 1881; Seth C., born March 31, 1883; and Nellie S., born October 26, 1884, died May 28, 1885. James C. Towle attended the district school and the Frank-

lin and Bakersfield Academies. He first went to work in Boston, but soon returned to Berkshire and bought the home farm, and began buying butter and conducting the creamery business.

Weld, Newton, was born in Berkshire, December 23, 1805, and married Anna, daughter of Benjamin Austin, of that town, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Chester, Ruth, Newton F., Susan, Hiram, Norman, Gracia, and Emma A. The first three mentioned are the only survivors. At the age of twenty years Newton F. Weld began farming, and in the fall of 1858 he moved to Rhode Island and entered the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, where he remained two winters. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Berkshire, and bought the Weld homestead. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 78, F. and A. M., of Enosburgh Falls.

Wheeler, Josiah, came from Windsor county to Berkshire in 1806, and settled at the center of the town, where he continued to reside until his death in 1854. He was one of those men peculiar to the early history of Vermont—generous and forbearing to a fault, aiding a friend with the last penny, yet strong in his opposition to what he considered wrong and injustice. Lucius H. was five years old when his father moved from Windsor. Being the youngest son he was the one chosen to stay at home and aid in the clearing of the farm, and ultimately to succeed his father in its ownership, while the other sons went out from the parental home to clear farms for themselves. In 1822 he was married to Mary Rowley, of Enosburgh, with whom he lived for more than fifty years, and who bore him eight children. Although an active, pushing, and successful business man, having occasion to meet his townsmen and others in the most difficult of business relations, he was universally esteemed and respected for his piety and unrighteousness of character. He was a life-long Methodist, and before the building of churches in town his house was always open for gatherings of his neighbors for divine worship. A barn now stands upon the farm in which meetings were held in the early days of the settlement, it being the most commodious building in the neighborhood. He died in 1873. When it again became necessary for the sons and daughters of the family to think about their individual prospects for life Marshall S., the youngest son, was the one to whose lot it fell to remain at home and occupy the farm his grandfather and father had cleared. He has always resided upon the farm, and now occupies the same house in which he was born and which was built by his father fifty-seven years ago. Before reaching the age of majority he engaged in mercantile business, and the buying and selling of cattle and sheep with his father, and successfully continued the same until a few years ago, since which time he has attended exclusively to the care of the farm. In 1863 he married Hapalona, daughter of Horace Ewins. He has one son, H. Elmer, now a law student in St. Albans.

Yaw, Joseph, was born in Franklin county, Vt., September 15, 1825. His father Joseph, was born in Clarendon county, Vt., in 1785, and married Sarah, daughter of Reuben Towle, of Franklin, in 1817. He was killed by a falling tree in 1824. Of his five children Joseph, jr., was the youngest. He came to Berkshire in October, 1855, and married Mary Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Bowman, of Colchester, Vt. They have one child, Ada, born October 9, 1863, who married Dwight Weld in September, 1881. Mr. Yaw is a Republican, and represented his town in the legislature in 1886. He has also been selectman two terms and has held other town offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Berkshire.

ENOSBURGH.

Armstrong, Theodore H., was born in Berkshire, March 28, 1849, the son of William and Mary Jane (Booth) Armstrong and the oldest of their six children. He was reared on the farm on which he was engaged until his removal to Enosburgh Falls in 1886,

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only one of the most important but also one of the most difficult in the history of science. The author points out that the problem has been solved in a number of cases, but in the case of the origin of life it has not yet been solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. He discusses the theory of spontaneous generation, the theory of biogenesis, the theory of abiogenesis, and the theory of panspermia. He also discusses the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter, the theory of the origin of life from living matter, and the theory of the origin of life from a combination of living and non-living matter. The author concludes that the problem of the origin of life is still unsolved and that further research is needed to solve it.

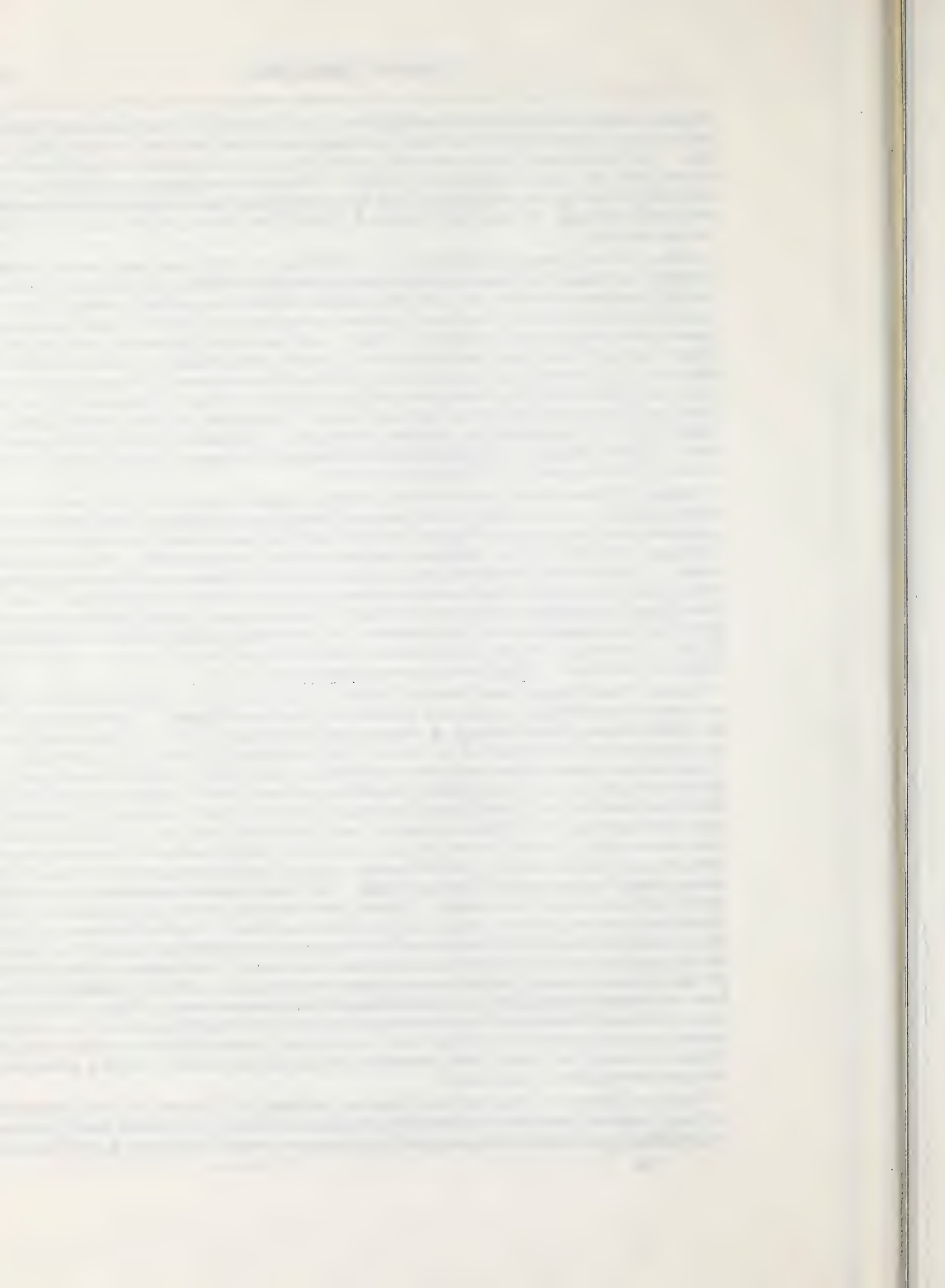
when he turned his attention to manufacture. At that time he bought the box factory on the river, together with the water privilege and about one and one-half acres of land. At the mill and factory are made boxes for use by the numerous medicine firms of the Falls and other places in the county. He also does planing, matching, and all kinds of job work in woodworking. Mr. Armstrong has a large business and is meeting with good success. He married, October 4, 1870, Ellen Leach, of Berkshire, by whom he has one son.

Baker, Niles E., born at Dunham, P. Q., February 9, 1830, has been known to the business community of Enosburgh Falls and vicinity since 1858. At the age of sixteen he left Dunham and went to Worcester, Mass., as clerk in a grocery store. Later he manufactured "treering" machines for boot manufacturers, but the latter enterprise proved unsuccessful, and he left the locality and came to Enosburgh Falls in 1858, where he went into trade, having the only general merchandise store at the Falls at that time. In 1860 he built a store, and in 1875 built two others. He was in the flour, feed, and grain trade for several years, selling out and retiring in December, 1887. In 1858, on February 3, Mr. Baker married Emily O., daughter of Rev. Merrill Ladd, of Enosburgh. Of this union two children were born. Mr. Baker has no political ambition. He was formerly a Republican, but afterwards became a Prohibitionist, and as such he was delegate to the Butler Convention.

Billado, William Henry, was born at Broome, Canada, October 16, 1848, and was the third of eleven children born to Stephen and Jane (Loucks) Billado. The father was a carpenter, and at this trade William worked, both in Canada and in various towns in Vermont, until 1876, when, being at Enosburgh Falls, he determined to become a merchant. With his small accumulations he started a grocery store, and from that nucleus has grown the extensive business he now conducts in the most complete brick block in the village. Mr. Billado takes but little part in public affairs, finding his time fully employed in the management of his business. By religious preference he is a Methodist. In 1872, January 1, he married Jennie Willard, of Berkshire, of which marriage one child has been born. They have also one adopted son.

Brewer, Caleb Royce, was born in Berkshire, May 12, 1813. He was a son of David and Esther (Sykes) Brewer, and the fifth of their nine children. He was reared on his father's farm, but at the age of twenty-one started out to work by the month, and so continued until he married, in March, 1839, Saphronia P. Oviatt, of Enosburgh, by whom he had three children and who died December 5, 1849. After his marriage Mr. Brewer rented a farm in St. Albans, on which he lived for five years, and previous to which he lived in St. Albans for a like time. In April, 1844, he came to Enosburgh and purchased his wife's father's farm of nearly 250 acres, and on this he has lived to the present day. Judge Brewer, as he is commonly called, is one of the most prominent farmers in the county. On February 14, 1850, he married again, his second wife being Mary P., daughter of Nathan Perley. He is not entirely unknown to the politics of the town or of the county. Three times he was elected representative from Enosburgh, on one occasion receiving every vote but one. He has held town offices, being frequently elected selectman, and for two years was associate judge of the Franklin County Courts. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He became a communicant of the Episcopal church before he was of age, and from that until the present time has been prominently associated with the affairs of that denomination. Since 1844 he has been warden of Christ church at Enosburgh Center. Mr. Brewer's children are all deceased but one, a son, who resides with his wife and three children on a fine farm in Fremont county, Ia., which was presented to him by his father. He is a prominent and prosperous farmer and citizen.

Cramton, Henry A., the oldest of the six children of Chester A. and Samantha (Miller) Cramton, was born in Berkshire, August 30, 1836. In 1849 the family moved to Enosburgh, and afterwards occupied the farm now owned by Henry A., which came



to him by inheritance from his father and grandfather Miller's estates. He is interested in the affairs of the town and county, and his name has occasionally appeared on the Democratic ticket for political offices. Mr. Cramton married, December 26, 1876, Alice Rawson, of Montgomery, by whom he has had three children. The family is connected with Christ church of Enosburgh Center.

Croft, Albert B., son of Joseph B., was born in Fairfield, Vt., January 18, 1849. His grandfather, Joseph, came from England and settled in Fairfield, where Joseph B. was born in September, 1825. The latter married Pamela A., daughter of Philemon Buck, September 14, 1844, and of their eight children Albert B., the second, married, December 5, 1871, Ellen Smith. Their four children are as follows: Homer S., born in 1874, died December 24, 1876; Vera M., born in 1882; Blaine A., born in May, 1884; and Merle D., born in January, 1887. Albert B. Croft moved to Berkshire in 1872 and settled on a farm he had recently bought. Besides conducting his large farm and dairy business he is senior member of the firm of Croft & Towle, who carry on an extensive creamery. They dispose of the milk from about 600 cows, and for the season of 1889 their average was 2,000 pounds of butter per week. Mr. Croft is a Republican, and has been selectman for two years, lister four years, and auditor for 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Croft are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Enosburgh Falls.

Dow, Samuel H., a native of New Hampshire, was born at Hampton, December 7, 1821. His parents were Samuel and Louisa (Smith) Dow, and of their six children he was the fourth. In 1832 the family moved to Enosburgh and settled where Samuel H. now lives, the farm having descended to him on his paying the claims of the other heirs. In 1846 Samuel H. Dow married Joanna, daughter of Deacon Ephraim Adams, of Enosburgh. Of this marriage there have been no children, but they have a son and a daughter by adoption, both married and started in life for themselves. About 1858 Mr. Dow united with the Congregational church at the Center, and during nearly all the years since he has been one of the deacons of the society. He has been somewhat prominent in the political affairs of the town, having held all the town offices except constable and clerk. He represented the town in 1888, and was the leading actor in the effort that resulted in obtaining a postoffice at East Enosburgh.

Draper, Wilson, the third in a family of four children of Alanson and Phebe (Fish) Draper, was born in Sheldon, August 25, 1834. He lived in his native town on a farm until 1867, when he moved to Enosburgh Falls, but soon returned to Sheldon and remained there until 1887, when he located permanently at the Falls. He has always been a farmer, but in connection with that calling he has dealt extensively in butter in large quantities for the past fourteen years. Mr. Draper married, in 1857, Martha, daughter of Rev. F. C. Kimball, of Enosburgh Falls. In 1886 he represented Sheldon in the General Assembly; in 1859, '60, '86 he served as selectman; in 1878, '79, '80 he was deputy sheriff; he was road commissioner in 1886; and has been trustee of the village of Enosburgh Falls, in which capacity he has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements to the locality. In 1888-90 Mr. Draper was door-keeper in the state Senate.

Fassett, Gardner Smith, is a son of Alvin and Annie (Butler) Fassett. Alvin Fassett was for many years a merchant in Sheldon, but the last twenty years of his life were passed on a farm. To the latter occupation the subject of this sketch was brought up, and his education was acquired in the common and academic schools, a part of the time in attendance at the Oberlin Preparatory School. At twenty-one years of age Mr. Fassett worked at the carpenter's trade, but abandoned it for the farm. His father's family settled in Enosburgh in 1836, and from that time Gardner lived in this town in various places until he became the owner of his present property, which together with its Jersey stock is second to none in the town. It comprises 128 acres, and is devoted to general agriculture, dairying, and the staple product of maple sugar. December 4, 1856, Gardner S. Fassett married Julia, daughter of Hon. George Adams, of Enosburgh, and they have had five children, three of whom are living. Mr. Fassett represented his

Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of April 22, 1919, and to thank you for the same.

I have just received your issue of April 29, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of May 6, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

I have just received your issue of May 13, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of May 20, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

I have just received your issue of May 27, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of June 3, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

I have just received your issue of June 10, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of June 17, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

I have just received your issue of June 24, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of July 1, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

I have just received your issue of July 8, 1919, and have read the same with interest. I have also received your issue of July 15, 1919, and have read the same with interest.

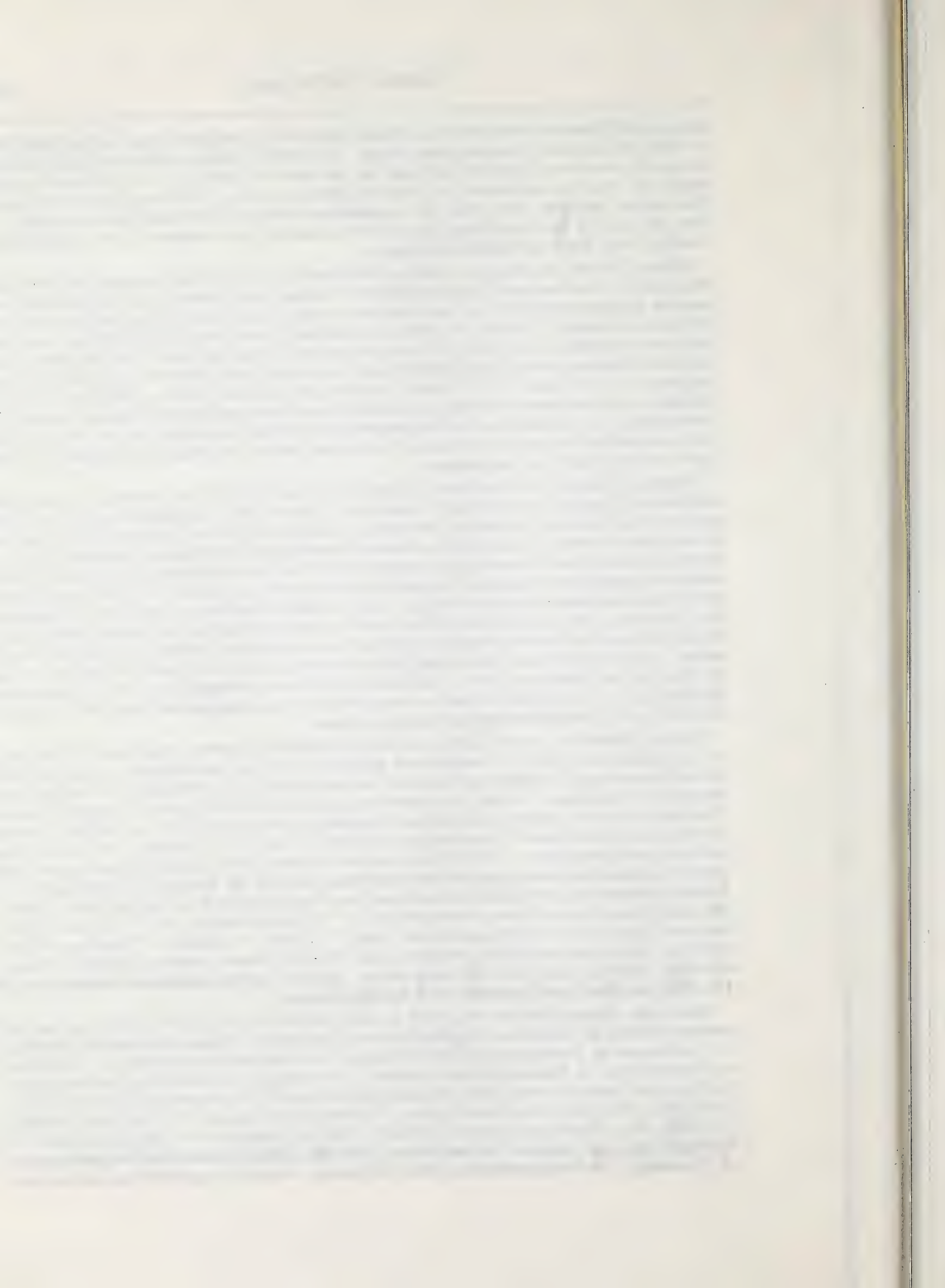
town in 1872, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture three terms from 1874 to 1879, and has held various town offices. In 1886 he became allied with the Prohibition party, and was then its nominee for the office of senator. In 1888 on the same ticket he was the candidate for judge of probate, and in 1890 the State Prohibition Convention honored him with the nomination for the lieutenant-governorship. In 1890 he was by the state legislature chosen one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Gilbert, Nathan A., born in Fairfax, February 4, 1847, is the youngest of five children born to Nathan and Cynthia Gilbert. Nathan was brought up to mill work, and became actively interested in that business in his native town, being half owner with his father of a mill. In 1877 he came to Enosburgh, and with D. B. Stetson built the large flouring-mill at the Falls, but later he sold out to his partner. He then went into the drug business with H. D. Kendall, and some two years afterwards became its sole proprietor. Still later J. W. Beatty became his partner, and in 1886 the business changed to that of manufacturing proprietary medicines, notably the famous Scotch oil. Connected with the business is the preparation of other remedies, such as lung balsam and sarsaparilla bitters, in the sale of which the firm is extensively engaged in New York and the New England states.

Hamilton, Edgar H., was born in Berkshire, June 5, 1852, the seventh of the eight children of Hannibal and Julia E. Hamilton. At the age of eighteen he left the farm and went to Richford, where he learned the trade of a printer, with which occupation he has been directly or indirectly connected ever since, but whatever attention he now devotes to that trade is mainly in connection with the advertising department of the extensive proprietary medicine business in which he is interested. In 1880, after some years spent as journeyman printer and a short time in the livery business at Richford, Mr. Hamilton came to Enosburgh Falls and became foreman in the printing department of the famous Dr. Kendall, but after a time went on the road selling the doctor's medicines. In 1886 he became interested in the manufacture of proprietary remedies as one of the firm of Hamilton, Best & Kimball, which was changed in 1888 to Hamilton, Kimball & Co. In 1873 Mr. Hamilton married Addie L., daughter of Hon. H. D. Farrar, of Richford, by whom he has had three children.

Harvey, Daniel A., son of Luther and Eliza (Bowers) Harvey, was born in Dunham, P. Q., December 5, 1852. Daniel lived at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to St. Albans and entered the employ of L. L. Dutcher, the well known druggist of that place. After five years young Harvey went to work for the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and about four years later came to Enosburgh Falls, where he went into the general merchandise business with A. H. Rublee, two years later becoming sole proprietor. In 1881 he went to Dakota, but returned the next year and began the manufacture of proprietary medicines with H. D. Kendall. Eventually Mr. Harvey became sole owner of the business, and has succeeded in building up a profitable trade in his special lines, among which is "Superior Healing Oil," "Kendall's Kidney and Liver Cure," "Sarsaparilla and Iron," "Elixir," "Cordial," "Pain Cure Pills," soothing syrup, and condition powders. In 1871 Mr. Harvey married Louisa Rublee, of which marriage one child has been born. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster at the Falls, an office he afterwards held for eight years.

Hendricks, James Parker, was born in Enosburgh, July 15, 1819, the youngest of twelve children of Talma and Lydia (Thomas) Hendricks. Talma was born in Pownal, Vt., and came to Enosburgh in 1803, bringing his wife and four children. The other eight were born in Enosburgh, but James P. is the only one now living in that town. At the age of twenty years James started out for himself. He married, March 23, 1841, Polly Salls, who bore him five children. His wife died August 15, 1848, and October 13, 1885, Mr. Hendricks married, second, Eliza A., daughter of Stephen Brown, of Montgomery, and widow of Silvan Gates. Mr. Hendricks is one of the largest farmers of Enosburgh, his lands embracing some 440 acres, devoted to general agriculture and



stock raising. He commenced life in a small way, gradually increasing his possessions until they have reached their present fine proportions. He has been a Republican since that party's organization, but has never sought office.

Hubbell, Timothy, who died in Enosburgh in 1880, was well and favorably known to the residents of the town. He was born in Fairfield in 1833, the son of Nathan Hubbell, and was a carpenter before his marriage, but after that event he gave his attention to farm work. In 1861 he married Eliza K., daughter of Ellison Maynard, and had two children, Chauncey and Marshall L. Mr. Hubbell died in 1880, and his farm passed to his widow and sons, being now conducted by the former and Marshall L. Hubbell. It comprises 153 acres, and sustains a dairy of upwards of thirty-five cows. Mr. Hubbell during his life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Enosburgh, and was one of its stewards. He was a Republican and quite prominent in town affairs.

Hutchinson, William R., was born in Grand Isle, December 16, 1824, the eldest of seven children born to John and Eliza Hutchinson. The youthful life of William was passed on his father's farm and as a clerk in the store at Monkton, Vt. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Stone, of Monkton, and after three years took two courses at the Castleton Medical College, graduating in 1848. Dr. Hutchinson commenced practice at Vergennes, but in 1849 came to Enosburgh, locating at the Center, and practicing there until 1875, when he took up his residence at the Falls, giving to his son his practice at the Center. Dr. Hutchinson has two sons in practice in this town—Dr. William Watson Hutchinson and Frederick Smith Hutchinson. The former is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and also attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, commencing practice at the Center in 1874. The last named son graduated from the Burlington institution in 1882, and has since practiced in the town of Enosburgh. Dr. Hutchinson, sr., while his life has been given to professional work, is not wholly unknown to the politics of his county. In 1864 he represented Enosburgh in the legislature, and in 1868-69 he was in the Senate. In 1862 he was appointed county medical examiner. He married, in 1849, Celinda C., daughter of Burrill Smith, of Monkton, by whom he has had two sons (above referred to). Dr. Hutchinson was town clerk of Enosburgh for nineteen years, and while living at the Center he held the position of postmaster.

Ingalls, Horace Read, or, as he is more popularly known in the north part of the county, Read Ingalls, was born in Bakersfield, June 27, 1835, the son of Reuben and Sophronia (Hare) Ingalls, who had a family of seven children. The father was a mechanic, but Horace worked out and was inclined to speculate in whatever promised the best returns. In 1868 he bought a 200-acre farm in Enosburgh, and there he moved and still resides, carrying on business as a farmer and buyer. Mr. Ingalls's wife was Philenda Stephens, by whom he has had four children: Cortez L., Mary, Carl I., and Dora. The daughter Mary is the wife of Joel Pond, of Eden.

Kendall, Lucius C., born in Enosburgh, July 22, 1840, was the son of Seth and Polly Kendall, and the fourth of their eight children. Seth was a farmer and carriagemaker, and to that employment Lucius was brought up. He started in business for himself about 1868 in manufacturing buggies and lumber wagons, and has continued in it to the present time, except in 1888, when the buggy department was dropped, although in his stock is now kept an extensive assortment of single and double carriages. November 1, 1863, Mr. Kendall married Jane A., daughter of Harlow Woodworth, of Berkshire. Mrs. Kendall died during the summer of 1890, leaving no children.

Ladd, Hiram, a native of Enosburgh, born July 29, 1822, was the son of Asa and Lovica (Hopkins) Ladd, and the fifth of their thirteen children. Hiram lived at home on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, and attended the district schools and the Franklin Academy. He taught school at Enosburgh, Berkshire, and one winter at

St. Albans. At the age of twenty-four he went to Springfield and engaged in mill work. Thence he went to Lawrence, Mass., engaging in the same employment. After a few years he returned home and went into trade with his brother, but soon sold out and engaged in farming. He retired from active business about the time of the war. On March 2, 1854, he married Lovina A., daughter of Caleb Libby, but no children have been born to them. Mr. Ladd, while no politician, has been honored with several town offices, among them those of lister, justice of the peace, and town treasurer, holding the latter office at the present time. In church affairs he is interested in the Freewill Baptist Society.

Leach, Alpheus P., generally known as one of the most extensive farmers of Franklin county, was a native of Enosburgh, and was born December 1, 1838. He was a son of F. P. and Anna C. (Ladd) Leach, and is their only surviving child. The father was a native of Fairfield and came to this town about 1834. He was one of the most successful farmers of the town and acquired a handsome property, which descended to Alpheus P. Mr. Leach's possessions comprise about 700 acres of land in three good farms. He was selectman two years, but had no inclination for politics.

Manley, Allen H., born in Franklin, Vt., September 30, 1845, is the son of James H. and Harriet Manley. His father was a mechanic and later a farmer, and Allen was reared on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade. After working in various places, mainly in Sheldon, he came in 1870 to Enosburgh and from there to the Falls, where he now resides. He is engaged in carpentering and contracting, and is proprietor of a planing-mill and sash, door, and blind factory. In 1872 he bought the mill plant and built a considerable addition to it. He has contributed much towards building up the Falls. Among other large buildings recently erected is the Burt block. In 1888 Mr. Manley was chosen selectman, a position he still holds. In 1876 he married Lucy Nichols, who died in 1886. In February, 1888, he married Sarah B. Northrup, of Sheldon. Two children were born of the first marriage.

Maynard, Ellison S., whose farm lies just south of the Center, is a native of Enosburgh, and was born on the 24th of November, 1844. He was the oldest of the four children of Charles and Cynthia (Adams) Maynard. Like his father he has always lived on a farm. The homestead came to him on his father's death in 1865, but it was required to satisfy the other interests. In 1874 Ellison S. Maynard married Helen R., daughter of Levi Nichols, of Enosburgh, of which marriage three children have been born, only one of whom is now living. In politics Mr. Maynard is a Republican, but takes no active part in political matters. He attends the meetings of the Congregational Society.

McAllister, Charles Stevens, was born in Enosburgh, Vt., July 22, 1821, the youngest of fourteen children of William and Margaret McAllister. The father and mother were natives of New Hampshire and came to Berlin, Vt., in 1798, and to West Enosburgh in 1810. He was not a public man, but was an industrious farmer, and died in 1825, when the subject of this sketch was about three years old. Like his father Charles S. McAllister has always been a farmer, his estate comprising 500 acres of rich farm land. Mr. McAllister lives on the farm, but the management of the land devolves upon Richard Smith, who married an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McAllister. September 6, 1843, Charles S. McAllister married Abbie, daughter of Jonas Bontelle, one of the prominent men of Enosburgh. No children were born to them. Mr. McAllister is not wholly unknown in the political history of this town. He has held several offices of trust and responsibility, being overseer of the poor and poor-house director for fifteen years. In 1870 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the state. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty-six years and one of its officers during the last forty years. A Republican in politics he has voted that ticket since the organization of the party.

Ovitt, Charles Le Roy, was born in Moriah, N. Y., May 2, 1855, but was descended from the Ovitt family of Enosburgh, who were pioneers in the town, and some of the

later generations were among its most prominent business men. Charles was the son of Charles Fox and Matilda E. (Foster) Ovitt, and the eldest of their three children. Charles E., the father, was a native of Fairfield. For twenty-eight years prior to his death he was a merchant, fourteen years being passed in Bakersfield and fourteen in West Enosburgh or Jacksonville. Charles L. from youth was a clerk in his father's store, and also worked in the mill, which, too, was his father's. In 1875 he took an interest in the business, and when the father died, in 1888, Charles L. took the store and his brother the mill property, of each of which they are now the respective owners and managers. May 3, 1881, Charles L. Ovitt married Mattie L. Keeler, of Essex, Vt., by whom he has one son. October 26, 1889, Mr. Ovitt was appointed postmaster at West Enosburgh. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the stewards.

Perkins, Francis Romeo, born in Bakersfield, October 6, 1834, was descended from the prominent Perkins-Brigham family so well known in that town. About 1836 Mr. Perkins became a resident of Enosburgh, and in 1859 he purchased the large farm property on which he now lives, and which contains some 400 acres and supports from 75 to 100 cows. In connection with it he has a private creamery, and this with his regular farm work engages his entire attention, though he is interested in town affairs and has occasionally held town offices. In 1855 Mr. Perkins married Elvira R., daughter of Stephen T. Anderson, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living. Stephen Anderson, father of Mrs. Perkins, was born in Royalton in 1804, and was the son of William and Freeclove Anderson, who settled in Enosburgh in 1818.

Perley, David Munson, born in Enosburgh, April 30, 1817, is descended from pioneer stock in the town. He was the only son of the six children of David and Lucina (Ovitt) Perley. His father died when he was but six years old, and at sixteen David M. started out to make his own way in life. He worked out for a time, saved his earnings, and went to Massachusetts to work on a farm and drive a team on the road. He learned chairmaking and worked at it for about three years, when he returned to Enosburgh and made chairs at the Center for Henry Walbridge. He worked also at Missisquoi Bay and St. Albans, at the latter place becoming for a time the partner of Azel Church. Later he returned to Enosburgh and managed the farm for about twelve years, which by subsequent purchases he has enlarged to nearly 400 acres. For about eight years Mr. Perley was employed by the Fairbanks Company in selling their scales throughout the country. After a busy life he settled at North Enosburgh, where he now resides. In August, 1843, Mr. Perley married Laura Ann, daughter of Rev. Moses Parmelee, by whom he has had four children: Moses P., Martha Ann, Candace, and Walter E. In politics Mr. Perley is a Republican. He has held several town offices.

Perley, Moses Parmelee, born in Enosburgh, June 25, 1844, is the oldest of four children born to David M. and Laura Ann (Parmelee) Perley. Until twenty-two years old Moses lived on his father's farm. He then became a clerk in the store of D. D. Wead, of Sheldon, and two years later became a partner with Mr. Wead in the drug and grocery business. After three years Mr. Perley sold out and went to Boston, becoming traveling salesman for a grocery house. During the nine years following he was thus engaged, but at the end of that time he returned to Enosburgh Falls and became interested in the manufacture of Dr. Kendall's spavin cure, taking a fourth interest in the business, which since has become a third interest. Mr. Perley is secretary of the present company. Besides the spavin cure interest he owns a large store at Enosburgh Falls, doing business under the firm name of M. P. Perley & Co., it being one of the largest stores doing a general merchandise business in Northern Vermont. On the 11th of October, 1875, Mr. Perley married Ella M. Stone, of East Berkshire, of which marriage three children have been born.

Potter, John Adams, was born in Sheldon, April 7, 1829, the son of Isaac J. and Emmie (Dyer) Potter. He lived upon a farm until December, 1889, when he removed to Enosburgh Falls and engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming one of the firm of



W. E. Burt & Co. This was a successful concern and dealt largely in agricultural implements, tin, stoves, lumber, etc. In 1878, while a resident of Sheldon, Mr. Potter represented that town in the legislature. He was its selectman eight years, during seven of which he was first selectman, and has also held other offices. March 26, 1851, he married Mary M. Robinson, of Swanton, who bore him three children. In 1885 his wife died, and in 1887 he married, second, Florence E. Thatcher, of South Burlington, Vt.

Stetson, Daniel B., born in Newport, Orleans county, Vt., the son of Thomas G. and Hannah (Adams) Stetson, lived at home until he was twenty years old, when he went to Boston, where he worked three seasons on forts in that locality and also peddled ice. In 1849 he came to Enosburgh and bought a farm, which he soon sold and moved to Canada on a farm. He peddled in upper Canada about six years. In 1859 he settled permanently in Enosburgh Falls, engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1877, with N. A. Gilbert, he built the Missisquoi flouring-mills, but afterwards succeeded to the entire business. In 1887 General Marsh became a partner under the firm name of Stetson & Marsh, the business of which concern is among the largest of its kind in the county. Daniel B. Stetson in 1849 married Sarah Pixley, daughter of Dr. Albert Pixley, of Fairlee, Vt., of which union five children have been born, of whom two only are living: Daniel F. Stetson, of Rockton, N. Y., and Charles H. Stetson, of Enosburgh Falls. The latter is associated in business with his father. Daniel B. Stetson has held all the principal offices in his town and village, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1870.

Stevens, Edwin Prentiss, was born in Enosburgh, Vt., April 10, 1842, and was one of eight children of Samuel and Elizabeth Stevens, a well known and highly respected family of the town. Edwin was reared on the farm, but at the age of twenty-one started out to work by the month. He lost the first \$2,000 he ever earned, but this did not discourage him. In December, 1895, he married Adelaide Anderson, by whom he had two children, Charles and Ella. November 19, 1882, Mrs. Stevens died. Mr. Stevens bought the Stephen Anderson farm of 225 acres, and here he lives the life of a farmer and cattle buyer. The pioneer of the family was Samuel Stevens, who came to Enosburgh from Hartland about 1800. He was the grandfather of Edwin P. Stevens, and withal a very prominent man in the town.

Whitecomb, John M., is the representative of a numerous family of Whitecombs, the greater number of whom reside in the southeastern part of the town of Enosburgh. The pioneer of the family was John Whitecomb, who settled about 1800 on the same farm where John M. Whitecomb now lives. Hiram M. and Sophia Whitecomb were the parents of John, the latter being the only one of their five children now living in the town. The father being a farmer John M. was brought up to that employment, but he has added to his agricultural labors those of the management of a steam saw, planing, and shingle-mill. Mr. Whitecomb, during the period of agitation about the time of the St. Albans raid, when military companies were organizing throughout the country, was the victim of an accident. He joined the militia and drilled at the Center, but when returning home on one occasion was thrown from his horse and received injuries from which he has never recovered. On March 13, 1867, Mr. Whitecomb married Samantha C. Ladd, by whom he has had two children.

Woodward, Daniel, whose home stands in a prominent locality in North Enosburgh, is a native of Bradford, this state, and was born in 1804. He came to Enosburgh in 1821 with his parents, but afterwards lived in St. Albans and in Highgate. At the former place he married Ruth Hendricks, by whom he had thirteen children, as follows: Horatio, Norman, Orrin, Olive, Arkless, James, Betsey, Alse, Guy, Theresa, Byron, Edna, and Josephine. Of these six are still living. In 1834 Mr. Woodward came permanently to Enosburgh and purchased the Martha McAllister farm. In 1865 he bought the Charles Stevens farm, where the old hotel was built, and still lives in the locality. By trade he is a cooper, but has given much attention to farming. In politics he is a firm Democrat, and in religion inclines to Universalism. He was justice for twenty years and postmaster at North Enosburgh for eighteen years.

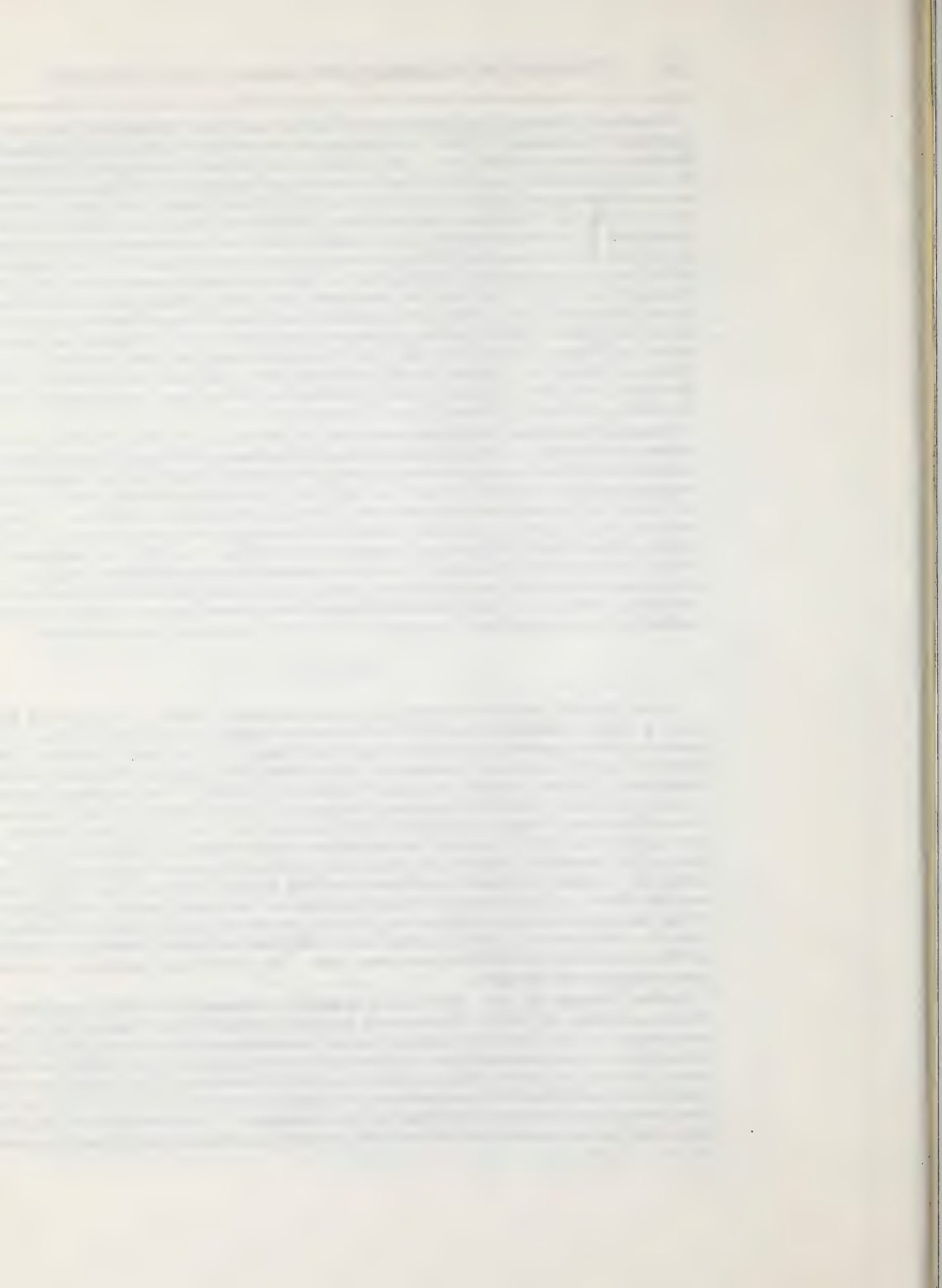
Woodward, Norman, the second son of Daniel and Ruth Woodward, was born in Highgate, Vt., January 1, 1830. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Enosburgh, where he now lives. He worked on his father's farm most of the time till he was twenty-three years old, when he started out for himself with the determination to make his own way in life, and worked for H. N. Barber nearly four years. November 27, 1856, Mr. Woodward married Lucy, daughter of Jonas and Maria Temple, of Bakersfield. He conducted the Barber farm for two years on shares and then bought the Robert Barber farm for \$5,000, for which he ran in debt, and by the help of his faithful wife he succeeded in paying for it. He then bought seventy-five acres more adjoining for \$4,600. In 1889 he purchased the Chester Waller farm of his father, Daniel Woodward, for \$5,000. This is nearly paid for. He now has 400 acres of land in his possession. In 1890 he bought a store at the Center of H. C. Parker, but formerly owned by Thomas Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have had born to them a family of nine children, viz.: Nelson E., of Northfield, Minn.; Ellen M., who died in 1861 at the age of two years; Albert J., who resides on the Waller farm; and Maurice S., Mary C., Lee D., Bernice B., Byron N., and Warren S.

Woodworth, Arthur Wellington, was born in Berkshire, Vt., May 7, 1833. He was the son of William S. and Patience (Stearns) Woodworth, who had fourteen children, and was brought up to carpenter work, but from maturity until he was twenty-seven years of age he worked on a farm. In 1850 Mr. Woodworth married, and to himself and his wife, Adaline, one child was born, Linnie R. Phelps, now of Boston. Upon his marriage Mr. Woodworth bought a farm in Enosburgh, to which he moved and on which he lived until 1853, when he moved to the Falls. In 1887 he purchased the mill in Sampsonville, in addition to which business he has speculated largely. He owns some 900 acres of land in different localities. In local political affairs he has been somewhat prominent, having been selectman, lister, constable, and in 1859-60 represented the town in the lower house and in 1880 was member of the state Senate.

FAIRFAX.

Alfred, John B., one of the prominent business men of Fairfax, Vt., of which town he is a native, was born April 23, 1845, a son of Samuel D. and Polly Alfred. The surname Alfred seems to be one of adoption, it being by the family variously spelled Alvord, Alford, or Alfred. Samuel D. Alfred was born June 14, 1804, and his first wife, Sally (Willard) Alfred, was born September 20, 1805. Their marriage occurred January 2, 1825. Their two children, Benjamin C. and Roxena, are both deceased. Mrs. Alfred died November 25, 1828, and November 25, 1832, Mr. Alfred married for his second wife Polly Smith, by whom he had these children: Samuel D., Parmelia, Mary C. S., Sarah M., Cornwell B., Elizabeth C., John B., Almon S., Chauncey C., and Frank E. Samuel D. Alfred, the father, died May 5, 1889, and his wife, Polly, February 15, 1890. In 1842 Samuel D. started in trade at the village, and in 1868 he retired, being succeeded in business by his son, John B., by whom it has since been conducted. May 16, 1866, John B. Alfred married Susan, daughter of Nathan Bradley, of Fairfield, of which marriage five children have been born. Mr. Alfred has been one of the leaders in the affairs of the town.

Ballard, George A., the well known practicing attorney of Fairfax, was born in Georgia, October 21, 1831. He was the son of Orris and Chloe Priscilla Ballard, and was reared on the farm and attended school when opportunity offered, but his early education was acquired mainly at the Georgia Academy and the New Hampton Institute. He read law in the office of Counsellor H. R. Beardsley, of St. Albans, and was admitted to practice in 1862, commencing in Georgia, but moving in July, 1865, to Fairfax, that place affording a better field for the profession. This town has been his home from that to the present time, although his practice has extended throughout the county



and even beyond it. About 1883 Mr. Ballard formed a law partnership with George W. Burseson, esq., of St. Albans, and this relation has since been maintained. September 5, 1865, Mr. Ballard married Almira Witters, by whom he has had two children. He represented Fairfax in the Assembly of 1869 and again in 1870. In 1872 he was elected senator. He held the office of state's attorney from 1872 to 1874.

Beeman, James Monroe, born in North Fairfax, Vt., May 8, 1816, was the seventh of eight children born to Jedediah and Mary (Osgood) Beeman. He is a descendant from Joseph Beeman, a pioneer of the county and prominently known as an extensive land-owner and surveyor throughout this region. James M. Beeman was reared on a farm, and learned the trade of a blacksmith and wheelwright. He had a shop near where the road in North Fairfax crosses the reservoir creek. In 1839, December 22, Mr. Beeman married Abigail Lewis, of Fairfax, by whom he has these children: Adelaide, born June 8, 1841, died aged two years; Adelbert B., born July 15, 1843, now a prominent business man of Fairfax; Ethel Louise, born August 21, 1845, wife of William Wilson, of Fulton county, N. Y.; Frances L., born October 20, 1850, married Alonzo Frizbee, of New York state; and Susie H., born August 10, 1852, married Dr. Joel Allen, of Johnson, Vt. In 1856 Mr. Beeman moved to Fairfax village for the purpose of educating his children, and embarked in trade there. For thirteen years he was also engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs at the Falls. In 1864 he took as a partner his son, Adelbert B. Beeman, under the firm name of J. M. Beeman & Son. Mr. Beeman has now retired from active business. He has been selectman and justice of the peace, and is one of the trustees of the Bellows Academy Fund and president of the board. In politics he is a Democrat.

Bishop, Ira C., was born in Westford, January 11, 1839, and when an infant his parents moved to Fairfax. Ira C. was the youngest of three children of Deacon Orville and Electa (Larned) Bishop. He was educated in the district schools, the New Hampton Institute, and attended for a time a school at Fort Edward, N. Y. Prior to his father's death in 1888 Mr. Bishop married Augusta, daughter of Silas W. Brush, of Fairfax, by whom he has had two children, Cyrus H. and Ira B. He has been a leading man in his town, having held the position of selectman and nearly all the other important offices. Mr. Bishop was brought up in the Baptist church, though he does not adhere strictly to that faith. For twenty years prior to his death Deacon Bishop lived in the house now occupied by Ira C.

Drew, John B., born in Fairfax, Vt., May 30, 1854, was the youngest son of Aaron and Maria (Scott) Drew. Aaron Drew was a man of public spirit and integrity, a farmer, and the owner of a large amount of real estate, all of which was accumulated through industry by his own hands, aided in a large degree by the diligence, care, and economy of his estimable wife. Their children were: Daniel D., who resides in Kansas; Truman G. and Reuben W., both of whom died in Fairfax; Alfred E., a minister of the gospel; Alma R., wife of Edwin S. Butts, of Lansing, Mich.; Elbert, who died in infancy; Harmon C. and Burton, deceased; and John B. The father died when John B. was eight years of age, and the latter came four years later to Fairfax village, where he attended the New Hampton Institute for several years. He afterwards attended the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., and in 1878, after a clerkship of several years, he started a drug store with fancy goods and furnishings at Fairfax, in which business he has ever since been engaged. His mother died January 3, 1871. He married, in 1880, Emma M. Loveland, of Concord, N. H., by whom he had two children: Fred L. and Ernest C. In 1883 John B. Drew was appointed postmaster at Fairfax, but was removed during the Cleveland administration in June, 1886. On June 13, 1889, he was again appointed to that office under the Harrison administration, which position he still holds.

Farnsworth, Asher Palmer, more commonly known as Palmer Farnsworth, was born January 18, 1818. His father, Asahel Farnsworth, was the son of Levi, a native of

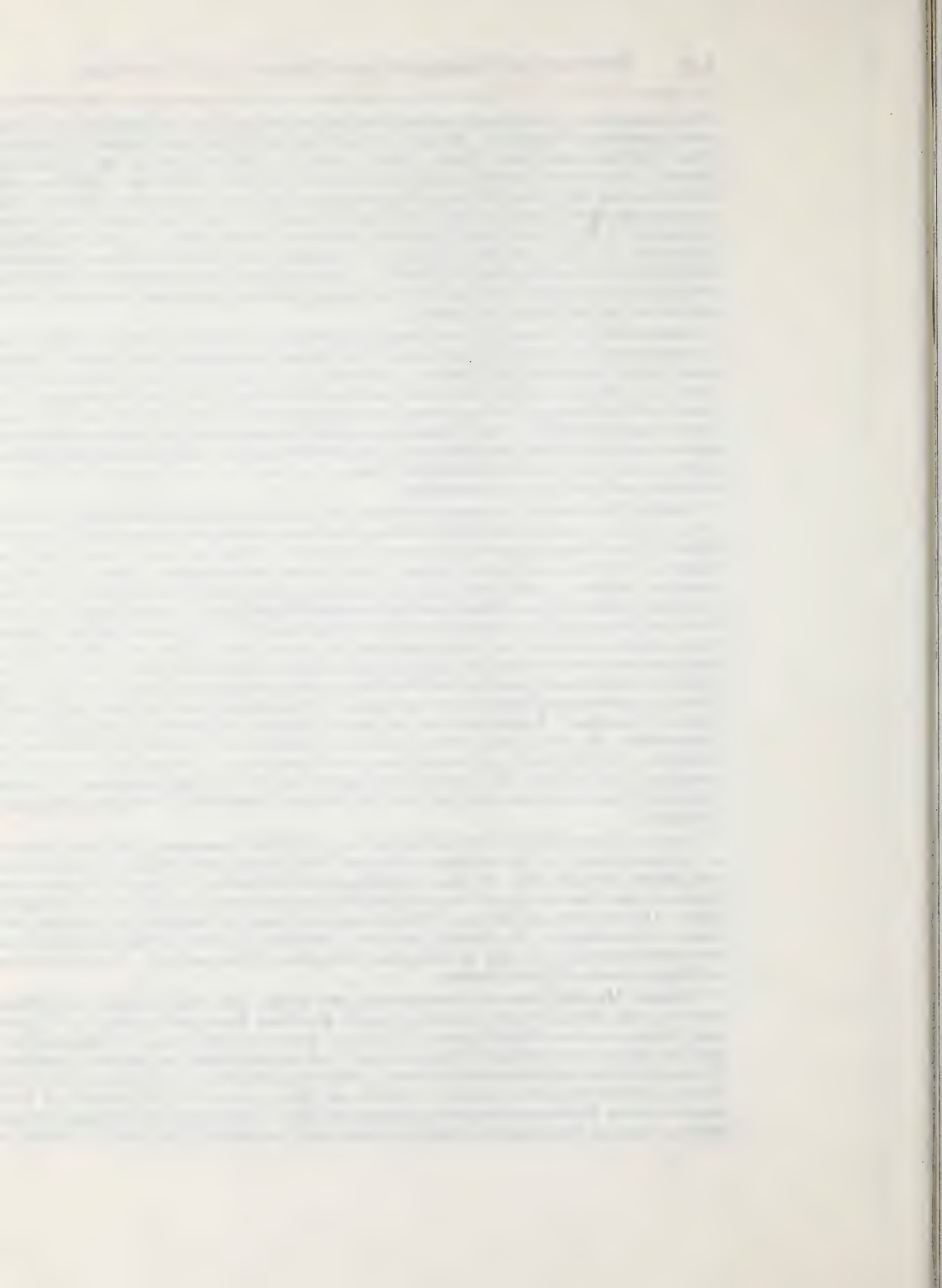
New Hampshire, who came at an early day and settled on Fairfax Plain, but who afterwards moved to Westford. Asahel married Content Wilcox and located in Fairfield. Their children were Seth, Emily, Phyla, Asher P., Harriet, Fanny, and Marcia A. Asher P. Farnsworth moved to Fairfax about twenty-five years ago. He has been thrice married, his first wife being Mariette Chase, by whom he had two children. This marriage occurred March 12, 1843, and his wife died in 1856. His second wife, whom he married in 1860, was Nancy Merchant, who bore him one child. His third marriage, September 25, 1873, was with Charlotte McMaster. Mr. Farnsworth is a prominent member of the Baptist church of Fairfax. He is a man of good business qualifications, and has been entrusted with the care and management of a number of estates, which service he has performed with credit.

Farnsworth, Dr. James H., was born in Fairfield, Vt., April 16, 1809. When a boy he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating in a class of twenty-eight in 1828. April 5, 1830, he married Caroline Martin, of Ferrisburg, Vt., and commenced the practice of medicine in Fairfax, where he continued until his death, which occurred suddenly August 26, 1878. Dr. Farnsworth served his town both as representative and senator, and his counsel was often sought in business matters. He left three daughters: Mary, wife of Rev. J. S. Goodhall, of Essex Junction, Vt., and Caroline and Sarah, who own and reside on the home farm.

Hawley, Dr. Curtis F., is descended from the pioneer stock in Fairfax, being the son of Lyman and grandson of Abijah Hawley, the latter having settled in Buck Hollow in 1790. The wife of Lyman was Betsey Hawley, by whom he had a large family of children. By his second wife, Melissa Wells, he had two children. Curtis F. Hawley was born August 2, 1826, and lived on the home farm until he was eighteen. He was educated in the common schools and in Bakersfield Academy. He read medicine with Dr. John Branch, of St. Albans, and afterwards attended the Castleton Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1889. This was followed by a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, after which he commenced practice in Fletcher in 1849, moving to Fairfax in 1858. Dr. Hawley is a successful practitioner, and an active member of both the State and County Medical Societies. During the war he had a valuable experience in the hospital at Brattleboro. In 1851 he married Louisa A., daughter of William R. Boynton, of Fletcher, of which marriage four children have been born. He also has one child by adoption. In 1872-74 Mr. Hawley represented his town in the legislature. He has frequently been selectman, and has held the offices of town clerk, treasurer, and superintendent.

Hawley, Cyrus Abijah, born in Fairfax on the 26th of December, 1848, was the son of Lyman Hawley by his marriage to Melissa Wells, whose two children were Cyrus A. and Betsey Marilla, wife of John P. Robinson, of Swanton. Cyrus A. Hawley was born and now lives on the old farm on which his grandfather, Abijah Hawley, settled in 1790. On the 19th of January, 1870, he married Elsie E., daughter of Stephen Jeffords, of Enosburgh. Mr. Hawley has been prominent in town affairs, having served two terms as selectman, two as lister, and held other offices as well. He is a member of Christ church of Buck Hollow.

Howard, Marshall, married Lavina Smith, and by her had nine children, viz.: Ebenezer, Charles, Daniel, Polly, Jerusha, Joseph, Harrison, Anna, and John S. Of these only Anna, now the wife of Daniel D. Cox, and John are now living. Ebenezer Howard, the eldest, married Sarah Goodwin, and had eight children, as follows: Caroline; Keyes, who died in Andersonville prison; Willard; Charlotte, wife of John Bostwick; Anna, a school teacher in Fairfax; John S.; and Mary, wife of H. R. Learned, of Wisconsin. John S. Howard was born January 10, 1841. He attended the district schools and one term at the academy, living at home until he entered the army, in which he



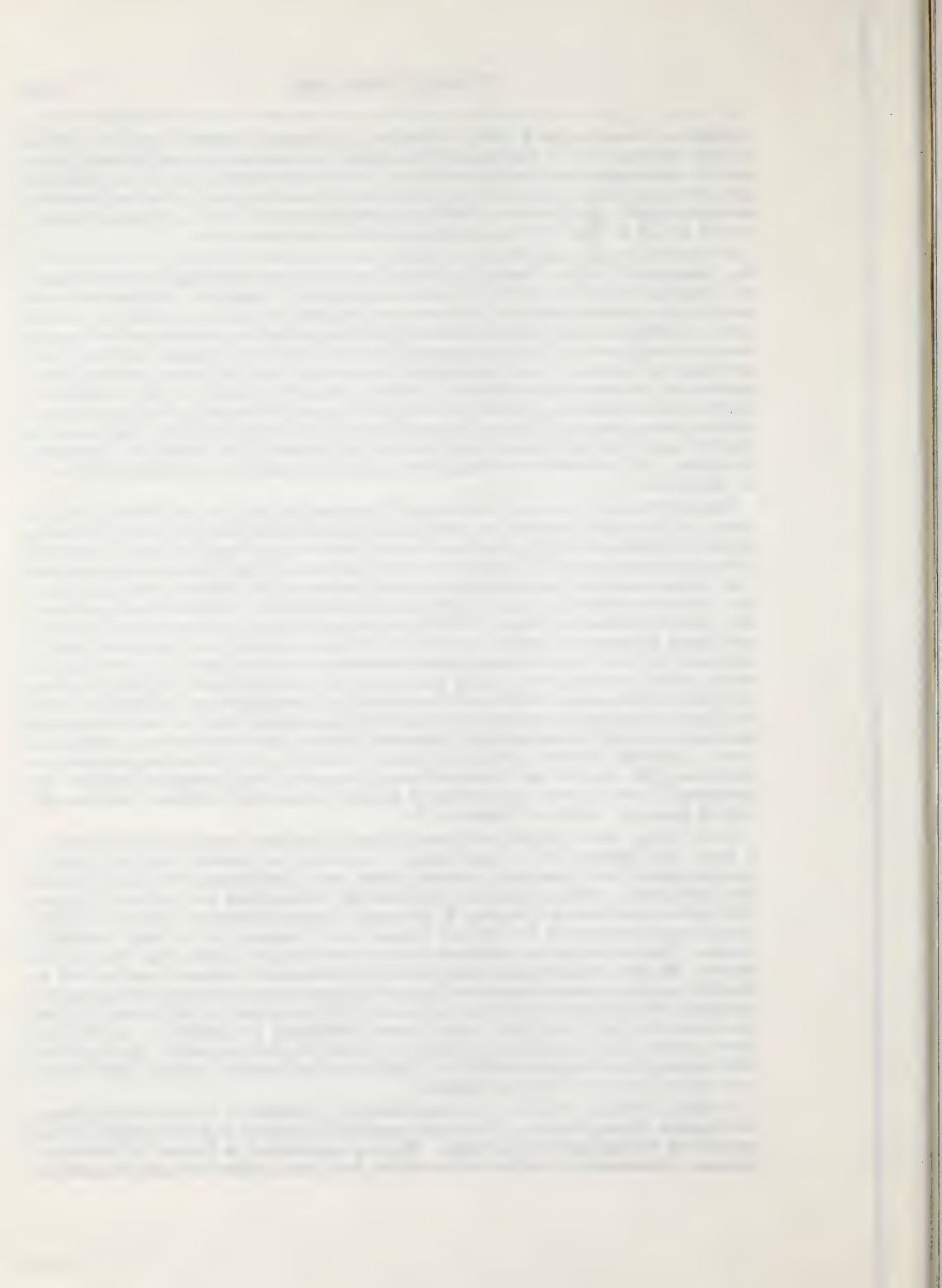
enlisted as private August 4, 1862, in Company K, Eleventh Vermont Infantry. At the Weldon Railroad raid he was taken by the rebels and confined in the Southern prison pens for five months and twenty-three days. On being released he joined his command and served until the close of the war, never having been wounded. He was mustered out in July, 1865. In December, 1880, Mr. Howard married Flora A., daughter by adoption of Daniel D. Cox, of which marriage one child has been born.

Hubbell, George A., son of Homer E. and Maria L. (Gove) Hubbell, was born in Fairfax, December 9, 1830. Homer E. Hubbell, the father, was a leading lawyer of Franklin county, and died in 1890 at the age of eighty-five. George A. Hubbell was educated in the district schools of the town and attended Bakersfield Academy for a short time. In 1852 he made a journey to the California gold fields, where he worked nearly two and a half years. During the most of his life he has been engaged in farming and cattle dealing, though of late years he has lived in the village and given the direct management of the farm into the hands of his son, Charles G. On July 3, 1856, George A. Hubbell married Jane E., daughter of Orville Bishop, of Fairfax, of which marriage two children were born, viz.: Homer Bishop Hubbell, now principal of the high school at Beaver Dam, Wis., and Charles Gove Hubbell, of Fairfax. Mr. Hubbell is a Democrat in politics. He has held the offices of selectman, lister, grand juror, auditor, and justice of the peace.

Hubbell, Homer E., born at Cambridge, Vt., August 10, 1805, died at Fairfax, May 17, 1890. At the age of nineteen he came to Fairfax and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Luther B. Hunt, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar at St. Albans in September, 1827. In October, 1828, he married Maria L. Gove, and the same year he purchased the practice and real estate business of Mr. Hunt and settled in Fairfax. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1843, and was a justice of the peace for seventeen years. In 1836, at the age of thirty, he was elected state senator, being the youngest senator ever elected in the state, and was re-elected in 1838 and again in 1842. He was elected town representative seven times. In 1842 he was chosen state's attorney, and as such prosecuted the case of Eugene Clifford, who was convicted of the murder of his wife and child by drowning them in Fairfield Pond. Mr. Hubbell remained in active practice for fifty years, but in 1880 he was stricken with paralysis, which left his nerves badly shattered, obliging him to retire from professional work. His mind continued clear to the time of his death. In politics he was always a Democrat. Mr. Hubbell left three children: George A., who owns and lives on the homestead; John C., who has charge of the cold storage at St. Albans; and Jane M., wife of Daniel H. Smith, of Princeton, Ill.

Hunt George, son of Elijah and Louisa (Kidder) Hunt, was born in Fairfax, February 5, 1841. His parents had a large family of children, as follows: Lucy A., Fred S., George, Henry, Ira E., Lucilla P., Adelia, Abbie, John F., and Cora, several of whom still live in the town. George Hunt was reared on the farm, where he lived until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Warner and Company K by Capt. George D. Sowles. The first regular engagement in which the company participated was at Cold Harbor, and here comrade Hunt was struck by a minie-ball, wounded, and carried to the field hospital, where he remained for a time, being afterwards taken to the general hospital at Washington, whence he was conveyed in December to Burlington, Vt., and there cared for until June, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. In 1867 Mr. Hunt married Ellen S. Brush, of Fairfax, by whom he had one child. In the fall of 1889 he was elected representative for Fairfax in the General Assembly, and for six years he held the office of first constable.

Kenfield, Benjamin, was born in Morristown, Vt., October 2, 1820, a son of George and Lucinda (Dike) Kenfield. When six years old his mother died, after which he was sent to live with an aunt at Cambridge. He was apprenticed to Thomas H. Perkins, of Johnson, a blacksmith, at which he served for four years, when he began business for



himself. In 1843 he went to Fletcher, where he worked for three years, thence to Cambridge, where he manufactured axes for two or three years. He then came to Fairfax and worked for Ansel Shepardson; but a little later, with Merritt C. Shepardson, he bought and operated a foundry, saw-mill, and blacksmith shop, the works being located in Shepardson Hollow about two miles east of the village. In 1862 Mr. Kenfield enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, and served until May, 1864, when he was discharged for disability. Returning from the army he bought a farm, on which his son now lives, but of late years he has resided in the village, where he carries on a shop. In 1846 Mr. Kenfield married Aurelia Shepardson, of which union seven children have been born. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

Leach Family, The.—The surname Leach stands for pioneership in Fairfield, John Leach having been one of the early settlers, and his wife, Hannah (Page) Leach, was also of pioneer stock in that town. Of their ten children Willis married Betsey Danforth, by whom he had six children, the youngest being Cyrus. The latter, who is a farmer, married, in 1849, Mary B. Hawley, of Fairfax, of which marriage five children have been born, viz.: Myron B., Willard F., Hobart F., Julia A., and Hannah. In 1860 Mr. Leach purchased and moved to the old Gale farm, which contains about 300 acres. During his residence in Fairfax he has been for two or three years selectman, the candidate of the Republican party. In church affairs Mr. Leach is of the Baptist denomination, while his wife is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church of Buck Hollow.

Marsh, Salmon S., whose large farm is located north of Fairfax village, was born in Sheldon, March 13, 1818, the son of Thomas and Mary (Stebbins) Marsh, both of pioneer stock in Sheldon. Thomas Marsh was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Young, who bore him six children, all of whom are now deceased. By his second marriage he had five children, of whom Salmon S. was the third. Mr. Marsh died in Sheldon in 1842. Salmon S. Marsh married, February 22, 1843, Aurilla Kendall, of Enosburgh, daughter of Seth Kendall, by whom he had three children. In 1853 he purchased and took up his residence on a farm in Orleans county, Vt., where he remained for thirteen years. In 1866 he bought the old Swift farm of 125 acres in Fairfax, where he has since resided, having increased this place to 227 acres. The owner is practically retired from active work, the management of the property being in the hands of Cyrus H. Whitford, his son-in-law.

Perham, Madison O., son of Alvin and Harriet Perham and second of their three children, was born in Cambridge, Vt., April 9, 1840. His grandfather, Joel Perham, was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted at the age of fourteen. His grandmother, whose name was Grout, was also conspicuous during the early French wars, she having been carried into captivity by the Indians, who eventually released her. At the age of twenty-four Madison O. married Caroline Harvey, by whom he has four children. Mr. Perham lived in Cambridge until 1867, when he came to Fairfax to reside, taking the James Wilson farm, where he lived until 1888, when he purchased the Alonzo Belkows farm of 104 acres, where he now lives, retaining, however, the homestead. Mr. Perham is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of lister.

Rugg, Giles, born in Fairfax, January 29, 1823, is the son of Alexander and Philenda (King) Rugg. Alexander Rugg was one of the substantial farmers of the town, and in this occupation Giles was brought up and has ever since continued, being also interested in a meat market with his son-in-law, C. C. Gillette, of Fairfax. Mr. Rugg married, February 12, 1851, Lurena Mears Ellsworth, a native of Milton, born June 2, 1833. Their children are: Josephus Ellsworth, born January 5, 1852, now living in Wyoming; Charlie Frederick, born October 17, 1856, also lives in Wyoming; Eva Lucia, born October 10, 1862, the wife of C. C. Lane, of Des Moines, Ia.; and Effie Gertrude, born August 31, 1864, the wife of C. C. Gillette, of Fairfax. In the matter of belief Mr. and Mrs. Rugg and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gillette are Spiritualists.

Shepardson, Ansel, jr., was born in Middletown, Vt., July 10, 1793, a son of Ansel, sr., who came with his family to Fairfax about 1805. Ansel, jr., being then about twelve years of age. Mr. Shepardson located on the farm now owned by Curtis H. Wilson, and here by the light of the fire in his father's cooper shop Ansel, jr., obtained his education. While quite young he opened a school, and for many years taught singing-school. When a young man he built a saw-mill on the stream near by, and for many years did an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber. He also invented and built a pioneer flax machine, and did a successful business in making and dressing that product. About 1830 he commenced wool-carding and cloth-finishing, which business he continued until 1850, when a new mill was built and machinery put in it for the manufacture of woolen cloth and yarn. He also erected a foundry and blacksmith shop. The locality took the name of Shepardson Hollow, and became quite a noted place of business. In 1816 he married, first, Aurelia Story, who died in 1822. He afterwards married Lu Ray Story (both were daughters of Elijah Story, of Fairfax). By the latter marriage he had five children, three of whom are living. In 1857 Mr. Shepardson gave up his business to his youngest son. He was a member of the Baptist church, was one of its deacons for half a century, and in every sense was an honest, faithful, Christian man. He died in 1875, nearly eighty-three years old.

Shepardson, Francis Wayland, youngest son of Ansel and Lu Ray (Story) Shepardson, was born February 26, 1836. When a child nothing seemed to satisfy him quite as well as constructing miniature saw-mills, foundries, fulling-mills, turning lathes, and such like, and he set them all running on a little waterfall near by. At an early age he became familiar with the details of all the business carried on by his father. At the age of twenty-one he took up the woolen manufacturing business at the old stand in Shepardson Hollow, carrying on the business there for eight years. Being unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for his goods on account of limited power and old machinery Mr. Shepardson purchased new and the most approved machinery that could then be found, and forming a co-partnership with Samuel N. Gaut, owner of the great falls, they proceeded in 1865 to put in operation the "Lamoille mill." This mill turned out yearly about \$30,000 worth of fancy cassimeres, flannel, and yarn, nearly all of which was ordered and purchased by the local trade. The mill gained the reputation of supplying people with the best and most serviceable goods made in Vermont. In 1881 he sold his interest in the Lamoille mills, purchased the old Hiram Bellows place at the village, and has since resided there. Mr. Shepardson is a Republican and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has held nearly every office of honor and trust in town. In September, 1890, he was elected a member of the legislature. At the age of fourteen he united, and became identified with the interests of the Baptist church in Fairfax, and has ever been one of its hearty and earnest supporters. He married, in 1860, Miss Jennie Kinney, of Milton, and two daughters have been born to them, of whom the youngest, Fannie V., eighteen years of age, is now living.

Wanzer, John, the pioneer of the family, became a resident of the town of Fairfax, Vt., about 1825. His wife was Jerusha (Colburn) Wanzer, by whom he had ten children, as follows: Willard, Jay, Helen, Dan C., Alfred, Jerusha, John (who died in infancy), John, 2d, Sarah H., and Lina C. John Wanzer was born on the farm where he now resides on the 30th of May, 1836. He is the only representative of the family now living in the town. His father died in 1872 and his mother some four years earlier. Mr. Wanzer is the owner of the homestead farm, and has also a farm in Fletcher. He has never married. He was baptized and brought up in the Episcopal church of Buck Hollow. In town affairs he held the offices of selectman three years and road commissioner five years. His farms comprise 180 acres in Fairfax and 137 in Fletcher.

Wilcox, Isaac Farnsworth, was born May 5, 1829, in Westford, Vt. His father, Joseph M. Wilcox, was a native of Westford, and his mother, Maria (Farnsworth) Wilcox, was descended from pioneer stock of Fairfax. The children of these parents were as follows: Joseph D., born December 17, 1822, now living in Rutherford, N. J.; Cor-

nelia E., born December 17, 1824, died aged about twenty; Sarah E., born November 30, 1826, died aged about seventeen; Isaac F.; Catherine M., born July 17, 1836, became a Baptist minister in 1862; and Charlotte Horton, born July 18, 1839. The family came from Westford to Fairfax in 1834, and settled where Isaac F. Wilcox now lives. Joseph M. died in March, 1874, and his wife, Maria, October 31, 1844. At the age of twenty-one Isaac F. Wilcox started to work by the month, but soon found employment in the Fairfax mills, at which he continued for about eleven years. Finally he took up permanently his residence on the farm. In January, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Ami and Lucy (Perkins) Wilson, by whom he had one child, who died at birth, Mrs. Perkins dying at the same time. Mr. Wilcox, on May 1, 1878, married, second, Henrietta, daughter of Benjamin and Roena Merritt, of New York state. Mr. Wilson has been prominent in town affairs, having held nearly all the town offices.

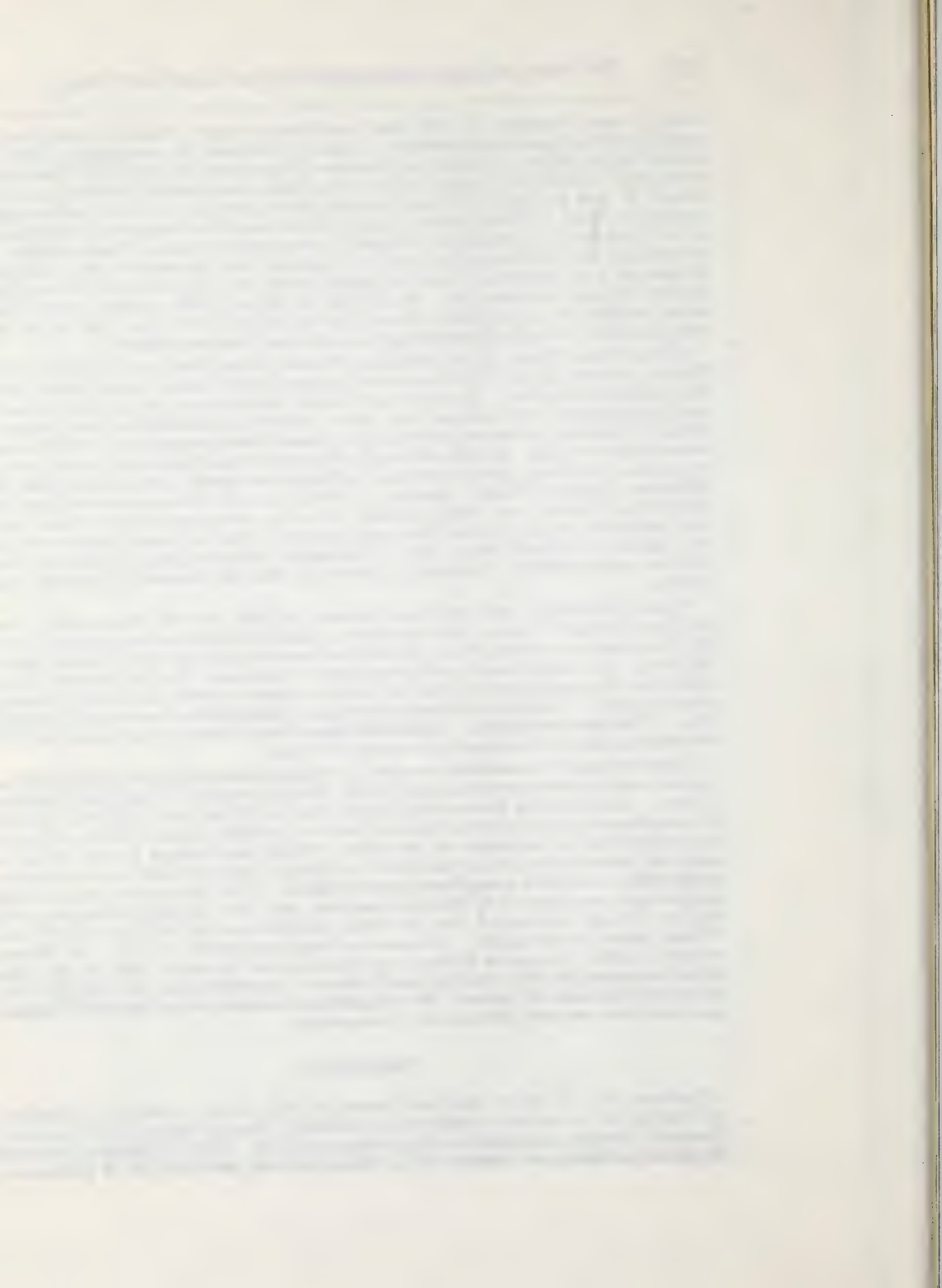
Wilson, Curtis H., son of Ami and Lucy (Perkins) Wilson, was born August 13, 1841. He was educated in the district schools of the town and attended several terms at the New Hampton Institute. He was brought up on the farm, and by the time he was of age he commenced his business life. About 1872 he purchased the farm formerly owned by his wife's father and known as the Learned farm, comprising about 300 acres, where he now resides. In town affairs Mr. Wilson has been prominent, having served as selectman and lister, being in the latter office for four years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. January 22, 1868, Curtis H. Wilson married Eliza A., daughter of Newton and Sarah Learned, of which union one son has been born. Ami was twice married, his first wife being Betsey Downs, by whom he had two children, Maria Prindle and Betsey Chase. His second wife was Lucy Perkins, and their children were as follows: Frederick D., Lewis N., Mary M., Samuel E., Curtis H., and Perkins.

Wilson, Frederick D., who was born February 18, 1831, was the oldest child of Ami and Lucy (Perkins) Wilson. He was obliged to assist in the farm work, and had therefore little chance to attend school, yet he is reckoned one of the well informed men of the town. For many years he held the office of selectman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fairfax, in which church his wife is an active Sunday-school worker. Frederick D. Wilson and Hannah Giddings were married in December, 1857. They have no children. Besides his home farm of about seventy acres Mr. Wilson owns another farm of about 125 acres in Westford.

Wilson, Samuel E., whose store occupies a prominent and conspicuous site in Fairfax, is a native of the town, and was born July 23, 1838, the son of Ami and Lucy (Perkins) Wilson. Ami had by a former wife, Betsey (Downs) Wilson, two children. Samuel E. was educated in the district schools of the town, and also attended the New Hampton Institute during a portion of two years. When not at school he was employed about his father's farm, but at the age of twenty-one he commenced work at the Lamaille mills, where he was employed some six years. After that he came to the village and worked as a clerk in a store for one year, and then started in business with Charles E. Cady, the firm of Cady & Wilson being formed in 1867, but in 1872 Mr. Wilson became sole proprietor. He came to his present location in 1876. Mr. Wilson married, in 1867, Samantha Kellogg, by whom he had one child. His second wife, whom he married in 1877, was Caroline T. Merritt. After her death, in 1880, Mr. Wilson married Amanda E. Ballard. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and treasurer and steward of the society.

FAIRFIELD.

Flanders, W. G. E., M.D., was born January 6, 1855, a son of George E. Flanders, of Concord, N. H., and of a family of five children, three of whom died in infancy. Charles N. Flanders, a brother, resides at Concord, N. H. W. G. E. Flanders received his primary education at Concord, N. H., where he early gave promise of future use-



fulness. He graduated from the Penacook Normal Academy, and commenced his medical studies under Dr. A. C. Alexander, of Penacook, N. H., in 1871. He subsequently spent nearly three years with Dr. L. W. Baker, of Baldwinsville, Mass., at which place he had considerable hospital practice. He was licensed as a pharmacist about 1878, and also received three special diplomas in competitive examinations and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the U. V. M. of Burlington, Vt., in July, 1888. He then located at Fairfield, where he is known as a skillful physician, and where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Flanders married, October 20, 1886, Mrs. Nettie O. Wyman, daughter of Isaac P. Gould, of Athol, Mass., a lady of refined culture and literary tastes.

Hurlburt, Mrs. Jane E. Northrop, was born in Fairfield, Vt., June 25, 1816. She was the daughter of Abraham Northrop, a native of Fairfield, Conn., whose wife was Jane, daughter of Andrew Bradley, who was an early settler of Fairfield at a time when the residents of the town were obliged to go to Plattsburgh to mill. Abraham Northrop's family consisted of twelve children, six of whom were sons. One son and four daughters now reside in Franklin county. Two sons and one daughter died in childhood. Several resided for many years in Franklin county. One of this family, Andrew Bradley Northrop, became a resident of Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y., and died in 1881. Jane Bradley was one of a family whose mother was Ruth (Wakeman) Bradley.

Isham, Henry S., was born at St. Albans, Vt., April 8, 1827, and died at East Fairfield, October 2, 1889. His father, Asahel Isham, was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Isham, father of Asahel, was honored by a badge of merit given by Col. Zebulon Butler for six years' faithful service in the Revolution. His discharge from the service is a relic now in the possession of Henry S. Isham, and is in the writing of George Washington. It bears the date of June 7, 1783, and upon the back is the statement that it should "be considered in the nature of a furlough until the ratification of the treaty of peace." Henry S. Isham married Eunice, daughter of Willis and Amanda (Soule) Northrop, October 26, 1853. Their children were: Effie M., born October 7, 1855; Henry J., born June 15, 1857; Jennie L., born March 7, 1859, married Horace W. Soule, June 20, 1877, and died August 5, 1887, leaving one child, Annie J.; Clara C.; Gertie J., born October 19, 1863, married Arthur Pomeroy; and Amanda E., born August 21, 1869, married Edward B. Chase, December 18, 1888. Henry married Emma Prouty, August 10, 1884, and has one son, Walter J., born February, 1888. Henry S. Isham built the Isham House at East Fairfield about 1870, where he resided until his death. His kind and genial disposition so endeared him to his family and friends that they truly felt that "a place was made vacant in our home which never can be filled."

Northrop, Thomas, was one of the earliest settlers of Fairfield. He had eight daughters and one son. The latter, Harmon, was born in 1796 and died in 1884. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Wooster, who was the first Congregational minister of Fairfield. They had ten children, four of whom are living: Benjamin W. and Julian, of Fairfield; Joseph, of St. Albans; and Charlotte, the wife of W. Deming, of Sheldon. Benjamin W. Northrop married Emeline Smith, February 15, 1841. She was the daughter of Job Smith, of Fairfield, the so-called "father of the town," and was born October 8, 1821, and died April 4, 1884. They had four children, of whom one was killed by lightning at the age of four years; Eunice married J. M. Carter, and died at Waukegan, Ill., in 1886; Mary, wife of Archibald McArthur, resides in Waukegan, Ill.; and J. S. lives on the homestead in Fairfield. The latter married Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hand, of Fairfield. Hazel Emeline, daughter of J. S. and Mary Northrop, was born April 8, 1889.

Paradee, Joseph, born in Canada in 1812, died at Fairfield, Vt., February 21, 1885. His wife, Angeline (La Grave) Paradee, was also born in Canada, and died August 12, 1876. Mrs. Paradee is remembered as a loving mother, a devoted wife, and a helpful friend. Six children were born to them, viz.: Alson, born in October, 1839, resides in the West; Hiram, born in April, 1842, died May 27, 1863, in a hospital at Alexandria,

Va., while in the service of his country; Mary, born July 17, 1844, married Theodore Peters, November 17, 1866, who died September 23, 1885; Bonaparte, born in 1846, died at the age of twelve years; Sarah Jane, who died in infancy; and Bradley, born August 31, 1854, is a resident of Fairfield.

Prouty, C. C., son of S. D. Prouty, a native of New Hampshire, who settled in Highgate, Vt., was born September 20, 1838. His wife was Sarah A. Chase, whom he married September 4, 1858. Their children were: Willie C., born January 2, 1866; Frank D., born July 25, 1861; Anson N., born November 10, 1865; Emma S., born April 1, 1867; and Herbert C., born April 4, 1875. Frank and Anson died in childhood. Emma married Henry J. Isham on August 6, 1884, and they have one child. Willie C. married Hattie Hull on January 1, 1884, and they also have one child. Mr. Prouty has been a prominent citizen of the town for ten years, and was elected representative from Fairfield in 1890.

Rodee, Charles M., of East Fairfield, Vt., was born at West Chazy, N. Y., August 23, 1856, and has been a resident of Fairfield for ten years. He is a miller by occupation. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were also millers. In another branch of the family there was another instance of there being four generations in the same occupation. Charles M. Rodee married Maggie Miller, March 25, 1885. She was a resident of Beekmantown, N. Y., and the daughter of Nathan and Margaret (Mason) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Rodee have a daughter who was born June 15, 1886. D. L. Rodee, father of Charles M., was born June 30, 1828, at Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., and married Elizabeth N., daughter of Josiah and Sophia (Parsons) Woodworth, of Beekmantown, N. Y. Charles M. is their only son. The parents of D. L. were Peter and Sarah (Lobdell) Rodee. The former was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. His wife was the daughter of Jares and Betsey Lobdell, of Danby, Rutland county, Vt. The ancestry of the Rodee family is traced back through Daniel Rodee, grandfather of D. L., to the earliest Dutch settlement of New York.

Soule, A. G., born August 12, 1811, was the son of Joseph and Esther (Whitney) Soule. He first married Elizabeth Pierce Putnam, of Boston, who died in June, 1863. He married, second, Adaliza Sherman, September 13, 1865, by whom he had four children: Albertine Gertrude, born April 30, 1869; Augusta Eugenie, born July 16, 1872; Albert Gallatin, born December 24, 1875, died March 17, 1876; and Elizabeth Putnam, born November 6, 1877. Mr. Soule was a thorough business man and a liberal supporter of the Episcopal church, of which he was a member for many years. He held all the important offices of the town, some of them for many years, performing all the duties incident thereto with a discretion equalled by few. He represented his town in the Assembly, was a senator from Franklin county, and was recognized as a wise and prudent legislator. He followed mercantile pursuits in St. Albans and Fairfield, and had large farming interests which demanded his supervision and care. He carried his keen perception of duty and right into all the relations of life. He was a wise counsellor and conscientious advisor, and lives in the hearts of those who knew him. He died March 17, 1883.

Soule, H. Allen, who was born May 4, 1834, is a son of Hiram Allen Soule. He is a farmer by occupation, and was educated in the schools of Franklin county. He married Mahala T., daughter of Andrew and Esther (Lobdell) Buck, October 19, 1857. Andrew Buck, born September 20, 1797, is still hale and hearty in his ninety-fourth year. His portrait in a group of three others, showing four generations, is in the possession of Mr. Soule. The latter's children are: Mira E., born September 30, 1858; Marion E., born July 23, 1860; Esther L., born December 22, 1864; Arthur B., born August 21, 1867; Andrew W., born August 22, 1876; Carlton A., born August 3, 1876; and Nathan L. B., born August 6, 1878. Marion E. married Charles S. Campbell, of St. Albans, and they have one son, Harold Andrew, born November 26, 1868. Esther L. is the wife of Buell C. Campbell, a Methodist clergyman, of South Newmarket, N. H. A specialty

of Mr. Soule's is the raising of thoroughbred (registered) Ayrshire cattle, in which business he has been very successful. He has been lister and selectman of his town, and served as justice of the peace for fifteen years. Politically he is a Republican. He has made transcontinental trips for the settlement of estates and other business entrusted to his charge.

Soule, Timothy, was one of the first settlers in the town of Fairfield. His father, Joseph Soule, came here from Dover, Conn., about 1790, where he educated and trained a large family to habits of industry and usefulness. Timothy came to Fairfield when about twenty-two years of age and settled in the west part of the town, where he acquired a handsome property. His life embraced the stirring events of the Revolution and the general features of history of our government and nation. He died in Fairfield, December 27, 1860, aged ninety-two years and ten months. His wife was Betsey Elliott, of Connecticut, who died about 1843, and by whom he had a family of twelve children. James Monroe Soule, son of Timothy, was born June 10, 1817, and died February 15, 1889. He married Mariette E. Payne on May 29, 1853, a daughter of Aaron H. and Polly Ann (Sherman) Payne. Mr. Payne was born in Connecticut, June 11, 1779, and died in Cambridge, Vt., April 11, 1887. His wife survived him for about three years. The life of Mr. Payne was marked by integrity of purpose, and of him it is said "during all his years his character was without reproach." James Monroe Soule was a man of ability and sterling integrity. He declined many solicitations to accept offices of trust and honor, but was a town representative in 1869-70. He was the father of three children, one of whom, Helen Josephine, died in childhood October 4, 1859. Ashton P. Soule, a son, succeeds to the parental home, and with his mother occupies the house—now repaired—built by his grandfather. He was born in Fairfield, October 19, 1862, and married Ola J. Cleveland in February, 1888. She is the daughter of Elisha P. and Lydia Cleveland, of Georgia. Mr. Soule is the successful manager of a large farm, and is well informed on all the current topics of the day. Marion Soule was born September 23, 1868, and resides at the family home.

Soule, W. S., oldest son of Joseph A. Soule, who is a native of Fairfield, Vt., was born in the same town May 26, 1850. He was educated in the schools of Franklin county, at Barre, Vt., and in a business college at Troy, N. Y. He has been in business for the past fifteen years, and for twelve years has been located at East Fairfield, where he has a general store. Mr. Soule married Anna S., daughter of R. S. Read, of East Fairfield, and they have one child, Hubert, aged three. He has two sons, Reuben and Read, aged respectively nine and seven, by a former marriage.

St. Germain, Marshall, born of French parentage in Canada, November 20, 1836, came to Fairfield, Vt., in boyhood. He enlisted, September 20, 1861, in Company B, First Vermont Cavalry, Capt. George G. Conger, was under General Hatch in the Army of the Potomac, and served under Generals Custer and Kilpatrick with Sheridan. He participated in many battles, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, a cavalry fight at Brandy Station, Va., October 11, 1863, and at Gettysburg, where he distinguished himself for his bravery. He also at another time saved his captain's life and his company from capture by his brave action. He went through the battles of the Wilderness in 1864 (May), the first engagement being at Mine Run. He was taken prisoner in March, 1863, and confined in Libby Prison. Mr. St. Germain was again taken prisoner in May, 1864, was in the hospital at Richmond, was afterwards taken to Andersonville, thence to Camp Florence, S. C., and was paroled in the following autumn. He was at Savannah and afterwards at Annapolis while under parole. His discharge from the service was dated at Brattleboro, Vt., February 6, 1865. He married Philena M., daughter of Aleck and Mary Bashaw, February 18, 1868, and four children have been born to them: Henry H., born December 4, 1869; Marshall, born August 25, 1870; Amelia M., born May 11, 1876; and Laura Emma, born March 12, 1878.

FRANKLIN.

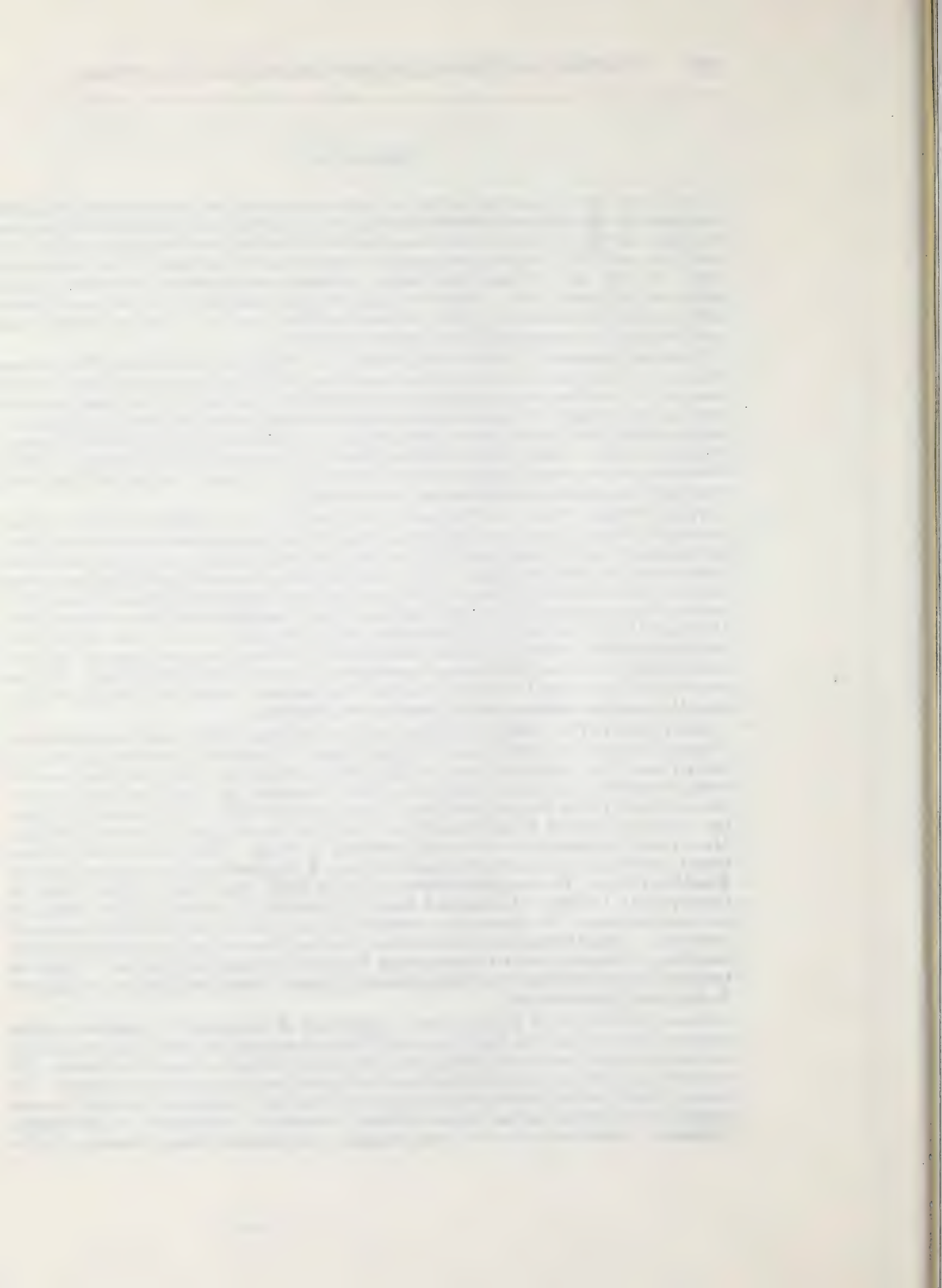
Bell, Jason, from Connecticut, settled in Chittenden county, and had three sons and three daughters, of whom Norman settled in Malone, N. Y., in 1829, and reared six children, one of whom, Edwin R., born in 1826, came to Sheldon in 1846, and was in mercantile business there until 1855, when he removed to Franklin and continued in that trade until 1860. In 1861 he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs, which office he held until 1885. Since then Mr. Bell has been justice of the peace, town agent, and state senator in 1888. He married Mrs. Martha A. Hawley and has one son, George E., who married Miss Emma Chadwick.

Cleveland, Solomon P., came from Georgia to Franklin about 1838. He had ten children. Two of his sons were Elisha H. and Dwight S. The former was born in 1822 in Georgia, Vt., and was educated at the local schools of Franklin. He has been justice of the peace for twenty-five years, was for two years county judge, and served as selectman besides having held various other town offices. In 1840 he married Lydia M. Cheney, who died in 1888. Their only daughter, Bertha A., married H. C. Pomeroy. Judge Cleveland is a successful farmer and a representative citizen. He is well read and ever ready to promote the interests of his community.

Felton, William, born in 1779, came from Vernon, Vt., to Franklin in 1803, where he died in 1852. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, was representative in the General Assembly seven times from 1818 to 1834, and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1822 and 1828. He married Caroline Connable, and they had seven children, of whom Charles, born in 1811, married Ona Tracey, of Sheldon. Charles Felton was representative in 1855, and member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1849, 1856, and 1870. He has all his life been an ardent advocate of temperance, having been temperance editor of the *St. Albans Messenger* for thirteen years, and also of the *Vermont Century*. In early life he was prominent in the cause of anti-slavery. He has five sons: Walter and Herbert in Mexico, Emerson and Charles in Chicago, and Lyman M., an active business man in Franklin and Highgate.

Gates Family, The.—Simon, Stephen, and Jacob Gates in 1638 came to America from England. Simon had three sons, of whom Simon, jr., settled in Marlboro, Mass., and had six sons. One, Solomon, born in 1721, lived in Worcester, Mass., and had six children, of whom Paul married Zerviah Spooner, November 29, 1792, and had five sons: Samuel, Paul, Philip, Horace, and Clark. They were the first couple married in Franklin. Paul, jr., married Eunice Temple, and they had four children: Spooner, Harrison, Martha, and Elizabeth, of whom only Harrison is living. Harrison married Rebecca Shedd, and their son, Charles W., married Mary E. Hayden and is now a merchant in Franklin village. The only descendant of Clark Gates, who married Mrs. Fanny M. Cheney, is D. J. Gates, who married Mary A. Spaulding, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Mr. Gates is a successful farmer, and is one of the selectmen of Franklin. Samuel Gates had three children: Sophia, Minerva, and Cadmus, all of whom are living. Horace Gates's children were Horatio (deceased) and Zervia. Philip had born to him five children, viz.: Julia, Rodney, Sidney, Helen, and Joan, of whom only Rodney and Helen survive.

Green, Alonzo, son of George Green, a merchant of Swanton, Vt., was born in that town in 1815, and came to Franklin about 1845 and engaged in trade. He was a leading man in church and town affairs, and held many positions of trust and honor. He was senator in 1859 and in 1860, and was town clerk for about twenty-five years. He married, first, Debbie Marvin, who bore him no children. He married, second, Lucinda Spaulding, by whom he had seven children: George S., a physician at Enosburgh; William A., who died in the civil war; Sarah L., who married Judson Cheney; Charles



F., who resides in Washington; Mary (deceased); Winnie, who married Henry Ewing; and Debbie M., who married J. E. Toof. Mr. Toof was engaged in trade in Franklin for several years, and although a resident of Canada he is interested and prominently identified with the business interests of Franklin county.

Powers, Edgar J., M.D., was educated at the common schools of Franklin and graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1860. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Franklin, where he has continued to the present time. He has been an allopathic physician of prominence. His practice formerly extended through fourteen towns in Franklin county and four in Canada, but owing to ill health he has been obliged to curtail it to his immediate vicinity. He married Rosemond Pomeroy, and their children are Elwyn, Dennis O., Morton H., Mary M., Martha P., Thomas E., Rossie M., and Smiley S. Dennis O. Powers, who was born in 1857, graduated at Burlington and practiced medicine for two years in Highgate, and is now a physician in Franklin. Morton H., born in 1859, graduated at Burlington, practiced four years in Berkshire, and is now a leading practitioner in Fairfax.

Powers, John, came to Northampton previous to the French and Indian war, in which he served. His son Joel, born in 1763, lived in Massachusetts and moved to Franklin in 1806, locating on the place now occupied by Edward Powers, being one of the first in that part of the town. He married Mary Galusha, and they had nine children. Samson S., William, and Levi settled in Franklin. The former was born in 1794, and married Margaret Elerick, by whom he had three children: Edward, born in 1826; Edgar, born in 1828; and Edoline. Edward Powers married Elnora Fuller and has two children, Alma W. and Warren. Mr. Powers has taken great interest in the Indian history of his locality, and has one of the finest collections of Indian relics to be found in New England. He has one of the first mill-stones that ever turned in Franklin. It is of red granite, and was cut from a rock in that town on the old Hubbard corner, by Edwin Prouty's grandfather, taking three months to finish it. The stone was run by Joel Powers.

Truax, Elias, son of Jacob Truax, was born in 1727, and came from Albany, N. Y., in 1793, and settled in Canada near the Franklin line. He married Elizabeth Lorange, and they had seven children, of whom one son, Elias, born July 4, 1772, married Anna Wightman and died in his 103d year. He had eleven children, of whom Elias, born in 1802, married, first, Lucinda Holden, and second, Melissa, daughter of Dr. Pomeroy. His third wife was Eleanor Hibbard, and his children were Thomas, who enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and died near New Orleans, July 3, 1862; Sewall, who was major of the First Oregon Cavalry; Lester, of the state of Washington; Charles E., sergeant First Oregon Cavalry; and Stephen Pomeroy, a farmer in the north part of Franklin, who married Anna M. Shepard, and has four sons: Herbert, Charles, Frank, and Elburn.

Welch, Rodman E., was born in Berkshire, Vt., in 1845, was educated at the Literary Institute of Fairfax, and was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in March, 1872. He settled in Franklin the same year, where he has since continued in the practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Welch is an allopathic physician, and is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He was president of the County Medical Society for two years, and at the present time is health officer of the town of Franklin. He served eighteen months as a private in Company A, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, was commander of Marsh Post, G. A. R., and for three years, in 1890, he was appointed United States pension examiner. He married Emily P. Morrow, of Enosburgh, and they have three daughters.

GEORGIA.

Ballard Family, The.—The surname Ballard stands not only for one of the pioneer families of Georgia, but for a family that has been as prominently connected with the social and political history of the town as any within its limits, and for a family, too, that has contributed as much to the prosperity of the town as any other that can be named. Josiah Ballard, the pioneer, was born February 7, 1766, and died April 11, 1836. Polly Loomis Ballard, whom Joseph married on November 14, 1793, was born May 5, 1775. Their children were as follows: Laura, born November 11, 1794, married Truman Chase, of Westford, and had a family of five children; Orrin, born May 26, 1797; Joseph, jr., born July 10, 1799, became a Baptist minister, and died in Norwalk, Conn.; Hiram, born August 25, 1801; E. Miranda, born October 28, 1808, married Chloe P. Jocelyn, September 20, 1836; Royal T., born October 21, 1810; Polly, born May 17, 1813; and Loomis, born March 1, 1816.

Ballard, Harrison H., is descended from pioneer stock in Georgia. He was the fifth of seven children of Hiram and Olive E. (Walker) Ballard, and at the age of fifteen commenced farm work, helping his father, who was in feeble health. Eventually he became the owner of his father's farm by paying to his brothers and sisters the value of their shares in the property. The place contains 225 acres, and is known as one of the best and most productive farms in Georgia. Besides being a farmer Mr. Ballard has raised some of the best horses in the county. On December 17, 1874, he married Tina, daughter of Frederick Andrews, of Ypsilanti, Mich. By this marriage three children have been born. Mr. Ballard is interested in Georgia politics, not, however, as an office seeker, but as one who feels an interest in the town's welfare. He is always at the polls at election time, for he knows that in Georgia there are some interesting and exciting contests, and it cannot be said that Mr. Ballard holds entirely aloof from participating in them.

Ballard, Joseph, the well known and successful farmer of Georgia, was born on the farm he owns, and on which he now resides, on the 8th of July, 1838. He is descended from one of the old families of the town, and of a family each generation of which has produced strong men mentally and physically. His parents were Orris and Chloe Priscilla Ballard, and of their family of seven children he was the second. He has always lived on the home farm, which descended to him upon the death of his father, but he had to pay the other heirs the value of their shares of the property. The father died in May, 1883. In 1864 Joseph Ballard married Mariette Augusta, daughter of Chellis Kingsley, of Georgia, of which marriage four children have been born. Mr. Ballard has been an active man in the political affairs of Georgia and has held a number of town offices. For three years prior to 1890 he was selectman, and has served as lister for a number of terms. He is a strong Republican and a leader in his community.

Bliss, Orville S., born in Georgia on the 27th of June, 1826, is the son of Abner and Eloise (Nichols) Bliss, and of their children the eldest. These children were Orville S.; Harriet, wife of Jared Dee; Edward C., who died in Mexico in 1869; Edgar E., who died in 1858; Frederick F., now of Westford; and George A., who was killed in the army June 1, 1863. Orville S. Bliss married, November 30, 1853, Eunice H., daughter of Hiram Soule, of Fairfield, of which marriage three children have been born, as follows: Abner, a merchant of Georgia; Clara, now principal of the Elm street primary school of St. Albans; and Nelle, of Georgia. In 1862 Mr. Bliss moved to Fairfield, but his residence in that town continued only about five years, when he returned to Georgia. He has been a somewhat prominent figure in the political affairs of Georgia, but has never been an office seeker. His ideas on political questions are decidedly radical, for he despises knavery and sham and all things pertaining to machine methods.

His attitude has frequently brought upon him the anathemas of his opponents, but his course has always been characterized by fairness and candor. His life has been devoted to promoting the interests of the county and its citizens.

Caldwell, William A., was born in Georgia on April 23, 1823. Charles Caldwell, his grandfather, came from Guilford, Conn., prior to 1800, and settled in the town of Georgia. His children were Samuel, Ira, George, William, Charles, jr., Allen A., Rachel, Abigail, Harriet, Mary Ann, Catherine, and Susan, the last named of whom is the only one now living. Ira, the second child, was born in April, 1800, and married Mary Blake. They had a family of five children, as follows: Mariette, William A., Ira S., George, and Homer A. Of these only William and Homer are now living. When William A. Caldwell was ten years old his father died, and the care of the family fell upon the mother, but as the father left a comfortable property the family necessities were easily supplied. In 1856, on February 27th, William A. married Adelia M. Ballard, of Georgia. Mr. Caldwell is reckoned among the leading men of his town, and occupying that position he has been frequently honored with town office. He was one of the selectmen from 1869 to 1874; in 1872 he was elected representative; and in 1873 he was chosen town constable and collector, and has since held these offices. Besides this he is well known as a successful business man. He owns the old property at the Center, and is otherwise interested in Georgia's best institutions.

Conger, George Parker, a native of St. Albans, was born November 24, 1816, the son of Reuben and Sarah (Neil) Conger, and of their nine children the third. The early years of his life were spent in various occupations, he having worked as wheelwright, speculated, and been in the railroad business for a number of years prior to 1861. In that year, in September, he raised Company B, First Vermont Cavalry, and was elected and commissioned its captain. After serving about a year Captain Conger resigned and returned home, eventually buying a farm in the north part of Georgia, where he lived until he moved to his present home at the Center. Captain Conger has been three times married, first to Dolly Basford, by whom he had one child, Stephen. His second wife was Fanny (Hyde) Dearborn, a widow by whom he had no children. The third wife, to whom he was married in June, 1881, was Catherine A. Bliss, widow of Abel Bliss, but whose maiden name was Catherine A. Dunham.

Curtis, James K., son of Elijah Curtis and grandson of John Curtis, was born in Burlington on the 20th of February, 1845. His father, Elijah, was born in Stanstead, Canada, and came with his father, John, and family to St. Albans about 1832. Elijah learned the trade of wheelwright in Burlington, but in 1851 he came to Georgia and became engaged in farming. He married Caroline Beals, of St. Albans, and had four children: Joseph, who died in infancy; James K.; Sarah C., who married John R. Holyoke; and Atherton T., who also died in infancy. James K. Curtis was reared on the farm, and is now known as one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of Georgia. His farm consists of 340 acres, than which there is none better in the whole town. He has been prominent in town affairs, being a leading and representative Republican. In 1878 and 1879 he was lister; in 1880 he represented the town; he served as selectman in 1881; and in 1890 was chosen lister for another term. In January, 1872, Mr. Curtis married Martha E. Allen, by whom he had four children: Atherton T., Helen L., Edward A., and Harry B.

Dee Family, The.—Elijah Dee came to Georgia from Saybrook, Conn., in 1791, bringing his wife and children and personal effects on an ox-sled in the dead of winter. These children were John, who died in Illinois; Marian, who married Abner Bliss; Elijah, who married Clara Loomis, and after her decease married Polly Post; Jared, who married Harriet Bliss; Hiram P.; Ella and Clara (twins); and George B., William, Washington, Hannah, Jeremiah, Parmelia, Mercy, and Polly. Some of these children were born in Georgia. The children of Elijah and Clara (Loomis) Dee were Diana and Augusta, both of whom are now dead. Those by the second marriage were Clarissa, Polly, Harrison, Gustavus, Elijah, Jared, William, Henry, Azuba, Clarissa, 2d,

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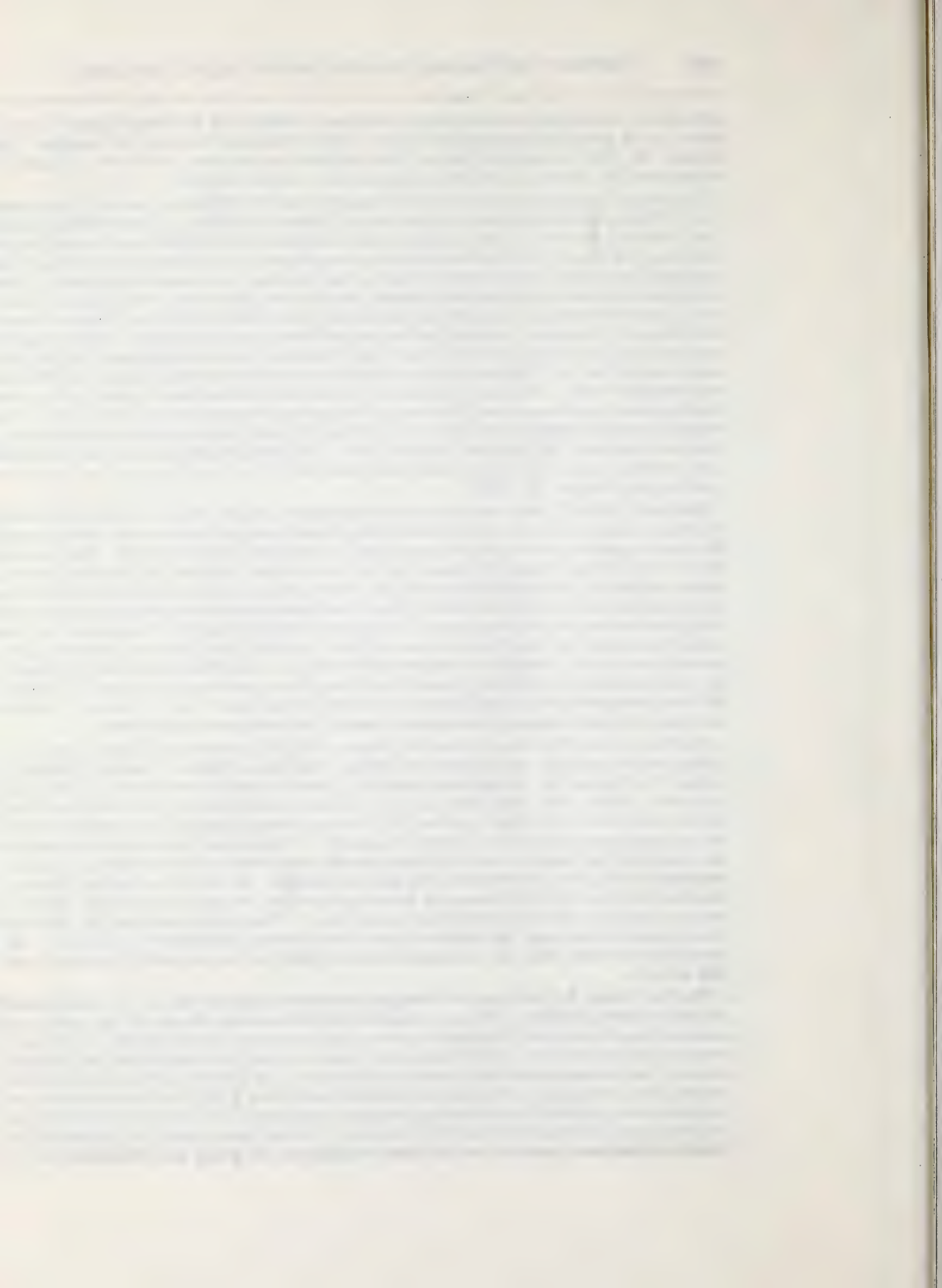
and John. Jared Dee, whose home is commonly called "the checkered house" on account of its peculiar construction, is one of the substantial farmers of Georgia. On January 31, 1856, he married Harriet Bliss and has four children, as follows: Hiram P., a lawyer of St. Albans; Ellen and Clara (twins); and George B.

Hotchkiss, Cephas Appolos, born in Georgia, June 27, 1834, is a son of Cyrus and Mary (Towne) Hotchkiss and the grandson of James Hotchkiss, a pioneer of the town. The latter has a family of three sons and four daughters, but Cephas was the only child of Cyrus and Mary. Cyrus Hotchkiss was a merchant of the town doing business at Georgia Plains, and in the store Cephas A. was educated in mercantile pursuits. But his father was also prosperous as a farmer, and the son, following in the paternal footsteps, became himself a successful agriculturist. Cyrus died in 1875 and Cephas inherited his goodly fortune. In local politics he has been quite prominent. His first political trust in 1858 and 1859 was as lister, and from that time to the present he has held some town office. In 1870 and again in 1876 he was elected representative. In 1890 he was first selectman. That Mr. Hotchkiss is an extensive farmer is evidenced by the fact that his lands embrace some 575 acres. He has been thrice married. His first wife, whom he married August 10, 1859, was Cordelia M. Ladd, by whom he had six children. She died January 23, 1876, and April 22, 1877, he married Mariam J. Bliss, who died nine months later. His third wife was Hattie M. (Hotchkiss) Learned, to whom he was married October 12, 1887.

Hubbard, Orrin C., was one of the most enterprising husbandmen of Georgia, whose excellent farm is situated on the road leading from Georgia Center to the county seat. He is not a native of the town, but was born in Swanton, April 18, 1840. His parents were Curtis B. and Sarah Hubbard, and of their three children he was the second. Orrin worked on his father's farm until he became of age, when he enlisted in the infantry service, but on account of his grandfather's sickness he was called to the care of his grandmother and their property. To release himself from his enlistment he was obliged to procure a substitute at a sum of \$300. In 1863 Mr. Hubbard became a permanent resident of Georgia and has since lived there. In 1870, on the 16th of March, he was married to Pollie A. Howard and they have one daughter, Sarah J. About 1875 he purchased the Kimball farm, that on which he now lives, of about 175 acres, and his efforts and industry have made it one of the best farms in the town.

Hurlbut, Adam W., born in Georgia, August 23, 1841, is a son of John J. and Abigail (Austin) Hurlbut, the children of whom were Jane, Edson, Ebenezer, Byron J., Adam W., Hannah E., Walter, and Amanda. John J. Hurlbut was born in 1803 and died about 1873. His wife prior to this marriage was a widow and had one child, Diana, who died in Michigan. Adam W. Hurlbut was educated at the common schools and attended one term at the Johnson Academy. When about twenty years of age for the benefit of his health he went to Massachusetts, and then to sea, where he engaged in mackerel fishing, but afterwards returned to Georgia. In 1870 he married Betsey, daughter of Adam V. Wightman, of Georgia, by whom he had five children, three of whom, John W., Albert E., and Jennie, are living. Prior to his marriage Mr. Hurlbut was engaged in farming, the duties of housekeeper being performed by his sister. He hired the old home farm of his father for some years, but subsequently purchased and still owns it.

Hurlbut, Edson E., was born in Georgia, December 15, 1834, the son of John J. and Abigail (Austin) Hurlbut. He was educated in the common schools of the town and attended the Bakersfield Academy for two terms, but as he was the eldest son his help was required on the farm. The young man had a strong inclination for the Western country, but he was persuaded to remain in Georgia. In 1864 he purchased the Samuel Barber farm, containing 150 acres, on which he paid down \$700, but the balance of the purchase price, \$4,300, he paid during the next eight years. (Here is a lesson for some of the now discouraged farmers of Vermont.) After completing his payments Mr. Hurlbut rebuilt and repaired the old farm buildings on the place, and his is now one of



the finest and most productive farms in the county. In 1858 Edson E. Hurlbut married Charlotte Jaynes, of Georgia, and they had a family of nine children, as follows: Benjamin Franklin, a Baptist clergyman of Dutchess county, N. Y.; Elmer, of St. Albans; Wilber and Myrtie, of Bakersfield; and Chester, Pearl, and two who died in infancy.

Judd, Sidney L., was born in the town of Fairfield, Vt., September 20, 1843. His parents, Alson S. and Sally C. (Barnes) Judd, had four children, Sidney being the eldest. The father, who was born in Sheldon, was descended from one of the old families of that town. In 1858 he moved to Georgia and died there in 1886, his wife having passed away some years earlier. Sidney was brought up to farm work, and has always been an industrious husbandman. He has raised, too, and furnished for the market some of the best horses bred in his town. His farm comprises about 250 acres. In January, 1865, Mr. Judd married Barbara D., daughter of Elizabeth and Lewis Storey, of Fairfax. They have had a family of four children: Sanford D., Walter S., Henry W., and Lana B.

Ladd, Ephraim L., born in Milton, July 26, 1832, is the second of four children born to Alfred and Samantha Ladd. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools of the town, but when he attained his majority he traveled about for some five years. In March, 1848, he married Fanny A. Leonard, after which he came to Georgia and began farming. Five years later he sold out and went to Illinois, and there engaged in the same pursuit, but ten years later failing health necessitated his return to Vermont, where he has since resided. Mr. Ladd, when he started out in life, had no capital save his determination, but his business life has been reasonably successful. His father was a substantial and well-to-do farmer, and of the latter's estate he inherited some property. Although not a church member he has contributed to the maintenance of the Baptist church at Georgia Plains, and other societies as well. In town affairs he has held the offices of selectman and lister, and in 1890 he was one of the town auditors. The children of Ephraim L. and Fanny A. Ladd are Oscar B., Caroline (Mrs. Nathan N. Post), and Hattie (Mrs. Frederick W. Bliss).

Meigs, Sanford Timothy; was born in St. Albans township, February 18, 1822, and died September 5, 1891. His residence in Georgia began in 1851, when he moved on the farm which has the credit of being the first to be cleared and settled in that town, and on which was born the first white child in Georgia. He was the son of John and Lucretia (Tuller) Meigs, and of their eight children he was the third. John Meigs was a farmer of St. Albans, and on the farm Sanford lived until he reached his majority, when he started out in life to make his own way. He engaged in farming and mechanical pursuits, but finally purchased the historic farm in Georgia on which he lived until his death. In 1852 he married Harrier, daughter of Eleazer and Dorothy Jewett, of St. Albans. No children were born of this marriage, but Mr. and Mrs. Meigs adopted and reared two children. Sanford T. Meigs was a self-made man, his starting capital amounting to only \$4, but he made his life a successful one. In politics he was a firm and unswerving Democrat.

Pino, Charles B., an aged and highly respected resident of Georgia, was born April 14, 1807. His father, Lawrence Pino, was a native of Paris, France, who, as his son relates, was a schoolfellow with Bonaparte, but he ran away from his native country and came to America. He took up his residence at Plattsburgh, N. Y., but afterwards moved to Burlington, Vt., and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son Charles B. also seems to have been in this service in the capacity of waiter to Ensign Thomas la Vague, and although a mere child he wore a uniform. The father afterwards moved to Grand Isle and thence to Swanton about 1809. From Swanton he went to Fletcher, thence to Burlington, where he lived until 1813, and then came to Milton, whence he moved in 1817 to "Sodom" in Georgia, where he built a log house in 1819. He died in 1828. In Plattsburgh Lawrence Pino married Elizabeth Sanford, and Charles B. was the only child born to them. In 1831 the latter named married Cornelia Andrews, by whom he has had six children. In 1850 Mr. Pino started in the mercantile business in Georgia, and has ever since followed that industry.

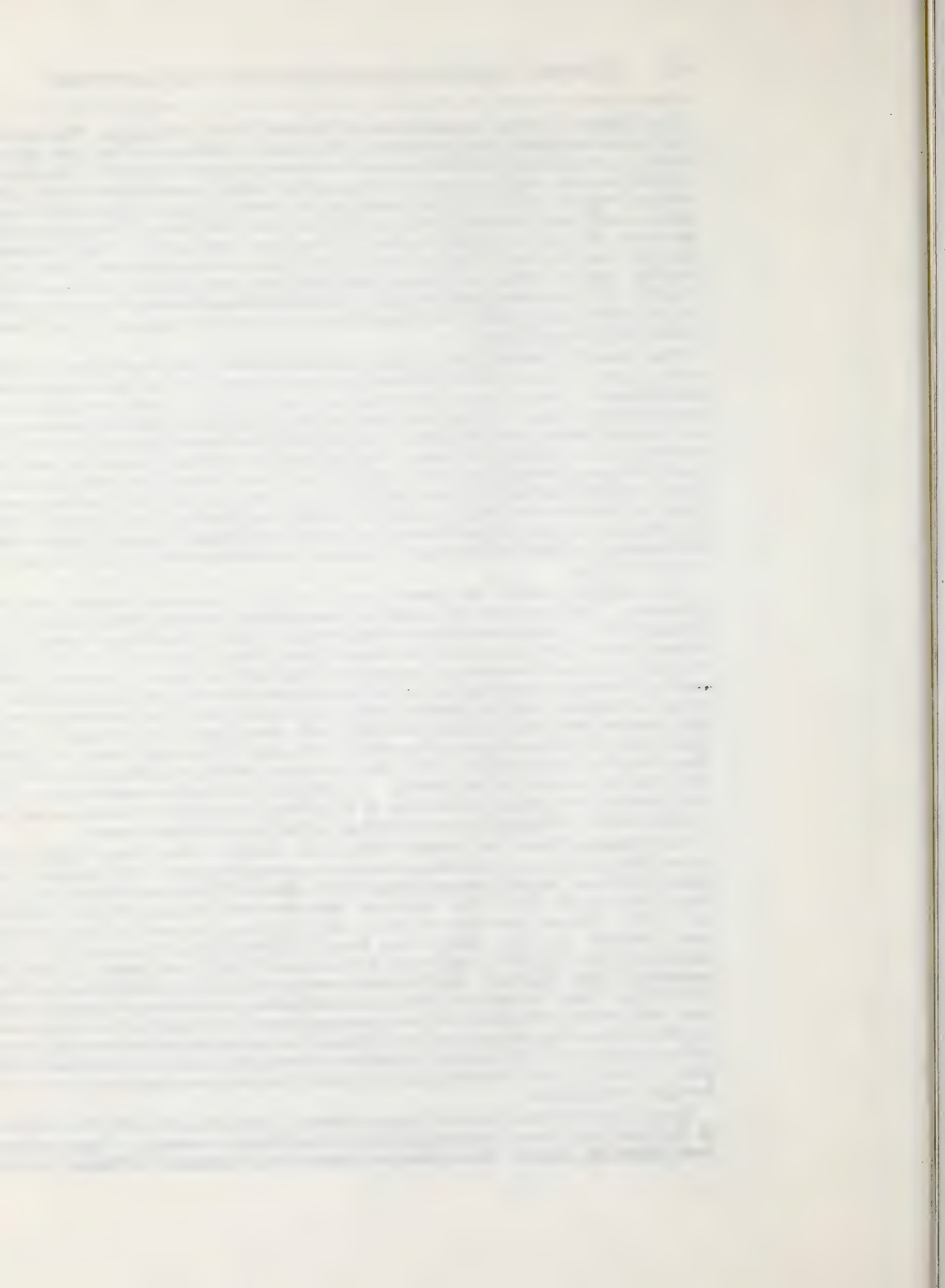
Post, Cephas A., is the owner of one of the best farms in Georgia. The surname Post stands for industry and enterprise in the locality. Addison S. Post, the father of Cephas A., was during his life-time one of the foremost men of the town. He acquired a goodly property, and this upon his death, in April, 1888, descended to his son Cephas. Addison was the son of Jesse, a pioneer in the town. Three children were born to Addison and Sarah (Seward) Post, viz.: Sophia, who died young; Ellen, who died at the age of twenty years; and Cephas A. Mrs. Post died April 5, 1890. Cephas A. Post was born October 9, 1843, and has always lived at his father's home. He married, in 1868, Ellen R. Ashley, of Georgia, and they have two children, Emogene S. and Myra E. His farm comprises 140 acres. Although a Republican he has taken no active part in politics of the town, and in religious affiliations is a member of the Georgia Methodist Episcopal church.

Post, Henry B., was the son of Major and Lucina (Adell) Post, the children of whom were Nelson, Lucina, Curtis M., William D., Albert, Henry B., Oscar, and one other who died unnamed. Henry Bradley Post was born April 28, 1822. He is now and has been since youth a farmer. His present home and farm occupy a commanding site on a hill on the road leading southeast from Georgia Center to the east part of the town, and comprises about seventy-five acres. In 1844 Mr. Post married Diana Dee, and they have had eight children, as follows: Frank, of California; Maria (Mrs. Oscar Martin), of Iowa; Miranda (deceased); Charlotte (Mrs. G. S. Conger); Dorman, who died young; Emily A., who married Benjamin Hill, of Georgia; and Bradley H. and Nellie, at home. Mr. Post and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has taken no interest in political affairs beyond what every tax-paying citizen should feel, and has never held office.

Post, Lorenzo Arthur, the present town clerk and treasurer of Georgia, was born December 7, 1846, and was the eldest of three children born to Curtis M. and Mary (Nichols) Post. The other children were Nathan N. Post, a practicing attorney of St. Albans, and William C. Post, the last named being dead. Curtis M. Post, the father, was town clerk and treasurer of Georgia from 1855 until the time of his death in 1878, after which the mother was chosen to the same positions and filled them (Lorenzo A. acting as assistant) until her death in 1886. At the next meeting our subject was regularly elected clerk and treasurer, and still holds the offices. On February 16, 1876, Lorenzo A. Post was married to Frances M., a daughter of Franklin Towne, of Milton. Mrs. Post died September 26, 1887. Mr. Post is not wholly unknown in the political history of his town or of the county. In 1886 he was elected representative. For four years he was assistant postmaster at St. Albans. In religious matters he inclines to Universalism, although he was brought up in the Congregational church.

Smith Family, The.—The pioneer of the Smith family in Georgia was Josiah, a native of New Hampshire, who came to the town at a very early day. He was born February 4, 1783, and the wife whom he married was Sarah (Whittemore) Smith, who was born December 30, 1793. The children of this union were Richard W., born November 7, 1811; Harriet, born July 28, 1813; John C., born August 4, 1815; Aluna K., born December 15, 1817; Henry, born June 25, 1820; Edwin, born June 12, 1822; Sarah, born June 12, 1824; Andrew J., born March 22, 1828; and Lucius D., born December 15, 1830. Lucius D. Smith is known as one of the leading farmers and citizens of Georgia. He is industrious, thrifty, and independent, and a man of strong convictions, and fearless and outspoken in expressing them. In politics he is a Republican. In 1890 he was selectman, and so chosen because his townsmen wanted new and strong timber on the board. He has held the offices of road commissioner and overseer of the poor. Lucius D. Smith married, April 13, 1852, Freelope Green, and they have had a family of four children.

Torrey, Milton Hubbell, born in Georgia, March 2, 1810, was one of the four children of Nathaniel and Fannie (Stannard) Torrey who grew to maturity. These children were Milton H., Hannah Maria, Jane, and Sarah Ann. Nathaniel M. Torrey built the



substantial stone house in which Nathan D. Hayden, who married Mr. Torrey's granddaughter, now resides. He was a prominent man in Georgia, and one who held the respect and esteem of all of his townsmen. For more than forty years both he and his estimable wife were connected with the Congregational church. Milton R. Torrey married Mary Ann (Bostwick) Shepard, daughter of Rev. Levi B. Shepard, of Georgia, a prominent family the surname of which is not now known in the town. Of this marriage four children have been born: Fannie P., who married Wyrarn R. Macomber, of Jericho; Marian M., who died at the age of twenty-one; Beach M., who died in 1888; and Lottie Parmelia, who became the wife of Nathan D. Hayden and now lives in the old homestead. Milton Hubbell Torrey died August 10, 1886.

Waller Family, The.—Joseph Waller and Parthenia, his wife, and their children, Walter, Chester, Asahel, Lovisa, Octavo, and Dennison, settled in Enosburgh in 1805. They came from Royalton, Vt., where Joseph is understood as having lived when that town was burned by the Indians in 1780. After the family came to Enosburgh one child, Louisa, was born. Dennison Waller went to Georgia in 1827, and there he married Love Hurlbut and had born to him children as follows: Myron; Hiram, who was killed in the late war; Albert, who died while in the army; Eliza, who married Wheaton Dunster, has a daughter, Love Athelia, and resides in Georgia; and Cordelia (Mrs. Patterson), now deceased. Myron Dennison Waller was born on the farm on which he now lives in 1828, but he has lived in the towns of St. Albans, Milton, and Fairfax. He finally settled on the homestead in 1886 or 1887. In 1849 he married Lucinda Campbell, of Swanton, by whom he had one child, Duane Hiram. In 1872 he married Georgianna Witters, and by her has had four children: Emily Love, Ira Hawley, Cordelia Georgianna, and Myron Dennison, jr.

Wilcox, Reuben E., a prominent farmer on the shore of Georgia Bay, was born in Georgia, February 13, 1833, the only child of Cyrus B. and Lucy L. (Evarts) Wilcox, both of whom died when Reuben was young. He was brought up in the family of Capt. Reuben Evarts, from whom he was named. In 1856 Reuben E. Wilcox married Olive C., daughter of J. W. Barnes, of Fairfax, of which marriage two sons, Fred E. and Bert W., were born. Mr. Wilcox, although generally a busy farmer, has found time to devote to town affairs, and he has been honored by his townsmen with a number of offices, having been representative, selectman several times, and lister. His fine farm comprises nearly 170 acres.

HIGHGATE.

Anderson, John, was born in Scotland, was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy. He married Rebecca Brimer, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and their children were William and Kirstey. William Anderson came to Highgate, Vt., in 1818 among the first settlers of this town, where he remained until his death in 1845, at the age of fifty years. He was a manufacturer of linen in Scotland. He married, first, Margaret Brown, and second, Mary Stark. His children were William, David, Charles, Ann, James, and John. The latter, his oldest son, was born in Scotland and came to Highgate with his father. He lived forty years in St. Albans. He married Mary Ann Sackett, of St. Albans, Vt., daughter of Richard and Keziah (Conger) Sackett, and his children are John, William, Stephen, and Hiram. He is now a resident of Highgate, Vt. John and William are residents of Clinton, Ia. The latter married Annette Brown, and they have one son, Arthur. Stephen Anderson married Frank, daughter of John Pomeroy, and they have one son, George, who is now a commercial traveler and resident of St. Albans. John Anderson, jr., served in the Papineau war. He is now eighty-two years of age, his wife being seventy-five.

Butler, John, was born in the North of Ireland in August, 1805, and came to Highgate while young among the early settlers of the town, where he remained until his

death, April 28, 1874. He was a farmer, and married Mary Jane McFeetus, who was born June 19, 1811, and came to Highgate in 1826. She was a daughter of James and Ann (McAffee) McFeetus. Their children were John, born in Highgate, Vt., February 4, 1837, died January 10, 1884, from injuries received January 8, 1884, on his return from Swanton while crossing the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad near Highgate station, by an express train going west; Ann Jane, who died September 5, 1847, aged nine years; Elizabeth; Ann Jane, 2d, who died June 3, 1868, aged twenty years; and James A., born in Highgate, Vt., May 2, 1843. The latter married Frances C. Smith, of Swanton, December 21, 1882. She was born in Swanton, December 14, 1857, a daughter of John and Caroline (Clark) Smith, natives of that town. Their children are Annie Frances, born September 16, 1883; John Smith, born October 23, 1885, died September 8, 1886; and Mary Caroline, born August 13, 1890. He has been deputy sheriff and is now station agent for the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad at Highgate, Vt., where he has been engaged since August 1, 1882. He still owns the homestead farm.

Cross, Thomas, a native of Nottingham, Mass., was born March 20, 1763, and was active in the War of 1812. He was a Federalist, an anti-Mason, and a temperance man, and moved to Swanzey, N. H., where he lived for many years. Finally he came to Highgate, Vt., at which place he died March 20, 1838, aged about eighty. His wife was Sarah Pemberton, of Swanzey, N. H., and was born June 11, 1764, and died at Winchester, N. H., aged ninety-seven. His children were Peter, Lewis, Henry, John, Lucina, Charles, Sarah, Selinda, Enoch, Rachel, and Nathan. The latter, born in Swanzey, N. H., September 2, 1790, came to Highgate, Vt., where he died June 28, 1874, at the age of eighty-four. He married Betsey Hammond, of Swanzey, who died in Highgate, May 24, 1872. He was an early settler of Highgate and a hard working farmer. His children were Sylvester H., Lorenzo D., J. Winslow, Sidney R. S., George W., Fanny M., and Joel B. The latter was born in Highgate, July 14, 1821, and married Elizabeth B., daughter of John and Lavina (Bearss) Dillon, and his children are Frank B., Lizzie A., and Fred W. He is now a general merchant in Highgate, where he has been engaged for forty years with marked success. Frank B. Cross married Hattie D. Cutler, of Highgate, daughter of Horace and Helen (Wilson) Cutler, and they have three children, Fred C., Horace B., and Earle. Mr. Cross is now a general merchant in Highgate with his father. Lizzie A. married Barnard L. Olds, of Franklin, Vt., and had one daughter, Daisy A., now living in Denver, Col. Mrs. Olds died at the age of twenty-six in St. Albans, Vt., May 10, 1879. Fred W. Cross married Jessie E. Carman, of Highgate, and their children are Harry M., Charles E., and Frank B. They are now residents of Moorefield, Neb. George W. Cross was born in Highgate, August 14, 1833, and married Martha Heflon, of that town, who was born February 22, 1845, a daughter of Session L. and Lucy (Fillmore) Heflon (married June 10, 1869). Their children were Nathan, born April 19, 1873, and Ethel M., born September 27, 1875. He is now a farmer on the homestead near East Highgate. Daniel Fillmore served in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Cross served in the war of the Revolution and drew a land warrant.

Cushman, Zeri, was born in Castleton, Vt., August 31, 1789, came to Franklin, Vt., where he was a practicing physician and surgeon for twenty-five years, and finally moved to Berkshire, Vt., practicing there until his death in 1844, aged fifty-five. He was representative of the town of Franklin two years, and was a very successful physician. He was also surgeon in the Canadian rebellion. He married Rachel French, who was born August 8, 1789, a daughter of Seeva and Mary French, of Clarendon, Vt., and who died in March, 1870. Their children were Mary Ann, Louisa A., Horace, Happlona, Louisa, Maryette, Caroline, Rosetta, and Leander L. The latter was born in Clarendon, Vt., March 14, 1818, and came to East Highgate, where he practiced as a physician and surgeon, having also practiced in the towns of Berkshire, Fairfield, Swanton, Vt., and Black Brook, N. Y. He graduated from the Woodstock Medical College in 1845, and has

represented the town of Swanton in the legislature during the years 1852 and 1853. He married, June 20, 1848, Fanny C., daughter of Luther and Sarah (Hawkins) Rixford, of East Highgate, and they have had two children: Kate L., born February 5, 1851, died March 13, 1851, and Edna G., born in Swanton, April 5, 1852, married Wesley A. Shumway, September 19, 1877, son of Jeremiah D. and Orra (Woodward) Shumway. He is now a resident of East Highgate. Happilona Cushman, sister of Dr. Leander L. Cushman, was born in Franklin, Vt., in 1821, on December 25, and married, first, in 1841, John Adams, of Franklin, son of Abel and Sally Adams, of St. Armand, Province of Quebec. They had three children, Adalaide D., Zeri A., and Solon A. She married, second, George Barney in 1867. He died in Swanton, Vt., in 1884, aged seventy-two. John Adams was killed in 1864, aged forty-six, by a band of guerrillas in West Virginia during the late war.

Deal, Francis, a native of Highgate, was killed by accident. He married Katie Shetter, and his children were John, Frank, Adam, Martha, Hannah, and Mary. Adam Deal, a native of that town, married Anna Burchall, of England, daughter of James Burchall, and his children are Ralph, Calvin, William, Charles, Celia, Mary, Flinda, and George H. The latter, the youngest son, married Jessie Hoyle, of Canada, daughter of G. L. and Ellen (Mack) Hoyle.

Dimon, Moses, a native of Connecticut, served in the Revolutionary war and kept a musket and powderhorn marked "M. D.," which is still preserved in the family. He was a farmer, and died at an advanced age in Fairfield, Conn. His children were Noah, Hannah, and Jane. Noah Dimon, born in Fairfield, Conn., March 3, 1766, served in the War of 1812. He had in his possession a Bible, handed down from his father, which was published in 1716 and was a noted relic. He married Mollie Marvin, who was born March 3, 1769, and their children were Eben B., born April 19, 1790; Moses, born March 2, 1792; John, born November 17, 1794; Hannah, born November 1, 1800; and Polly, born June 20, 1803. Moses Dimon married Naomi Burton, of Milford, Conn., daughter of Judson and Sylvia (Barnham) Burton (a relative supposed to be a sister of P. T. Barnum), and came to Highgate in 1841. Their children were Jane B., Lewis J., Eben, Burton, and Moses. Burton Dimon came from Connecticut to Fairfield, Vt., at the age of six years, and died in Highgate in 1861, and the age of seventy-seven. He married Laura Mitchell, May 11, 1856, daughter of James and Margaret (Tittemore) Mitchell, and his children are Margaret M., Jennie E., Sylvia M., and Judson B. He is now a resident on the home farm of his father in Highgate. Sylvia Dimon married Chellice S. Fuller, of the Province of Quebec, and is now a resident of Farnham, P. Q.

Hinds, William L., son of Elisha and Susan Hinds, of Littleton, N. H., married, July 8, 1810, Sarah P. Rixford, by whom he had children as follows: Adalaide, Josephine, Jane, Emma, Ida, William, Fanny, Clarence, and Oscar L. The latter was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10, 1855, and married Florence A. Darling, of West Berkshire, Vt., daughter of Hiram and Sarah M. (Noble) Darling, and they have three children: Oscar W., born September 29, 1878; Harry H., born October 28, 1882; and Florence D., born December 23, 1885. Mr. Hinds is now interested in the business of O. S. Rixford, manufacturer of axes and scythes at East Highgate, and is a partner in the O. L. Hinds Company, of New York, jobbers in dry goods at wholesale.

Hinerth, John, son of John, was born in Hessian Castle, Germany, and came to Belle Isle, Canada, afterward moving to Bedford, Canada, where he died at the age of forty-eight. He married Julie Bordo, of Belle Isle, and their children were Matilda, Melinda, George, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and Joseph. The latter was born in Stanridge, Canada, March 31, 1845, and came to Highgate in 1880, where he married Margaret, daughter of Charles and Zoe (Rushlow) Patnode, and by whom he has had three children: Alice M., Laura, and Constant C. He is now a foundryman at Highgate, where he has been engaged for ten years in the manufacture of stoves and hollowware.

Holmes, Duncan, was born in Scotland and came to Sheldon in early manhood soon

daughter of John and Harriet (Carman) Carman, and his children are Herbert E., born December 8, 1859; Hiram D., born August 26, 1862; Sarah J., born August 15, 1864, died May 30, 1874; Gertrude E., born January 12, 1866, died February 23, 1868; Hattie C., born January 12, 1868; George A., born July 16, 1869; Eva A., born November 19, 1870; and Cora M., born April 1, 1876. Herbert Morehouse married Minnie H. Guymont, and they have three sons, Eugene H., Hiram O., and Morton E. The latter died September 26, 1890. They are now residents of Wilmington, Mass. Hiram D. Morehouse married Genevieve Pettis, of the Province of Quebec, and they have one son, George E., born September 9, 1890. They are now residents of Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, Mass.

Moore, David, a native of New York state, came to Highgate, Vt., with his father, Richard Moore, among the early settlers, clearing a farm in the woods, where he remained until his death in 1879, at the age of ninety-one. He served in the War of 1812 and drew a pension. He married Ann Tichonte, of Highgate, Vt., and his children are Richard, Jacob, Charles, Laura, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and Humphrey. The latter was born in Highgate, November 15, 1827, and died January 24, 1889, aged sixty-one. He married Sarah A. Donaldson, of Swanton, daughter of Hugh and Waitey L. Donaldson, and their children were Fletcher T., Jasper R., and Hugh H. His widow, Sarah A. Moore, still survives and resides in Highgate at the age of forty years.

Nye, Benjamin, was born in Keene, N. H., and came to Fairfield, Vt., with his family soon after his marriage. They were among the early settlers of the town, where he lived to an advanced age. He died in St. Albans. His wife died in the same town a year or two before her husband. At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, while he was at church, a call came for soldiers. The minister headed the call with the offer of his services, and the congregation responded. Mr. Nye's children were Margaret, Eliza, Laura, Nelson, Benjamin, and John. His son Nelson was born in Keene, N. H., and came to Fairfield, Vt., with his father, where he married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Fairbanks, of that town. Their children were Laura F., Benjamin E., Chester E., and Albert N. Benjamin F. Nye was born in Sheldon, Vt., February 7, 1837, and married Helen H. Randall, September 18, 1861, a daughter of William and Jude (Buzzell) Randall. His wife died December 26, 1883, aged forty-four. His children are B. Emmett, Blanche E., Beatrice, and Linford O. He is now a farmer near East Highgate, where he has lived for twenty-eight years. Albert N. Nye was born in Highgate, Vt., January 17, 1840, and married Elizabeth McFeeters, of Sheldon, Vt., daughter of James and Isabella (Riley) McFeeters, and his children are Valencourt H., born November 6, 1871, and William J., born November 11, 1875. Mr. Nye served in Company F, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, during the war, and was wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., for which he now draws a pension.

Pomeroy, Enoch, was born in Northampton, Mass., and in 1792 came to Franklin, Vt., where he died at the age of sixty-two. He was an allopathic physician by profession, and married Polly Tenny, of Bennington, Vt., daughter of Jesse Tenny, and their children were Elijah, Lucien, Enoch, Jesse, Mary, Lorenzo, John, Melissa, Hannah, and John, 2d. His son, Lorenzo Pomeroy, was born in Franklin, Vt., June 14, 1809, and married Martha A. Cutler, of Highgate, daughter of Dr. Joseph B. and Catherine (Barr) Cutler. Their children are Rosamond H., Joseph C., Lorenzo, and Helen M. He is now living in Highgate at the age of eighty-one. His wife, Martha A., died April 6, 1885, at the age of seventy-two. Helen M. married Clark R. Lyon, of Swanton, son of Chauncey and Elizabeth (Haskins) Lyon, and their children are Henry J. and Charles L. (twins) and Josie H. He is now a dry goods merchant at Highgate Center in company with his son, Henry. Charles L. Pomeroy is a graduate of the University of Vermont Medical College at Burlington.

Redding, Moses, was a native of Plymouth, Mass. His father came from Wales in the early days. He moved to Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and finally to Bar-

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net, Caledonia county, Vt., where he died at the age of ninety. He was in early life a sea-faring man, as was also his father before him. He had four children, Stephen, Brace, William, and Lemuel. The latter was a native of Pittstown, N. Y., and died at Pelham, Mass., at the age of eighty-five. He dealt in West India goods in Boston for many years. He married Eliza J. Wolcott, daughter of William Wolcott. She died at Chelmsford, Mass., in December, 1890, aged eighty-six. Their children were Eunice, Abiah, Abbie, Jaenette, Stephen C., Sarah Jane, Josephine, Lemuel W., and Moses W. The latter is a publisher in New York city, where he has been engaged since 1868 in the publication of Masonic works and in the manufacture of Masonic goods. He has a farm and summer residence at Highgate, Vt., which are a credit to that part of the state. Eliza J. Wolcott was a lineal descendant of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a governor of Connecticut.

Rixford, William, was born in Connecticut in 1755 and died in Winchester, N. H., in 1839, at the age of eighty-four. He was an early settler in Winchester and was very active in clearing the forest. He married Lucy Wilson, who lived to about eighty years of age and died on the homestead. Their children were Luther, William, Lucy, Ephraim, Sally, Artemas, Solomon, Finis, and Harriet. His eldest son, Luther, was born in Winchester, N. H., December 16, 1779, and in March, 1837, he came to East Highgate, Vt., where he died in September, 1859, at the age of eighty. He married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Fanny (Parker) Hawkins, and their children were Josephine, Minerva, Luther P., Sarah P., Bradford, Lucina F., Fanny C., Frinda, Frenda M., and Oscar S. The latter was born in Winchester, N. H., March 2, 1828, and came to Highgate, Vt., in March, 1837, where he now resides. He married Mary Flint, at Castleton, Vt., daughter of Moses and Adaline (Cutting) Flint, and their children are Oscar H., born December 27, 1859; Henry C., born August 28, 1862; Mary E., born December 20, 1869; and Susan K., born September 5, 1876. Luther Rixford with his son L. P., and D. H. Farrington commenced building the scythe shops at Highgate in the spring of 1837, and continued the manufacture of scythes until the spring of 1849, when his son, Oscar S., bought out the concern and in 1880 made an addition to the building, and is now manufacturing axes and scythes, the only manufacturer of that class of goods in Northern Vermont of that extent. They ship goods through New England and the Middle and Western states. He has been a representative in the legislature three terms and has also served in the Vermont Senate. His oldest son, Oscar H., married Elizabeth M. Leach, of Fairfield, Vt., daughter of Horace Leach, and they have one son, Oscar D. Solomon and Henry Rixford, brothers of William, served in the Revolutionary war.

Sanderson, Sanford, a native of Keene, N. H., came to Highgate, Vt., about 1822 among the early settlers of the town, where he remained until his death in 1830. He was a farmer and cloth-fuller by occupation. He married Susanna Lincoln, of New Hampshire, and their children were Lodema, Sanford, Jarib, and Harley. Sanford was born in Keene, N. H., and came to Highgate with his father, where he remained until his death, in 1878, on July 16, aged sixty. He married Jane B. Dimon, of Highgate (formerly of Fairfield, Vt.), daughter of Moses and Naomi (Burton) Dimon, and his children were Jarib L., Judson B., and Moses S. Judson B. Sanderson was born in Highgate, February 14, 1848, and married Elizabeth C. Cutler, of Highgate, Vt., February 16, 1870, daughter of Allen B. and Emily (French) Cutler, and his children are Allen J., born August 19, 1871; Adella J., born February 5, 1877; Gertrude E., born August 5, 1879; and Eva A., born March 25, 1887. Mr. Sanderson is now a farmer and the proprietor of Maplewood Creamery in Highgate, Vt., located in the north part of the town called Highgate Gore. He built the Maplewood Creamery in 1884-85, and still runs it in connection with three other creameries in the town. He was elected representative for the town of Highgate in 1884-85 and in 1890-91, served as selectman for five years, was lister from 1880 to 1885, and held the office of justice of the peace from 1878 to 1884.

Shelden, Jacob, was born in Pittsford, Vt., where he died at an advanced age. He had two children, Joel and John, who were born in Pittsford. He came to Shelden, where he cleared a farm, and died in 1872, at the age of seventy-two. He married, first, Hannah Lawson, and second, Honor Hitchcock, and his children were Edward, Leonard, Caroline, Henry, Rosina, Jennie, and Charles. The latter was born in Shelden in 1845, and married Florence E. Frost, of Highgate, daughter of Edgar Frost, and his children are Jennie, Leonard, Daniel, Edgar, William, and Ernest. He came to Highgate in 1886 and settled on the Frost farm, where he now resides. Penn Frost was a native of Queens county, Long Island, N. Y., where he died at the age of ninety-two. His children were Wright, Zebulon, Daniel, Jarvis, Mary, Phebe, and Lanah. Daniel Frost married Elizabeth Cox, and their children are Abram, Jehial, Ambrose, William, Edgar R., Jarvis, Eliza A., Emily, Mary, and Rosanna. Edgar R. was born on Long Island, married Alzina Fillmore, and his children are Daniel W., Anne E., Florence E., Ella, and Darwin, all of whom were born in Highgate, Vt. He is now a resident on the homestead farm with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Shelden. Anne E. Frost married M. E. Bert, and has two children, Willie E. and Anne E., both born in Highgate.

Sheltus, Phillip, was born at Hudson, N. Y., and came to Highgate, Vt., among the early settlers of the town. He was a farmer and remained at Highgate until his death at an advanced age. He was twice married, and his children were Phillip, Matthew, John, Lucinda, Hiram, Andrew, Maria, Marilla, and Nancy. His oldest son, Phillip, was born at Highgate Springs, Vt., in 1764, and died at the age of eighty-eight. He was a farmer and made the first potash in Highgate. He married Hannah Carman, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who died in April, 1871, aged seventy-eight. She was a daughter of Abram Carman, who served in the Revolutionary war, and their children were Hannibal, George H., Albert, Horace, Alonzo, Phillip, Abram P., Minerva A., Cleora, Allen, and Hannah. Allen H. Sheltus was born in Highgate, June 7, 1838, and married Sophia M. Ricard, of Franklin, daughter of Jeremiah Ricard, and their children are Emma, Sidney A., and Lizzie. He is now a farmer in Highgate. Phillip Sheltus, a native of Highgate, Vt., was born March 15, 1821, and married Catharine C. Stinehour, was born April 16, 1822. She was a daughter of Samuel and Nellie (Carman) Stinehour. Their children are Alice, who died in 1888, at the age of forty-three; Arthur K., born in 1848; Amelia A., who died in 1873, aged twenty-two; Abbie L., born in 1860; and Alma A., born in 1864. Alice M. married Darwin Sunderland, of Highgate, in 1886, and their children are Verna M. and Hollis J. Arthur Sheltus married Lulu M. Farrar, of Boston, in 1887, daughter of Benjamin and Marion Farrar. Abbie L. married Moses W. Redding, of New York city, in 1888.

Skeels, William, son of David and Lydia (Powell) Skeels, who came to Highgate in 1806, was born in Lanesboro, Mass., where he lived several years, and finally came to Charlotte, Vt. At the age of twenty years he came to Highgate, Vt., where he lived until his death, aged sixty-eight. He served as minuteman at the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Rachel Best, of Highgate, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Marion (Hyatt) Best, and his children were Hiram, Mary, William B., and Myron P. William B. Skeels was born in Highgate, Vt., August 11, 1834, and married Esther Hyatt, of Highgate, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Evans) Hyatt. He is now a resident of Highgate engaged in the marble business, where he has resided for twenty-five years. Myron P. Skeels, now in Bismarck, Dak., was customs house officer at Burlington, Vt., twenty years, and married Laura Keyes, of Highgate, daughter of Stephen and Deororean (Barlow) Keyes. They have three children, Edith, Barlow, and William. Mary L. Skeels was a native of Highgate, and married George W. Newton, of Swanton, son of Silas and Arthusa Newton, and her children are William S., George G., and J. Henry. They are now residents of Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Newton is a practicing lawyer of Bismarck, and very successful in his profession. He was a student at Yale College, and has been a resident of Bismarck for seven years. Hiram Skeels married Mary Ann White, of Malone, N. Y., daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Bartlett) White. He was

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease. The second fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease.

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United States consul to Canada, customs house officer for several years, and represented his town in the legislature of 1876. His only son, Charles F., married Angie A., daughter of John F. and Asenath (Randall) Draper, and they have one son, Hiram.

Stimets, John, was born in Frankfort, Germany, and came to Highgate, Vt., in 1787, among the early settlers of the town, clearing a farm on which he lived until his death, July 22, 1827. The date of his birth was September, 1747. He married Elizabeth Mauk, of Frankfort, Germany, who was born in September, 1757, and died March 28, 1838, in Highgate. Their children were John, Jacob, Betsey, Catharine, and Hannah. Jacob was born in Highgate in 1803 and located on a farm in the north part of the town near Sax's mill, where he died in 1852 at the age of fifty years. He was much respected and very prominent in the community, was deacon in the church, and held many offices of trust in the town. He married Sybil Pierce, of Highgate, daughter of Richard and Betsey Pierce, and his children were Martha A., Mary A., Susan E., Cassius P., Horatio N., George L., Sarah C., Henry A., and Charles C. The latter, the youngest of the family, owns the homestead farm, which comprises about 400 acres. Henry A. Stimets married Mary J. Birchard, March 19, 1875, daughter of Truman T. and Jane F. (Hemenway) Birchard, of Shoreham, Vt., and he is also a resident on the homestead farm. George L. was born in Highgate, May 22, 1842, and married Mrs. Mary E. Place, of Highgate, who was born in 1847, a daughter of Conrad and Sarah (Carman) Barr. Their children are Mabel G., born February 13, 1884, died October 26, 1885, and George R., born July 22, 1886. Mr. Stimets is a farmer and justice of the peace, and has served as lister for eight years. Mrs. Mary E. Stimets married for her first husband Miles E. Place, who died May 12, 1875, aged thirty-two, and her children by him were Mary A., born January 1, 1869, and Sarah R., born April 5, 1875. Cassius P. Stimets graduated from Burlington College, Vermont, and died in July, 1886, aged fifty years. Charles C. Stimets was graduated from the Oswego Normal College in 1872, and later received the degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers College. On graduation he was made professor of mathematics in the Trenton (N. J.) Normal School, a position he held for four years, and then resigned to become the principal of the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, N. J. He still occupies that position. He married, in 1890, Miss Adeline R. Negus, of Jersey City.

MONTGOMERY.

Clapp, George L., a native of Montgomery, was born October 8, 1832. His grandfather, Joshua, sr., a twin brother of Caleb, was born in Hardwick, Mass., February 9, 1752. He married Nabby Barnard, and in 1792 came to Montgomery, being the first settler in the town. They had six children, of whom Joshua, jr., was born February 15, 1805, and married Fanny, daughter of Richard Smith, of Montgomery, September 3, 1827, by whom he had nine children. George L., the fourth child, married Harriet M., daughter of Dr. B. W. Fuller, of Montgomery, December 16, 1855. They had two children, William J., born November 28, 1857, who married S. Alice Stevens, of Craftsbury, August 10, 1882, and Charlotte A., born April 3, 1866. George L. Clapp secured his education in the common and select schools of Montgomery. In 1856 he went to Wakefield, Mass., where he engaged as clerk in a hardware store. After two years he returned to Montgomery and bought a small farm adjoining the Clapp homestead. In the fall of 1874 he went to New York city, where he held a position of trust in the Wilson Packing Company for three years, having charge of all of the concern's finances. He was a republican in politics, and served as selectman several terms, and was elected county commissioner in 1890. He died August 8, 1891. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His son William J. studied law, and in 1882 went to Dakota and was admitted to the bar the following year. In 1889 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota and in 1890 was appointed state superintendent of public instruction. The daughter, Charlotte A., has given the greater por-

tion of her time to the study of music. She attended the high school at St. Albans, spent two years as a teacher, was for a time clerk in a law office in Dakota, and is now a teacher of music at home.

Davis, Bateman W., M.D., a native of Montgomery, Vt., was born July 26, 1844. His father, Joseph, was born in Enosburgh, December 8, 1818, and in 1842 married Melvina, daughter of John McAllister, of that town, by whom he had two children: Bateman W. and Frank E. The latter was born July 21, 1846, and is now living at Rockville, Conn. Mrs. Melvina Davis died in 1857, and Joseph W. married, second, Betsey McAllister, by whom he had three children: Mary M., born in 1858, died in 1881; Hattie, born in 1861; and Edwin T., born in 1863, now a practicing physician in Ellington, Conn. Bateman W. Davis married Frances H., daughter of George W. Campbell, of Montgomery, in 1867, and they have two children: Elma A., born November 6, 1868, and Roy F., born May 6, 1880. In 1872 Mr. Davis commenced to study medicine with Dr. S. S. Wilbur, of Montgomery, and in July, 1875, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and located at Burlington. In the fall of 1880 he attended the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and in 1875 he commenced the practice of medicine in Montgomery, where he has since remained. He has been superintendent of schools several years, and is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society and of the Franklin County Medical Society. In 1888 he was vice-president of the latter, and the following year was made president.

Fuller, George H., a native of Montgomery, was born March 31, 1835. His father, Bethnal W., was born September 4, 1800. In 1831 he married Abigail, daughter of Isaac Head, of Montgomery, where Dr. Fuller was a practicing physician for many years. They had three children: William W., George H., and Harriet. The latter married, in 1857, George Clapp. George H. Fuller married Jane, daughter of William Y. Wightman, of Richford, March 20, 1867, and they have three children, viz.: William W., born in August, 1868; Henry B., born October 30, 1878; and George B., born in May, 1880. George H. Fuller was a carpenter by trade. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Infantry, and afterwards was detailed as sergeant of a scouting party of that brigade. While serving in this capacity he was captured by a squad of Moseby's men and taken towards Richmond, but after two weeks escaped and returned to his regiment. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, and in July, 1863, he received an honorable discharge. He returned to Montgomery and entered the employ of L. W. Martin as clerk. About 1869 he moved on a farm and speculated in buying and selling stock. He was selectman from 1883 to 1886 and lister for a number of years. In 1887 he moved to Montgomery Center. He has also been past commander of Charles Hale Post, No. 95, G. A. R.

Mansfield, Walter G., was born in Montgomery, July 8, 1857. His father, William R., born May 31, 1807, married, first, Sylva, daughter of Jonathan Dexter, of Lanesboro, Vt., February 5, 1836, and they had three children, as follows: Julina, born July 31, 1837, died in April, 1843; Linas, born July 10, 1840, died January 30, 1872; and Davis, born June 1, 1844. He married, second, Martha P., daughter of Charles Campbell, of Montgomery, September 12, 1847. They also had three children: William T., born October 7, 1848, died August 22, 1850; Walter G.; and Wilhe H., born July 9, 1856. Walter G. Mansfield married Abby L., daughter of A. J. Richardson, of Montgomery, December 2, 1875, by whom he had two children. The first, Sylva, born December 10, 1880, lived but six months; Max C. was born January 14, 1884. Walter G. was reared on a farm and started in life with the help of a common school education. In 1872 he bought the farm known as the Mansfield homestead, which he carried on until the fall of 1889, when he became a member of the firm of Curry, Lombay & Mansfield, owners of a steam saw-mill with a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Mansfield is a Republican in politics, and has held the offices of selectman and lister, the latter in the years 1888-89.

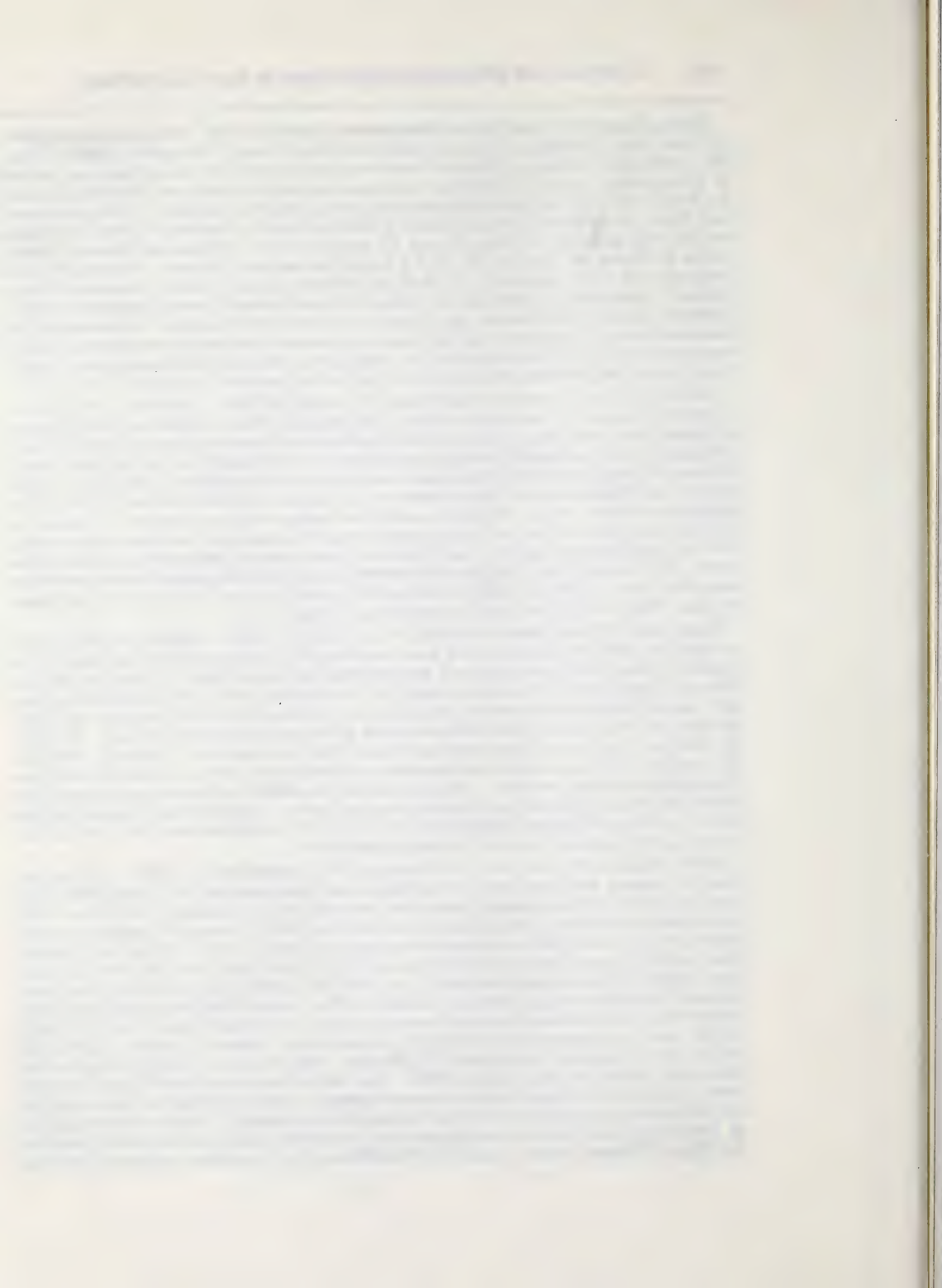
The Committee on the Standardization of Medical Terminology, organized in 1912, has been working for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of medical terminology. The committee has been successful in securing the adoption of a uniform system of medical terminology by the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, and the American Association of Medical Schools. The committee has also been successful in securing the adoption of a uniform system of medical terminology by the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, and the American Association of Medical Schools. The committee has also been successful in securing the adoption of a uniform system of medical terminology by the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, and the American Association of Medical Schools.

Martin, Henry M., was born in Montgomery, June 29, 1842. His grandfather, Robert, was born October 1, 1760, and married Mercy Pierce. He moved from Putney, Vt., about 1817, bringing with him his wife and a family of eleven children, and settled in Montgomery Center. He died at this place October 29, 1846, and his wife January 23, 1850. Of their children Jefferson was born in Putney, Vt., May 1, 1804, and married Lydia, daughter of Luther Poland, of Waterville, Vt., February 9, 1836, by whom he had four children, of whom Henry M. was the third. He married, March 3, 1863, Angie S. Moore, of Brandon, N. Y., by whom he has four children: Frances D., born December 16, 1863, married C. W. Goff, of Richford, April 1, 1884; one who died in infancy; Josephine M., born February 16, 1873; and Luke P., born September 9, 1876. Jefferson Martin was a farmer, and Henry M. was reared on a farm. He attended the common schools of his town, and has been the choice of the Republican party for selectman eight years. He has also served as grand juror, and in 1890 became deputy sheriff. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Parker, Charles S., was born in Elmore, Vt., April 18, 1850. His father, Charles S., a native of Barre, Vt., was born in 1820. He married Eliza, daughter of Seth Tanner, of Barre, and they had a family of five children, of whom Charles S. was the third. Charles S. was a successful farmer, and his sons were brought up to do farm work. He was educated in the common schools and in the Morrisville and Montpelier Academies. In 1870 he came to Montgomery and engaged in teaching school. In 1872 he engaged as a clerk for L. W. Martin, and after being with him one year he started a general store in the village of Montgomery, where he has since conducted a fine trade. He is a Republican in politics, and has been postmaster of Montgomery village since 1882. He married Eliza, daughter of Samuel Head, of Montgomery Center, and they have had three children: Caley, born in 1875, died October 20, 1889; Howard, born in June, 1879; and Mabel, born in September, 1886.

Robb, John M., was born in Durham, P. Q., April 3, 1856. Andrew, his father, was a native of Montreal, Canada, and was born in 1825. He married Anna Brickly, of Durham, about 1850, and they had five children, of whom John M. was the second. John M. Robb came to Franklin county, Vt., in August, 1870. He worked on a farm and taught school in the town of Berkshire for six terms. In 1871 he came to Montgomery and was employed as clerk for Stiles & Dix at Montgomery Center. In 1883 he became a partner of this company under the firm name of William H. Stiles & Co., and in 1884 he opened a general store in Montgomery village, where he has since conducted a thriving business. He is what may be called a self-made man, having but a common school education and no capital to begin with. He is a Republican in politics and a member of Richford Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F. In November, 1878, he married Mary A., only daughter of B. F. Stiles, of Berkshire.

Smith, Horace H., was born in Berkshire, Vt., September 13, 1850. His father, Isaac H., moved with his family from Canada to Sampsonville, Vt., about 1850. In 1860 he moved to Montgomery Center and engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs, conducting a flourishing business until his death in 1870. Horace H. went to Canada about 1868 and engaged in mercantile business at Brome, P. Q. He married Cynthia, daughter of Thomas Chapman, of that place, in 1882, and they have had four children: Lena, Minnie, Horace, and Frederick. In 1888 Mr. Smith came to Montgomery and engaged in business with his brother, James E. They rebuilt the latter's mill, and commenced the manufacture of bobbins for cotton-mills. The firm is known as J. E. Smith & Co., and is composed of the following gentlemen: James E. Smith, Horace H. Smith, Rev. George A. Smith, and J. T. Hughes. Mr. Hughes is an expert bobbin finisher, and joined the firm April 1, 1890. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the firm owns 2,500 acres of heavy birch and maple timber. The lumber and clapboard-mill in connection with the bobbin factory is the best in Montgomery. Their mills are located at Black Falls, and they give employment to 125 hands. Rev. G. A. Smith, pastor of the Roger Williams Baptist church of Providence, R. I., is a silent partner in the firm



of J. E. Smith & Co. Edward H. Smith, the eldest brother, was a pipe organ builder here, and while assisting at the erection of a smoke stack in Montgomery he was killed. Four sisters are living: Jennie, wife of Col. O. P. Patten, interested in the Fairbanks scales in Montreal, P. Q.; Adelia, wife of Augustus Rosa, an architect and builder, of Chicago, Ill., and Beatrice City, Neb.; Amelia, wife of Ira A. Smith, an architect and builder, of East Berkshire, Vt.; and Lilia, wife of W. O. Parker, formerly of Montgomery, but now a resident of Billings, Montana. Sarah Clark, wife of the late Isaac H. Smith and mother of all these children, is still alive at the age of eighty-two. She resides with her son James.

Stiles, William H., a native of Enosburgh, was born June 21, 1823. His father, Samuel S., born in Chester, Vt., about 1795, married Hannah, daughter of Talma and Lydia Hendrick, of Enosburgh. William H., the first of ten children, was educated in the common and high schools of Enosburgh and earned his own living from an early age. In 1847 he came to Montgomery and started in a small way in the manufacture of butter tubs. September 25, 1849, he married Betsey, daughter of William and Mary Miller, of Enosburgh. Mr. Stiles was a member of the old Whig party in politics, and later of the Republican party. In 1858-59 he was sent to the state legislature, and in 1872-74 was senator from his district. He was elected assistant judge of the County Court in 1888, and from 1875 to 1888 was postmaster at Montgomery Center. For many years he has been actively engaged in the general mercantile trade at that place. His business career has been highly successful. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles had two children. The first, Annette, was born in Montgomery, October 28, 1850, and married S. N. Dix, of the same place, October 28, 1875. Mr. Dix is a general merchant. The second child, William M., also born in Montgomery, October 26, 1859, married May I. Ranney, of Pittsfield, Vt., June 30, 1885. He is a chemist in the employ of William Johnson & Co., of Montreal, P. Q.

RICHFORD.

Adams, Ransom W., born in Newport, Vt., January 16, 1850, is the son of Abiel A. and Irene (Gray) Adams, and of a family of fourteen children he was the youngest. The father was a mill owner and operator, and Ransom was generally found around the mill at work, so that he became a practical saw-mill man and competent to take full charge of the work of such an industry. In 1881 Mr. Adams purchased an interest in the mill of C. P. Stevens & Co. at the hamlet in the town of Richford which is called Stevens Mills. But even before becoming one of this firm he had worked at the place as foreman and manager. With his interest in the mill he also acquired a partnership in the mercantile business of the place. In 1870 Mr. Adams married Abbie L., a daughter of Welby Hammond, of Newport. They have had three children. Although by no means a politician Mr. Adams has taken an interest in the affairs of Richford. In 1888-89 he was one of the board of selectmen, and under the Cleveland administration he was appointed postmaster at Stevens Mills, an office he has since held. In politics he is a Republican.

Ayer, Harlow C., the younger of two children born to William and Sarah (Chadwick) Ayer, was born in the town of Berkshire on October 20, 1852, where he remained with his parents until he finished school. He entered the employ of a produce commission house in Boston in 1872. After returning to his native town in 1875 he was united in marriage to Alma C., daughter of Calvin Hammond, of Franklin, Vt., and they have a family of three children. After his marriage he became interested in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1885, when he removed to Richford, Vt., and became engaged in manufacturing and in the hardware trade, which he has since successfully followed. In 1890 the firm of H. R. Ayer & Co. was formed, and Mr. Ayer became one of the partners. He has always been identified with town improvements, and was one of the projectors and commissioners that built the water works of the town, which is

one of the best in New England. He is connected with the National Guard of the state, and has always taken great interest in military affairs. Since 1868 he has been first a member of the Third Regiment, then transferred to the Second in 1871, and was mustered out in 1872. He was elected first lieutenant of the Second Separate Company in May, 1887, and succeeded Captain Brown in January, 1890, as captain of Company M, First Regiment, which position he now holds.

Ayer, Horace R., born in the town of Berkshire, May 21, 1846, was the eldest of two children of William J. and Sarah (Chadwick) Ayer. William Ayer will be remembered by residents of Richford and Berkshire as one of the most energetic and prosperous farmers of the latter town. His labors acquired a comfortable fortune, which descends to his sons, Horace and Harlow. William J. and Sarah Ayer both died during the year 1889. Horace was reared on his father's farm, and continued his residence in Berkshire until some seven years ago, when he moved to Richford village and engaged in the business of supplying the Central Vermont Railroad with wood, and with which he is still connected. In 1884 he built what is known as the Opera House Rink, the largest and most comfortable place for public assemblages in Richford. In March, 1890, the firm of H. R. Ayer & Co. was formed for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of Sabin's Beeswax Oil Polish, a recent invention and one that promises well to those engaged in its production. October 31, 1866, Horace R. Ayer married Hattie A., daughter of Hubbard Chamberlain, of Sheldon, and of this marriage three children have been born, all of whom are living.

Boright, Sheldon, the fourth of eight children of Henry and Triphosa Jane (Sheldon) Boright, was born in Frelighsburg, P. Q., April 29, 1832. His father was a farmer, and on the farm Sheldon remained until he reached the age of eighteen, when he went to Providence, R. I., with a brother, where he worked in a store. About two years later he returned to Canada and engaged in the mercantile business with Nelson Boright and two other brothers, in which business he continued until 1869, when he sold out his interest and came to reside in Richford. Here he established a general store. He has also been engaged in various other business enterprises. In the spring of 1890 he built and started a creamery in Richmond, but the immediate charge of this business is entrusted to his son, Clinton M. Boright. In all his various enterprises, especially during later years, Mr. Boright has had a valuable assistant in the person of his wife, Rachel R. (Rutheford) Boright, the daughter of Major Rutheford, of Monkton, Vt., whom he married March 19, 1862. Five children have been born to them, of whom four are living, viz.: Ethel L., Clinton M., Eva E., and Sheldon R. Mrs. Rachel R. Boright has been an earnest worker in the temperance cause, particularly in the organization of a juvenile temperance society, which now numbers some eighty members. She is also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday-school.

Combs, Reuben, a native of Richford, was born March 27, 1829. His parents were Caleb and Abigail (Cross) Combs, and they had a family of ten children, of whom Reuben was next to the oldest. Caleb Combs was one of the most progressive farmers of Richford and a man highly esteemed in the town. He left to his children a good inheritance. Reuben was brought up to farm work, and has always been engaged in that occupation. He inherited many of his father's characteristics, and is known and acknowledged as one of the prominent men of the town. He is a firm Republican and has been frequently honored with town office. In 1884 he represented the town in the state legislature; in 1879 and 1880 he was one of the selectmen; was lister for fourteen of the last twenty-seven years; and has been justice of the peace. Mr. Combs has been twice married, his first wife, whom he married in 1851, being Harriet M. Farrar, and by her he had three children, two of whom are living. Harriet (Farrar) Combs died in February, 1879. His second wife, whom he married in March, 1880, was Alice (Stow) Woods, widow of Eugen Woods, of Williston, Chittenden county. The farm on which Reuben now resides comprises 350 acres, and is situated in South Richford.

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Corliss, Lorenzo D., a man well known and highly respected in Richford, was a native of the town, being born in 1818, the sixth child of Ephraim and Abigail (Goff) Corliss. At the age of about twenty-three years young Corliss commenced life for himself by purchasing and improving a tract of land in the eastern part of the town. Some sixteen years ago, having acquired a competency, Mr. Corliss retired from the farm and came to reside in Richford village. Subsequently, however, he again lived on the farm for a brief time. In 1843 he married Mary, a sister of Judge Silas P. Carpenter and a daughter of Jonathan Carpenter, of Richford. No children have been born to them, but they have adopted a daughter, Mary, the wife of Edgar G. Garvin. About the time of the war Mr. Corliss was town representative from Richford. He has also served as town lister, and now is and has been for many years overseer of the poor.

Corliss, William, was born in Richford eighty years ago, or on December 7, 1810, the third of twelve children of Ephraim and Abigail (Goff) Corliss. Both the surnames Corliss and Goff stand for pioneership and respectability in Richford. Ephraim Corliss was a farmer, and on the farm William lived and worked until twenty years of age, when he hired out by the month for some two or three years. He married and soon afterwards purchased a small farm of 105 acres in the north part of the town, on which he lived until 1858, when he bought his present large farm, but still owns the old place. In 1833 Mr. Corliss married Louisa A., daughter of Jonathan Carpenter, by whom he had three children, only one of whom, Mrs. Mary Goff, is living. Mr. Corliss commenced his business life with a debt of \$4 for a pair of boots and \$6 for a coat. He has been active in town as well as in personal affairs, having three times represented Richford in the General Assembly. He has also been selectman, lister, appraiser of real estate, and held other offices of responsibility.

Dailey, John S., was descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather served during that war and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father was a volunteer substitute during the War of 1812. John S. Dailey was born at Barnet in 1822, the youngest but one of six children of David and Fanny Dailey. Young Dailey lived with his parents on the farm, but soon after becoming of age he went to Massachusetts, and after about five years returned, remaining at home for some eight years. In 1855 he went to California and remained two years, returning in the fall of 1856. He next went to St. Johnsbury, and some two years later went on the railroad as express messenger. During the later years of their lives Mr. Dailey cared for his aged parents until their deaths—the father in 1861 and the mother in 1870. In 1871 he came to Richford and started in trade. In 1857 he married Mahala D., daughter of James Gibson, of Canada, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. In politics he is a Republican, and as such represented the town of Richford in 1884. He has also held several other town offices, and has several times declined offered positions on account of business interests.

Garvin, Edgar G., the enterprising druggist of Richford, was a native of Enosburgh, and was born at that place April 6, 1846. His father, Samuel S. Garvin, was a minister of the Second Advent church, and his mother was Betsey (Stetson) Garvin, and of their three children he was the eldest. The father had charge of several Advent churches in this locality. Some nine or ten years ago he removed to Fort Worth, Texas, with part of his family, where he still resides. When old enough Edgar G. Garvin began work at mechanical employments, and later became clerk, serving as such in various localities in Franklin, Chittenden, and Caledonia counties. In 1885 he established a drug store in Richford. He married Sarah A., daughter by adoption of Lorenzo and Mary (Carpenter) Corliss, and to them have been born three children. In politics Mr. Garvin is a Republican. He has never held or asked for political office.

Gibson, George W., born in Canada, September 1, 1834, is the son of James and Lamira (Arms) Gibson, being the second of their ten children. He lived with his parents on the farm until about seventeen, when he moved to Hanover, N. H., where he learned the jeweler's trade. Coming to Richford in 1859 as a journeyman jeweler he was in-

duced to "set up a business" in the store of George W. Arms, from which small beginning has grown his present fine business. May 15, 1858, he married Jane E. Shepard, of St. Armand, P. Q., and of this marriage thirteen children have been born, eight of whom are living. In politics Mr. Gibson is a Republican, having been selectman and justice of the peace for thirteen years.

Hamilton, Nathan F., fifth of the eight children born to Hannibal C. and Julia E. (Thompson) Hamilton, was born in Berkshire, November 16, 1845. Hannibal C. Hamilton was a farmer. At the age of fourteen Nathan F. began work at the carpenter's trade, but at sixteen he enlisted as drummer boy in Company F, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and served about two and a half years, until the close of the war. He then commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. J. H. Hamilton, which he discontinued after a year, and took up the study of dentistry under the direction of another brother, Merrill T. Hamilton, of Newport, Vt. Nathan F. Hamilton has practiced dentistry in Richford for about sixteen years, and is one of the leading surgeon dentists of Northern Vermont. In 1869 he married Nettie C., daughter of Alvin Goff, of Richford, and of this marriage two sons, Claire G. and Percy Goff, have been born. Mr. Hamilton is a Republican in politics, and has been justice of the peace for several years.

Heath, Henry R., the present (1890) capable and efficient selectman of the town of Richford, was born in that town February 14, 1845, the son of Elisha and Mary (Noyes) Heath, and of their eight children the youngest but two. Elisha Heath, son of the pioneer, Samuel Heath, was the first town clerk of Richford. Henry R. Heath has always lived on the farm, and now owns and occupies the old Mark Bannister place, comprising seventy-five acres of land. During the war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, and served in all about thirteen months, first with the nine months' men and then re-enlisted in the one year's service. In 1872 Mr. Heath married Cleora, daughter of Stephani Smith, of Richford. They have had one daughter. Mr. Heath served as town representative in the state legislature in 1890-91.

Marcy, David, known as a thrifty and enterprising farmer, came to reside in Richford in 1880. He was a native of Montgomery, a son of Russell S. and Nancy (Fairbanks) Marcy, and the youngest but one of their seven children. His father, Russell S. Marcy, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1800, and his mother, Nancy Marcy, was born in Keene, N. H., in 1804. The father died in 1884, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother in 1884, at the age of eighty years. David Marcy when about nineteen years old went to Massachusetts and worked there until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the war, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He has in his possession a piece of the famous apple tree, which is a cherished souvenir. Comrade Marcy was mustered out of service July 5, 1865, and returned to Richford, January 1, 1867. He married Zippi, daughter of Bethuel Stone, of Eden, Lamoille county, by whom he had one child, Russie Marcy. She died in October, 1872, and March 6, 1875, Mr. Marcy married Lorri L., adopted daughter of Morris Hendricks. Mr. Marcy is an extensive farmer, his lands in Richford comprising 180 acres. He has a sugar orchard of some 1,600 trees, from which he makes annually over 6,500 pounds of maple sugar.

Mills, Leonard M., a descendant of Vermont ancestors, was born in Sutton, P. Q., April 25, 1843, the second of eight children born to Reuben and Ruth Mills. The older residents of Richford will remember when Reuben Mills had charge of the grist-mill there, but it is not generally known that the grandfather of our subject, Moses Mills, hewed the timber used in the construction of the original mill on the site in 1797. Leonard M. Mills was brought up to the trade of his father, and at the age of twenty-four years went to Wisconsin, where he became engaged in this business, and remained six years. In 1872 he came to Richford and purchased the William Goff grist-mill, which

he has since owned and operated. In 1886 the structure was substantially rebuilt and it is now known as one of the best feed and grist-mills in the county. He has been asked to accept office, but has always declined. In 1882 Mr. Mills married Ruth, daughter of Ephraim Hawley, of which marriage one child, a daughter, has been born.

Mitchell, Frederick W., the well known druggist and proprietary medicine manufacturer of Richford, was born of Irish parents at St. Armand, P. Q., July 11, 1859. His father was William and his mother was Margaret Mitchell, and of their five children Frederick W. was the youngest. He remained on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, when he went to East Berkshire and entered the employ of W. S. Rublee. Later he was clerk in the store of Richard Smith, of Richford. About 1879 young Mitchell started a drug store in East Berkshire, which he continued for about five years, when he sold out and came again to Richford, purchasing the store of his former employer, Richard Smith. In 1890 the Richford Chemical Company was incorporated and Mr. Mitchell was chosen its president. June 7, 1879, Mr. Mitchell married Ella E., daughter of O. J. Smith, of Richford. Of this marriage four children have been born, of whom three are living.

Noyes, James, a pioneer of Richford, came with his family to that town in 1806. His children were Joseph, Henry, Mary, Nathaniel, Rufus, and Phebe, and of these only Mary, now the widow of Elijah Heath, is living. Joseph Noyes, the oldest son, married Philenda Carpenter, and by her had six children, as follows: Amos M., Lucius Y., Harvey L., L. Marvin, and Homer B. and Heman A. (twins). Amos M. Noyes was born in Richford, April 21, 1827. He was reared on the farm and his subsequent life has been devoted to this pursuit. Mr. Noyes has been twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in 1860, was Mary Ann, a daughter of M. T. Reed, of Enosburgh, and by her he had two children, Flora and Laura. His second wife was Alida A., the daughter of Nathaniel Sears, widow of Lucius Y. Noyes, and by her he had four children: George S., Coralyn, Mabel, and Mary. Mr. Noyes has also been interested in the mill business, he and his father having built in 1855 the saw-mill that now stands on Amos's farm, and is what is known as the upright mill, having power from the stream leading from Hardwood Hill Pond.

Powell, Charles A., son of Herman and Julia (White) Powell, was born in Richford, May 16, 1843. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, where he served as private for nearly two years, when he was made second lieutenant of Company F, Tenth U. S. Colored troops, and subsequently was promoted to the captaincy of the same company. After spending several years in farming Mr. Powell went to Massachusetts, at the place formerly East Medway, where he managed a fancy stock farm for three years. He then returned to Richford and became a member of the firm of I. J. Sweat & Co., jobbing builders, manufacturers, etc., and about the same time he became interested in mercantile pursuits, being now senior partner in the firm of Powell & Comings, dealers in general hardware. Charles A. Powell married, February 6, 1867, Mornilva, daughter of Lucas Kingsbury, of Fairfax, of which marriage two children have been born. Mr. Powell is a Republican in politics.

Powell, John N., born in Richford, December 31, 1850, is the son of George N. and Mary (Barrows) Powell. George N. was three times married, his second wife being Mary Barrows, by whom he had two children, Mrs. Rose Kellogg, of Boston, and John N. He was a wheelwright and farmer, and moved from Richford to Eden, Lamoille county, nearly a score of years ago. John N. Powell lived with his uncle, Calvin P. Dwyer, till his death in 1867, when the charge of the property fell on him. After his uncle's death he obtained a clerkship in the store of another uncle, James G. Powell, and subsequently became his partner, a relation that was maintained for some years. In 1881 Mr. Powell built the substantial brick building he now occupies, and started in trade on his own account, his stock being general merchandise. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been frequently honored with his party's nominations. In village

affairs he was one of the trustees for 1889, 1890, and 1891, and has been justice of the peace for two years. September 19, 1871, Mr. Powell married Alice I., daughter of James M. Thayer, of Berkshire, and they have had two children, one of whom, J. Bernice Powell, is living.

Rounds, McKenzie W., grandson of Reuben Rounds, a pioneer of Richford, was born August 15, 1839. His father was William and his mother was Fanny (Heath) Rounds. The father went to California in 1849 and died there within two years. When a young man McKenzie W. Rounds became a clerk in the store of Lester Rounds, and in 1864, having saved some money, he went into business for himself in the dry goods trade, in which, with the exception of about fifteen years, he has since been engaged. In 1865 he married Abbie, daughter of Guy Fletcher. In politics Mr. Rounds is a staunch Republican. He held the office of postmaster from 1865 to 1872 and again from 1880 to 1885. In 1872 he was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly. Reuben Rounds, the grandfather of McKenzie W., raised to maturity a family of fourteen children, but they and their descendants nearly all went to the West, leaving but few representatives of the Rounds surname now in the town.

Sears, Nathaniel, a pioneer in the county, was a brother of Alden Sears, who built the hotel known now as the Union House. Sherman W., son of Nathaniel, married Catherine Cook, and had by her eight children, of whom Frank C., born May 30, 1846, at Duxbury, Vt., was the second. In August, 1864, Frank C. with his father enlisted as recruits in Company A, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, serving about ten months, and both being mustered out of service at the close of the war on June 11, 1865. April 6, 1868, Mr. Sears married Addie C., daughter of John F. Powell, of Richford. In the fall of the same year he started in business in this village as a general merchant, in which he is still engaged.

Stanhope, Hiram S., born in Richford, March 8, 1816, was the grandson of Joseph Stanhope, a pioneer of the town. His parents, Joseph, jr., and Zebiah (Nutting) Stanhope, had a family of eleven children, as follows: Harriet, Hiram S., Eliza, Miranda, Ezra, Samuel, Susanna, Ruth, Hazen, and two who died in infancy. Of these only four, Hiram S., Ezra, Samuel, and Susanna, are living. Hiram S. Stanhope has always been a farmer, and his is considered one of the best farms between Richford and Stevens Mills. It comprises 130 acres. Mr. Stanhope has been twice married, his first wife being Lavina, daughter of Porter Bliss. They had a family of nine children: Charles, Lucinda, Pruella, Mary, Amanda, Juliette, Orilla, Leona, and Celinda. His second wife, whom he married in 1866, was Lydia Hendricks, by whom he had three children: Joseph H., Gideon S., and Ethel L. Adeline (Hendricks) Stanhope was the daughter of Gideon and Adeline (Barrett) Hendricks, both of whose names stand for pioneers of Richford.

Willard, William Bliss, only child of Polly and Caleb (Bliss) Willard, was born in Richford, April 16, 1822. Caleb Willard was a native of Hartford and his wife, Polly, of Hartland, Vt. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came to Richford soon after. He died in 1886, at the advanced age of ninety years. William B. Willard has always lived on a farm. He moved to his present residence nearly a score of years ago. In 1871 he built the steam saw-mill now standing a few rods northeast of his house, but of late years the management of this industry has been entrusted to his son and son-in-law. In 1884 Mr. Willard married Lavina, daughter of Stephen Davis, of Georgia, and they have had seven children, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. W. W. Kinsley), Oscar, Emma Jane (Mrs. H. H. Rounds), Sophronia, William D., Cora (Mrs. James Cross), and Etta. William B. Willard is a self-made man, having commenced life with very small means. He has been prominent in Democratic political affairs, serving as selectman, lister, overseer of the poor, and justice of the peace.

SHELDON.

Gleed, John I., son of John Gleed, a noted preacher, was born in England and came to this country in 1832. He settled in Lamoille county, where he was educated at the Lamoille County Grammar School and at the Belle McQueen Seminary. He studied law with his brother, the Hon. Thomas Gleed, in St. Lawrence county, and came to Sheldon in 1868, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1868 Mr. Gleed was appointed department revenue assessor. He was twice married. His first wife was Amelia Searle and his second was Josephine Piper. They have four children.

Chamberlin, Ebenezer, born in 1754 at Great Meadows, Mass., came to Burlington, Vt., before 1790. He served in the Revolutionary war. He married Patty Howe and they had fourteen children, of whom two sons, Maynard and John, served as soldiers in the War of 1812 and were at Plattsburgh, and another son, Henry, settled in Sheldon, where he was engaged in business as a tanner and shoemaker. Henry Chamberlin was one of the leading men of his town. He married Desire Ripley, and they had eleven children, one of whom, Henry B., married Priscilla Bliss, a descendant of the Rev. John Bliss who settled in Helbron, Conn., in 1713. They have four children: John E., Henry L., E. K., and Emma E. John E. Chamberlin, born in 1843, enlisted, July 15, 1863, in Company G, Sixth Vermont Volunteers. He was wounded September 19, 1864, at Winchester, and on October 19th was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek. September 23, 1864, he was promoted corporal, and January 3, 1865, was made sergeant, serving as such to the close of the war. He married Annette Bliss, daughter of William Bliss. They have four children.

Martin, Giles, came to Sheldon at an early day and married Lovica Sheldon, a daughter of George Sheldon. She was the first white child born in Sheldon. One of their sons, Nathaniel G., born in 1814, married Anna A. Chamberlain. Nathaniel G. Martin was prominent in town affairs, serving as selectman for several years, and was elected representative in 1866 and 1867. He died in 1884, leaving a family of six children, five daughters and one son, the latter being Nathaniel H., who married Arvilla C. Randall. They have one son, Howell N. Their only daughter, Anna A., died in January, 1890, at the age of twenty years. Mr. Martin is the largest farmer in Sheldon, having a farm of 520 acres.

Mason, William, born in Cheshire, Mass., settled in Malone in 1803, where he remained until 1844, when he came to Sheldon and died in 1846. He had a family of eight children, only two of whom settled in Sheldon. They were Phebe, who married J. W. Chadwick, a son of the Amos Chadwick who settled in Sheldon in 1804; and Mercy, who married John J. Towle, a son of Theophilus Towle, who was born in Franklin in 1821 and came to Sheldon in 1854. Mr. Towle was a farmer and one of the foremost men of his town, taking an active interest in town affairs. He died in 1889, leaving William M., a teacher in New York, and Harrison, who resides in Sheldon.

ST. ALBANS.

Bedard, Spencer S., was born in Stanbridge, P. Q., April 21, 1838, and was the oldest of three children born to John and Philena C. Bedard. During his youth his father died and Spencer S. then commenced to learn the harnessmaker's trade. In the fall of 1856 he came to St. Albans, but after about two years he went to Montpelier. In the spring of 1862 he went to Boston and found employment, but three years later, in 1865, he returned to St. Albans, at which village he has since resided. On coming to this place Mr. Bedard entered into partnership with his brother, J. A. Bedard, and purchased the harness business formerly conducted by H. M. Stevens, but to this they added a trade

in carriages; and after the firm dissolved — having been in trade some twelve years — the harness business was continued by the brother, while Spencer took charge of the carriage trade and has since carried it on. Besides this Spencer S. was for a time engaged in the boot and shoe business and in the clothing business at Rouse's Point, N. Y. Mr. Bedard has not been unknown in the political history of St. Albans, as about 1870 he was elected justice of the peace and held that office about ten years. In 1880 he was chosen associate judge of the County Court, and so continued for two years. In 1885 and 1886 he was one of the selectmen of his town, and in the fall of 1886 he was elected town representative. In the legislature Judge Bedard was chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Claims. In religious matters he and his family are members of the Congregational church. On arriving in Montpelier in 1860 Mr. Bedard married Sarah L. Clark. They have had three children: Jennie (wife of F. Irvin Dutcher), Sarah Grace, and Frederick S. Mr. Bedard's mother was of American birth, but of English descent. His maternal grandfather was born in France. His paternal grandfather was of Dutch extraction.

Boynton, Samuel H., was born in Burlington in 1815, and became a resident of St. Albans in 1839, locating at the place familiarly called Parsonsville, where he became engaged in tanning. He soon sold out and acted as overseer for Smith & Whiting, who were also tanners at the same place. In 1849 Mr. Boynton married Caroline M., daughter of Almon and granddaughter of Reuben Tullar, the pioneer. The children of Samuel H. and Caroline Boynton are Frank and Gates C. Mrs. Boynton died in 1869. The farm on which Mr. Boynton lives, and in which he has a life estate, comprises 200 acres.

Brunson, Lyman, was a pioneer of North Hero, having settled there about 1785. To his marriage with Janette Strong were born seven children: Esther, Mary, Uriah, David S., Carlisle T., William Henry, and Hannah. William Henry Brunson, now living in St. Albans, was born in February, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he came to St. Albans, and learned the trade of tanner and currier under Stephen Lawrence. In 1833 he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Georgia, and by her had a family of five children, viz.: George S., a resident of St. Albans and a magnetic healer of some prominence; Sanford F., of Hartford, Conn.; Sarah Jane, wife of Sanford J. Brigham; Edwin J., of St. Albans; and Willard E., deceased.

Cook, Nelson, the eldest of the fourteen children of Thaddeus Cook, of Georgia, was born April 7, 1817. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years went to New York state, where he remained for two years. Returning he married Lura Brown, of St. Albans, and then removed to New York. About 1850 he settled in St. Albans. During the war he started in the grocery business at the Bay, and has so continued to the present day, but the immediate control of this business is in charge of his son, while Mr. Cook looks after his lands and boats. In 1890 Mr. Cook bought the Jewett Tile Works, just over the Georgia line. The children of his marriage with Lura Brown were Charles, Louisa, Dwight F., Elinas M., and one who died unnamed. Mr. Cook is a Democrat. In 1868 he was selected for the office of postmaster, which position he held for about two years.

Corliss Family, The.—John Corliss was a native of New Hampshire and a pioneer of St. Albans, having settled in that town prior to 1820. His wife was Jane Todd, daughter of Samuel Todd, who was somewhat prominent during the Revolutionary period. The children of John and Jane (Todd) Corliss were: Martin J., of St. Albans; Ozro, of Ellenburgh, N. Y.; Daniel, of Swanton; John R. and Levi, of St. Albans; and Samuel, who died in infancy. John Corliss was a farmer on land now owned by Chester Collins. He died in 1837, in Bakersfield, to which town he had previously moved. His wife died April 19, 1866. John R. Corliss married Lovica Eaton, November 20, 1850, and had these children: Lester, a merchant in St. Albans; Clark, who resides with his father; and Ozro, of Barlow county, Kan. Martin J. Corliss was born October 27, 1821, and was brought up on the farm. April 29, 1846, he married Paulina Skinner and they had nine children: John A., Mirza G., Joseph A., Mary L., Amy, Daniel, Nor-

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mal, Albert N., and George Addison, who died in infancy. Martin J. Corliss is a successful farmer, owning 250 acres in the northwest part of St. Albans. He was a soldier during the late war in the Twelfth Vermont Regiment. He also saw some service during the famous Papineau war. Levi O. Corliss was born in St. Albans, April 12, 1831. At the age of eleven years he entered the employ of M. S. Skinner, driving three yoke of oxen on a breaking plow at \$4 per month. At the age of twenty-eight years he was obliged to seek lighter employment owing to poor health. September 28, 1851, he married Almira P. Griffin, of St. Albans, and they had six children: Herbert O., Sarah J., Orson W., Ruby A., Etta M., and Almira R. His wife died June 26, 1862, and November 1st following he married Eliza W., daughter of Solomon Cleveland, of Franklin, Vt. They had two children: Charles L. and Gracie M. In 1869 Levi Corliss and family moved to Ellenburgh, N. Y., where he became engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, but in 1885 he returned to St. Albans Bay, where now resides.

Herrick, James, one of the early settlers of Sheldon, Vt., came to this locality from Dutchess county, N. Y. He was a surveyor, and ran the town lines, and at one time owned about half the town. He had several children, Leander, Samuel B., Laura, Lucy, and Louisa being the names of those now recalled. Samuel B. Herrick married Alma Hull, of Fairfield, and they had four children: Laura S., Polly E., Alexander H., and La Fayette H. La Fayette Hull Herrick was born April 30, 1810, and was brought up to do farm work. November 29, 1860, he married Spaulding Duclos, a member of a prominent Sheldon family, and they had two children, Ernest D. and Alma Louisa, both of whom are living at home. Mr. Herrick lived for many years in Sheldon. He then moved to Swanton, thence back to Sheldon, and then to St. Albans in 1887, where he became the owner of the Duclos farm, formerly the James Brooks place. Mr. Herrick is devoted to the farm, and takes but little part in town affairs. He is not connected with any religious society, but his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

Holdridge, Ancil, will be well remembered by the middle aged men of St. Albans, particularly by those who were associated with him during his life with in army. He was not a soldier who carried a gun or fought in a battle, but his duty called him to the hospital tent, caring for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the battlefield. In this sphere his services were important, both to suffering humanity and the government. His direct association was with the Christian Commission. He died in May, 1884. His wife was Cornelia, daughter of Reuben Tuller by the latter's marriage with Mary Cooley. Two children were born to them, Cornelia and Catherine. By a former marriage with Esther Yates Mr. Tuller had eleven children. The children of Ancil and Cornelia Holdridge were Milo, who died in 1888, and Frederick. Ancil and Cornelia were married in 1841.

Pierce, Willard, was born at Stanbridge, P. Q., September 3, 1834, the son of Varnum and Philoma Pierce. His early life was spent on the farm, but at the age of eighteen years he came to St. Albans to work for his uncle, Curtis Pierce, in the hotel business. In 1861 Willard Pierce bought the St. Albans House, which he still owns, and went into business for himself. To the old hotel he has made frequent additions, so that the present building bears but little resemblance to the original. Mr. Pierce married Sarah Gray, formerly of Kingston, N. Y., and has five children,—three sons and two daughters,—all of whom are living. He has resided in St. Albans since his first coming to the place, at times having proprietorship of his hotel, at others leasing it, but of late years it has been continually leased, while its owner gives his attention to his other interests, which are quite extensive.

Prindle, Amos D., who was born in Fairfield, was the eighth child of nine children born to Martin and Phebe (Leach) Prindle, pioneers in Fairfield, the settlement of their families being earlier than 1800. Martin Prindle was familiarly called "Judge," from the fact of his long holding the office of justice in the town. Amos D. Prindle, in 1844, married Maria, daughter of Ami Wilson, of Fairfax, and they had two children: Alvah W., now in charge of the large farm in St. Albans, and Fred D., now living at John-

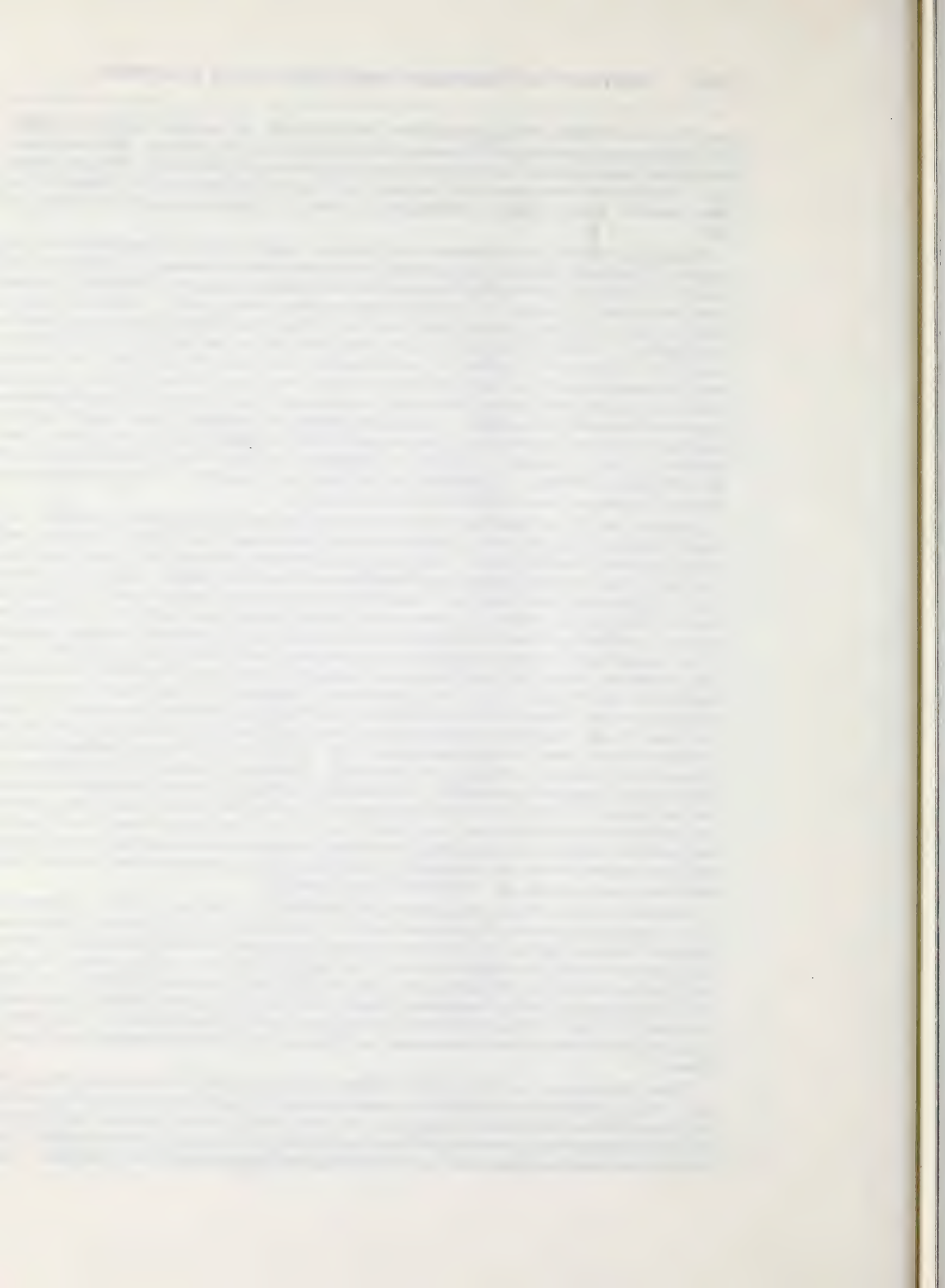
son, Vt. In 1870 Mr. Prindle came from Fairfield to St. Albans and bought the Addison Farnsworth property of 336 acres, lying southeast of the village. He was a successful and prosperous farmer, but an unfortunate stroke of paralysis in 1888 prostrated him. The care and management of the large farm then fell upon Alvah W. Prindle. The latter married Alice L. Ray, of Hinesburgh. Fred D. Prindle married Delia Chase, of Jay.

Stilphen, Cornelius, the ancestor of a large and respected line of descendants in the region of Northern Vermont, came from New Hampshire to Swanton in 1810 with his family on an old ox-sled drawn by a pair of three-year-old steers. The family at that time comprised a number of children, among them being Sally, Susannah, Mary, Nancy, Betsey, William, Charles, and Cornelius. There were others who did not come to this locality. Cornelius married Deborah Neal, and by her had the following children: George W., Charles W., Martha L., and Warren C. George W. Stilphen, the prominent representative of the family now in St. Albans, was born February 5, 1829, and was brought up on the farm and to farm work, but he has become one of the most extensive buyers and dealers in this region. His investments in this locality have brought advantageous results, as he is looked upon as one of the foremost men of the town. December 23, 1858, he married Catherine L. Bishop, by whom he had two children, Kate M. and George William. In politics Mr. Stilphen is a Democrat. His grandfather and Charles Stilphen were at the battle of Plattsburgh.

Stratton, Joe H., the well known proprietor of Stratton's Hotel, was born in St. Armand, Canada, June 29, 1840. He was a son of Robert and Ann (Taylor) Stratton, and of their children was the sixth. When Joe was thirteen years old his father died, and the family then came to the town of Franklin and lived with Robert Stratton, jr., older son of Robert and Ann Stratton. Here Joe H. resided and worked on the farm until he was twenty-four, when he commenced buying butter and produce. In 1868 he went to California, where he remained three years, but on returning became engaged in the butter business, and continued in the same more or less actively until 1885. In 1887 he rented the St. Albans House and managed it one year, after which he became landlord of the Windsor House at Ogdensburg, remaining at that place a year or so. Returning to St. Albans Mr. Stratton leased the Franklin House at the corner of Fairfield and South Main streets, changed its name to Stratton's Hotel, and here he has ever since been found in the capacity of host. In 1875 Mr. Stratton married Marcia Clement, of Franklin, and they have one child. Landlord Stratton is not unknown to the political history of the county. In the fall of 1886 he was the Republican nominee for the office of sheriff, but there was a general bolt on the part of many Republicans on account of a dissatisfaction with other parts of the county and state ticket, and at the polls Mr. Stratton was sacrificed with nearly all other candidates for county offices. But it is doubtful whether an opposing candidate of less strength than Captain Kennedy could have beaten Mr. Stratton for the shrievalty.

Sturtevant, Smith Clark, was born at Weybridge, Vt., October 2, 1845, and was for more than twenty years prior to his death a conductor on the Vermont Central and Central Vermont Railroads. He was a valued employee, but the lamentable accident of February 6, 1887, cost him his life. Mr. Sturtevant was a soldier during the late war, having enlisted at Middlebury in Company B, Fifth Vermont Infantry. He married, November 28, 1865, Emmerette Church, who bore him seven children, as follows: Marshall C., Fred H., Verne, Edgar S., Ina Belle, Clyde E., and Frank F. Mrs. Sturtevant, widow of Smith Clark Sturtevant, on February 20, 1889, was married to Alton C. Dean.

Tuller, Melancton, was born in St. Albans in 1834, the son of Ornan and Persis Tuller. Ornan Tuller was the head of a numerous family, his children numbering twelve. Of these Melancton was the youngest. He was reared on the farm and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and the reward for his labors has been reasonably fair, for his is an excellent farm and its surroundings and appointments are desirable. Me-



lancton Tuller married Hattie, daughter of Carlton Wright, of St. Albans. They have no children.

Walker, Lewis, was a pioneer of St. Albans, settling there about 1791. One of his children was Edward C. Walker, who was born on the farm on which his son, William P. Walker, now lives, in the south part of the town, on March 28, 1805. His life was passed on this same farm. He married Roby C., daughter of David Clark, by whom he had these children: Leonora M., who married Horace Jennison; William P., now living on the home farm; and David C., who died in infancy. William P. Walker married Mary Jane Cox, and had two children, Anna R. and Edward C. William Walker lived on the farm until he was of age, and then went to Burlington. At the outbreak of the late war he was assistant-quartermaster at the Marine Hospital, which position he held for three years. Later he was in trade at St. Albans village, from 1866 to 1883, but he has always regarded the old farm as his only home, and retired there after closing out business at the village. Mr. Walker is a firm Democrat, living in a strongly Republican town, yet he was overseer of the poor for fourteen years and justice for twelve years.

Whittemore, Richard, who was born in Massachusetts, came with his family and settled on Johnny Cake Hill about 1790. He had four children: Sarah Beckett, who married Josiah Smith; John, who married Aluna Kingsbury; Polly, who married Amos Clark; and Eliza, who became the wife of John French. Richard Whittemore died in 1805, aged thirty-six years, and his wife in 1856, aged eighty-nine years. The children of John and Aluna (Kingsbury) Whittemore were Rodney; Cordelia M., who married Lucius Hulburt; Eliza French; Mary Ann, wife of Dr. S. S. Clark; and Helen, who married Henry M. Miller. The second wife of John was Samantha M. Safford, by whom he had one child, Maria, wife of Rev. E. H. Alden, of Minnesota. Rodney Whittemore was reared on the farm, and the old home of his father is now owned and occupied by him. He desired to retain it, and upon the death of his father he purchased the interests of the other heirs. The father died in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Rodney Whittemore bears the title of "Judge," which came through his incumbency of the position of associate judge of the County Courts in 1886 and 1887. He has also held the office of county commissioner. In politics he has generally been associated with the Republican party, but of late years he has affiliated with the Prohibitionists. For many years Judge Whittemore has been prominently identified with the Congregational church. In 1842 he married Maria P. West, by whom he had two children. His wife died in 1874, and in 1875 he married Cora H. Sharp.

Wilson, Robert, came from New Hampshire at an early day and settled in St. Albans. He had nine children: Anderson, Robert Brooks, James, Samuel, Sarah, John, Patty, and Polly, all of whom are deceased. The boys except John went to Bangor, N. Y. John married Lucretia Spurr, of St. Albans, and had eight children: Paulina, James P., John, William B., Sarah Ann, Raymond S., Mary, and George, of whom only James P. is now living. The latter married Lydia B., daughter of Willard Jewell, and by her had two children, viz.: Julia D., who married H. L. Samson, the enterprising proprietor of the Lake View House at the famous fishing grounds of the Great Back Bay, and Charles Edgar, now deceased. The children of Henry L. and Julia D. Samson are Wilson J., George H. (deceased), and Stewart L.

Wood, Seymour H., was born in Swanton, April 19, 1841. He was educated in the common schools and in Swanton Academy, and lived on the home farm until eighteen years of age. In 1859 he came to St. Albans and became a clerk in the hardware store of George H. Farrar, remaining there until 1861. In April of that year he enlisted in Company C, First Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out in August following. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company L, First Vermont Cavalry, entering as sergeant, and was wounded at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863. In December, 1863, while in camp at Stevensburg, Va., he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, was sent to the general hospital, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was dis-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

charged in 1865. Mr. Wood is familiarly known as "Major," a title that came to him by reason of service in the Vermont militia. He assisted in raising the company called the Ransom Guard. For twelve years Major Wood was in the flour, feed, and grain business as one of the firm of Weeks & Wood, and was afterwards alone in the same business. He sold out to become deputy collector under General Wells, and when Mr. Benedict succeeded to the collectorship he became deputy collector in charge of the St. Albans office, a position he now holds.

Wyman, Charles, born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., February 18, 1826, was the sixth of seven children born to Daniel and Anna (Wilson) Wyman. At the age of fourteen Charles went to live with a relative, and learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker, working under the direction of Foster Grow. This occupied his time for seven years, or until his majority, when he came to St. Albans and became a jeweler and watchmaker in the store of A. H. Huntington. Two years later he became Mr. Huntington's partner in business, a relation that continued until 1856, when John Wyman, brother of Charles, purchased an interest, and the firm was changed to C. & J. Wyman. In 1862 John Wyman retired and Elihu Huntington succeeded to his interest, and the new firm of Wyman & Huntington continued for about six years, when Charles became sole proprietor. In 1887 John Daniel Wyman, son of Charles, became a partner with his father, and then the present firm of Charles Wyman & Son was formed. Although the senior partner of this firm has found the greater part of his life employed with business cares and responsibilities he has, nevertheless, found time to take an active interest in the affairs of the town. He was once representative from St. Albans and has been grand juror and village trustee, being president of the board for two years. In religious affairs Mr. Wyman has been prominent in the Congregational church, and has been one of the deacons for more than twenty years. On November 8, 1848, Charles Wyman married Maria E. Densmore, of Chelsea, of which marriage two children have been born, John D. and Anna Maria.

Younger, George, was born at Essex, N. Y., February 15, 1820, the son of Archibald and Margaret (Brown) Younger, and the second of their seven children. The father was a tailor, and to that trade George was brought up. In 1843 he came to the Bay and opened a tailor shop, making the clothing for the people of the town who could then afford the luxury of tailor-made garments. After working about eighteen years Mr. Younger started a grocery on a small scale, but gradually increased his popularity and capacity until no country store in the region is better stocked and patronized than his. In 1850 he married Mary Watson, and they have had three children, George A., William W., and Nellie Jane, the latter now the wife of Andrew Simpson, of Southbridge, Mass. The sons are engaged in business with their father. In 1870, under Grant, he was appointed postmaster at the Bay, and held that office until succeeded by Nelson Cook in 1888; but two years later, in January, 1890, Mr. Younger was re-appointed.

SWANTON.

Atwood, Jonathan, was born in Middleboro, Mass., and served in the War of 1812. He died in that place in 1832, aged eighty-four years. By his wife, Mary Reed Atwood, he had four children, Rhoda, Mary, John, and Daniel L. The latter was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1814, and died in Middleboro, Mass., at the age of eighty-four. He married Mary Whitmarsh, of Middleboro, daughter of William and Mary (Standish) Whitmarsh, and his children were William, Daniel W., Mary L., and George F. The latter, born in Middleboro, July 7, 1840, came to Swanton, July 10, 1881. He built the Barnes block, Beeman Brothers' building, and the Atwood Manufacturing Company's building, of which latter company he is president. Mr. Atwood served in Company B. Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, during the war, was promoted to first sergeant August 23, 1861, and honorably discharged in February, 1862, for disability. His father, Daniel L. Atwood, was colonel of the Third Regiment of Massachusetts militia.

George F. Atwood married Juliette McCoy, of Gilson, N. H., daughter of Osman and Miranda (Mansfield) McCoy, and they have four children, Mary M. (deceased), Eva M. (deceased), Hattie B., and Georgia P. He was commandant of the G. A. R. and is now surgeon of the post. He is a very active and enterprising man in town affairs, and takes a prominent part in all matters conducive to the welfare of the community.

Ayers, E. A., son of Albert and Sarah Ayers, was born in Bakersfield, Vt., and graduated at Brigham Academy in Bakersfield in May, 1882. He commenced the practice of law in Swanton, Vt., January 1, 1887, where he is now living, and enjoys a lucrative and constantly increasing clientage.

Babbett, Jacob, was born in 1791, served in the Revolutionary war, and died in Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., October 1, 1830. His son, Joshua C. Babbett, was born in Craftsbury, Vt., June 24, 1818, and before his marriage came to St. Albans Bay, where he engaged in the dry goods business for several years. He afterwards became captain of the steamer *N. States* on Lake Champlain, and after that he was captain of the *Minnehaha* on Lake George. He was ticket agent at Montreal, Canada, for the Vermont Central Railroad, and thence moved to Alburgh Springs, Vt., where he lived nine years, and finally removed to Swanton, where he died in November, 1887, at the age of sixty-eight. He married Cordelia, daughter of Eleazer and Olive (Weed) Brooks, of St. Albans, Vt., and their children were Sarah B., Frank M., Fred W., Thomas S., Sarah R., and Hattie W. Thomas S. Babbett was born at St. Albans Bay, October 5, 1845, and came to Swanton in 1879, where he now resides. He married Florence M., daughter of Anson A. and Minerva A. (Sheltus) Spear, of Highgate, Vt., and their children are Bessie C., Marion S., Cutler A., and Inos S. Mr. Babbett has now retired from business. He served in the late war in Company F, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers. Sarah R. Babbett, born April 24, 1848, married Gehial B. Brooks, of St. Albans, Vt., son of Levi Brooks. Hattie W. Babbett, born May 20, 1859, married Wilder P. Huntington, October 9, 1884, and now resides in Montpelier, Vt. They have two children, Fred B. and Helen E.

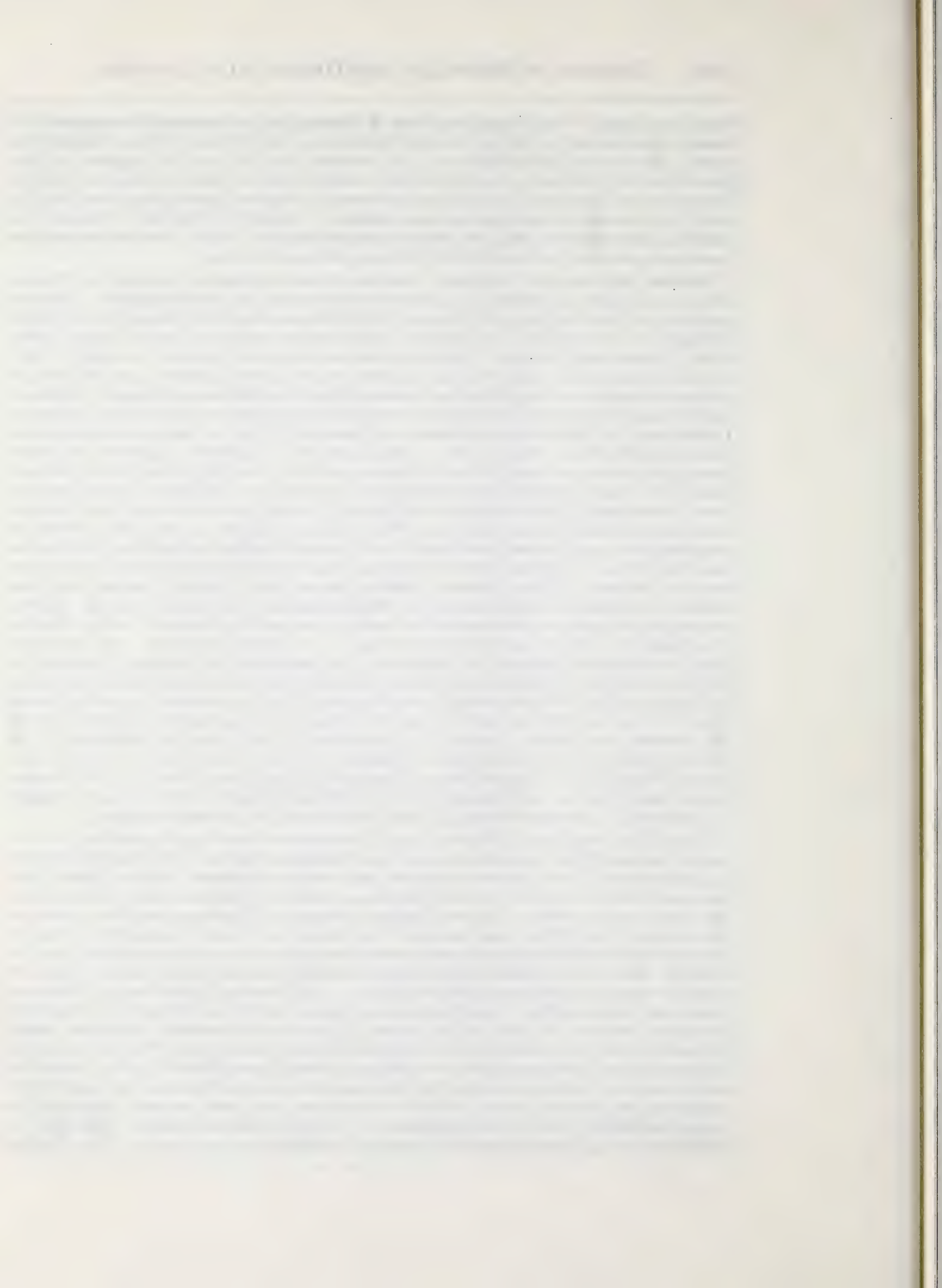
Barney, Elisha, son of Elisha, was one of the early settlers of Swanton village. He was born in Taunton, Mass., July 17, 1776, and married Mehetable, daughter of Rufus Leonard, of that place, May 15, 1795. They had seven children, of whom three died in childhood, viz.: Eveline, Seth Wand, and James Alonzo. The remaining daughter married Robert Foster, July 22, 1818, and her death occurred January 19, 1835. Elisha Barney died November 1, 1837. His wife, Mehetable Barney, survived him for more than thirty years, dying June 5, 1871, aged ninety-five. Horatio W., one of the three sons who survived their father, died July 19, 1872. Rufus L., the eldest, died February 26, 1874. George, the youngest of the family, was born in Sutton, P. Q., September 16, 1811, and in 1812 he came to Swanton with his father, where he died October 27, 1883. He commenced manufacturing marble, in which he was engaged for many years, being the leader in the business. He built the main part of the building now occupied in the sawing, and was a general merchant several years. He married Eunice D. Goodrich, of Swanton, Vt., daughter of E. O. and Lucy (Cook) Goodrich, October 23, 1831, and his children are Elisha L., Valentine G., Lucy A., Ellen M., Emma E., Hannah L., George F., and R. Lester. The latter was born in Swanton, February 10, 1846, and married Lucy Pratt, of Swanton, daughter of Hiram R. and Charlotte (Bryant) Pratt. They have three children: Marbelle E., Roy L., and Carroll D. He is now a resident of Swanton. Mr. Barney served in the frontier cavalry in the late war at the age of seventeen years. He has been connected with the marble business all his life. His father, George Barney, was the editor and publisher of the town history of Swanton, published in 1882. R. Lester Barney is now engaged in the iron bridge construction business, and is a traveling agent and salesman for the Vermont Bridge Construction Company, of St. Albans.

Barney, Lemuel, a native of Bennington, Vt., married Ann Hinnan and soon after came to Swanton, where he died. His children were Rufus, Lemuel, John, Ann, Jane,

Sarah, and Jack. John Barney was born in Bennington, and came to Swanton with his father, where he died in 1890, at the age of eighty-six. He held many offices of trust in the town. He married Esther Hathaway, of Swanton, May 10, 1826, a daughter of Tryphosa (Jewett) Hathaway, and his children were Helen, Amanda L., John, and Byron. His widow still survives him, residing in Swanton. Byron Barney was born July 25, 1828. He enlisted in the late war as sergeant in Company F, Seventh Vermont Volunteers, November 30, 1861, and was discharged August 3, 1864. His brother John has been town collector and constable of Swanton for seven years.

Beeman, Jedediah, son of Joseph who was the son of Joseph, was born in Warren, Conn., and moved to Fairfax, Vt., where he died at the age of eighty-eight. He participated at Plattsburgh in the War of 1812. He married Polly Osgood, who died at Fairfax, Vt., at the age of ninety-five. They had six children: Lucy, Polly, Nancy, Clara, Munroe, and Hubbard. The latter was born in North Fairfax, Vt., June 11, 1807, and died at the age of seventy-five. He was by occupation a farmer, and was captain of two companies to defend the lines between the United States and Canada. He married Rhoda Stratton, of Fairfax, Vt., daughter of Sheldon and Hannah Stratton, of Cambridge, Vt. She died in Swanton in December, 1889, at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: Phebe, who married Rev. W. T. Stearns, a preacher for many years; they have one son, Clinton B. Sheldon, a resident of St. Albans, who has been foreman in the railroad car shops twenty-five years. Rev. Jedediah Durkee Beeman, born November 26, 1835, is a native of Fairfax, Vt., and graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in 1864. He has preached several years, served as presiding elder, and is now president of the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, Vt. Orris P. Beeman, born in Fairfax, Vt., December 8, 1840, served in the late war in Company B, First Vermont Cavalry, under Capt. William Beeman, and was killed July 3, 1863, on Little Round Top Mountain at the battle of Gettysburg. He was commissary-sergeant at the time of his death. Leonard L. Beeman, born in Fairfax, Vt., March 12, 1849, is now a Methodist minister at Brookfield, Mass. He graduated from the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, Vt., and from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He went from there to the Methodist Episcopal Theological School at Boston, and in 1876 commenced preaching, which he has continued up to the present time. Wilber H. Beeman, born January 25, 1853, died at the age of nineteen. George W. Beeman was born in Fairfax, Vt., December 19, 1845, came to Swanton, Vt., in October, 1887, and married Debbie J., daughter of Lorenzo and Paulina (Carroll) Marvin, of Fairfield, Vt. His children are Roscoe H., Mina R., and Ethel P. Mr. Beeman is now superintendent and manager of the Beeman Brothers Manufacturing Company at Swanton, Vt., his son Roscoe H. being book-keeper for the same concern.

Blake, Silas, was born in Boston, Mass. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and was one of the party that threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. He afterwards moved to Northampton, Mass., where he married and had four children: Eleazer, Silas, Caroline, and Ruth. He moved to Ashfield, Mass., where he died soon after 1800, at about the age of seventy-five. His son Eleazer, a native of Northampton, Mass., came to St. Albans, Vt., in 1800, where he died. He was a farmer and merchant, and was appointed deputy collector of customs, a position which he held until the close of the War of 1812. He was wounded in a night attack of smugglers, and died from the effects of a bullet-wound in 1816, aged about thirty-six. He married Lydia Beals, of Ashford, Mass., and their children were Endotia S., Joseph, Harriet, and William H. The latter was born December 19, 1812, at St. Albans, Vt., and in 1820 came to Swanton, where he now resides. He married Eliza Clark, of Swanton, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Mauzer) Clark, and they have two children, Mary E. and Clark H. Mr. Blake has served as county judge two years, two terms as state senator, two terms as county commissioner, ten years as deputy collector of customs, ten years as town treasurer, ten years as selectman, and ten years as assessor. Mary E. Blake married, November 7, 1863, Charles H. Rawson, and they have four children, now residents of Des Moines,



Ia. C. H. Blake married Caroline Belle, of St. Albans, in 1875, and they have two children now of Swanton, Vt.

Bradbury, John, was born in York, Me., where he lived and died, aged about ninety years. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and followed the occupation of farmer. He married Elizabeth Ingram, of the same town, daughter of Josiah Ingram, and his children were John, Dorcas, Mary, Samuel, and David Bradbury. The latter was born in York, Me., and lived for many years in Hopkinton, Mass., where he died in 1852, at the age of forty-three. He was a carpenter by trade, and married Sophia Chase, of York, Me., daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Grow) Chase. His children were William B., Elizabeth, Cotton C., Edward, and Jotham C. Cotton C. Bradbury, born in York, Me., November 3, 1814, came to St. Albans in 1840 as a blacksmith. In 1844 he came to Swanton and settled on a farm where he now resides. He married, first, Harriet Bowers, of Swanton, daughter of Benjamin Bowers. His second marriage was with Lydia Hongsinger. They have one adopted daughter, Hattie, who married E. Fred Corliss, son of Daniel Corliss. They have three children, Frederick, Fletcher B., and Irene M.

Brooks, Adonijah, was born in Massachusetts, and came to St. Albans in 1788 among the early settlers, being one of the first men who paid a tax in the town and the first settler on a farm. He died October 3, 1809, aged seventy-one. The epitaph on his tombstone reads as follows:

"Look, passenger, when passing bye,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare, therefore, to follow me."

He married Olive Harrington, of Massachusetts, who died March 20, 1828, aged eighty-eight. His children were Hannaniah, Azariah, Eleazer, Adonijah, Dolly, and Asabel. The latter was born in Granville, N. Y., and came to St. Albans, where he died December 23, 1836, aged fifty-five years, six months, and ten days. He married Polly Todd, of New Hampshire, and his children were Levi H., Lucy N., Alonzo W., Julius H., Anatetia F., Mary L., Elihu J., Melancton B., and Asahel A. The latter, born August 11, 1822, at St. Albans, Vt., has been a merchant in Swanton, Vt., for twenty-five years, and is also a farmer. He has held many offices of trust in the town, and is now overseer of the poor. He also served three terms in the legislature. He married Matilda, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Parsons) Sanborn, of Swanton, and their children are Cassius L., born August 24, 1844; Merton H., born February 14, 1850; Willie H., born June 30, 1856; Lucia A., born May 21, 1858; George A., born October 29, 1860; and Asahel A., born September 13, 1866. Mr. Brooks married, second, Caroline C. Crampton, of Swanton, daughter of David and Lovina (Abel) Crampton. He is now a resident of Swanton. His children by his second marriage are Albert C., born June 11, 1872, and Ada E., born December 17, 1874. Hannaniah Brooks served in the war of the Revolution under Greene and Washington, and was at Valley Forge and saw Andre hanged. He died aged ninety-nine. Azariah and Eleazer Brooks were also Revolutionary pensioners. Elihu J. and Melancton served in the war of the Rebellion. Samuel Todd served in the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died May 29, 1840, at the age of ninety-eight.

Brown, William, son of William, was born in Massachusetts, and came to Highgate, Vt., in 1819. In 1832 he came to Swanton, Vt., where he lived many years, and finally removed to Illinois, where he died at the age of about seventy-five. He married Annie Dodge, of Wenham, Mass., and his children were John, Benjamin, Melitable, Mary, Laura, Josiah, William, Annie, Eliza, Alonzo, and Samuel G. Samuel G. Brown was born in New Hampshire, and came to Swanton with his father. June 28, 1837, he married Annie M., daughter of Simon and Rebecca (Otis) Crawford, of Swanton. His children are Stephen F., Samuel G., and Ann E. He served as first lieutenant of Com-

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pany A, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, and died from wounds at Washington in the fall of 1864. Stephen F. served as captain in Company A, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, and lost his arm at the battle of the Wilderness. Samuel G. Brown enlisted at the first call in Company A, First Vermont Volunteers, for three months, and was honorably discharged. He was a farmer on the homestead of the Crawfords, at Swanton, and died there on the 2d of May, 1891. Concerning his death the Vermont *Argus and Patriot* said: "An honest man is the noblest work of God, and he was one of them. His life was guided by a moral sense that was controlling." John Otis, grandfather of Mrs. Annie M. Brown, served in the war of the Revolution seven years and drew a pension. He died in Harrietstown, N. Y., at the age of ninety.

Bullard, Samuel, came to Swanton before 1800, and died here aged about forty-seven. He built the two boats that navigated the Champlain Canal, and was at one time a captain. He also built the half-way house between Swanton and St. Albans, in 1814, known as Bullard's Hotel. His wife was Abbie Scott, of Cambridge, Vt., and their children were Charles, Nelson, and Harry. Nelson Bullard was a native of Swanton, where he died in 1883 at the age of seventy. He was a hotel proprietor for twenty-eight years and followed farming for some time. He married Fanny Lasell, of Swanton, by whom he had the following children: Merton H., Abbie C., Maryette D., Gardner, Charles, Julia F., and Edgar N. The latter was born at Swanton, March 8, 1837. He married Jane E. Ladd, of Connecticut, and is now collector of customs in Swanton, which position he has held four and one-half years. He served in the First and Seventh Vermont Regiments in the war of the Rebellion, and was promoted from corporal to lieutenant-colonel and was honorably discharged. He was town representative in the Vermont legislature in 1878-79.

Butterfield, Thomas, of English descent, was born in New Hampshire, and came to Swanton soon after his marriage. He was the third man who settled in Swanton village, where he lived, and died at the age of sixty. His wife, Esther, died at the age of forty-six years. His son, Clark Butterfield, was born in Highgate, Vt., and died in Swanton at the age of fifty-six. His wife, Louisa (Hathaway) Butterfield, bore him seven children: Alonzo, Clark, Texena, Charlotte, Angelia, Mindus, and J. Gelles. Alonzo Butterfield was born in Highgate, Vt., and died in Swanton in April, 1860, aged sixty-nine years. He was a farmer. He married Eunice Wright, of Swanton, daughter of Augustus and Electa Wright, and his children are Giles Clark, Alonzo, George, Esther, Eliza, Elizabeth, and Samuel. Samuel Butterfield, who was born in Highgate, Vt., June 30, 1850, is now a resident of Swanton. He married Josephine, daughter of Freeborn and Sarah (Purmoit) Belle, and his children are Sarah, Mattie, Estelle, and Lizzie (deceased). He is now secretary and treasurer of the Butterfield Spring Bed Company, which was organized March 23, 1886, at Swanton, Vt., and he is the inventor and patentee of all the bed springs and machinery belonging to the company.

Chamberlain, Ephraim, son of Ephraim, was born in Littleton, Mass., and moved from Albany, Me., and thence to Sweden, Me., where he died in 1846, aged fifty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Abigail, daughter of Abner Holt, of Albany, Me., and his children are Elizabeth, Abner, Ephraim, Abigail, and Newton. The latter was born May 14, 1837, in Waterford, Me., and came to Swanton, Vt., in 1869, where he now resides. He married, March 24, 1859, Italia, daughter of Augustus and Eunice (Fordia) Hoyle, of Lawrence, Mass., and his children are Maude E. and Katie M.

Clark, Thomas, was born in Stephentown, N. Y., and married Betsey ———, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Slocum, Betsey, Carey, Polly, Sanford, Thomas, George, and Hannah. Thomas Clark, jr., was also born in Stephentown, N. Y., and died in Ellenburgh, N. Y., in 1858, at the age of seventy-five. He married Mary Manzer, and his children were Lawrence D., Alanson M., Ann E., and Lester M. His son, Lawrence D. Clark, was born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1812, and has been a resident of Swanton and Highgate for many years. He is now a resident of Swanton.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as reported in the official directory for the year 1917. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, including the name of the state or territory in which the member practices. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the directory, and are not necessarily in the order of their rank or position in the association. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the directory, and are not necessarily in the order of their rank or position in the association.

1. Dr. J. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

2. Dr. W. B. Jones, New York, N. Y.

3. Dr. A. C. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Dr. E. D. White, Boston, Mass.

5. Dr. F. G. Black, St. Louis, Mo.

6. Dr. H. I. Green, San Francisco, Cal.

7. Dr. J. K. Lee, New Orleans, La.

8. Dr. L. M. Hall, Portland, Me.

9. Dr. N. O. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10. Dr. P. Q. Reed, Denver, Colo.

11. Dr. R. S. Cook, Minneapolis, Minn.

12. Dr. T. U. Bell, Kansas City, Mo.

13. Dr. V. W. Scott, Omaha, Neb.

14. Dr. X. Y. Allen, Des Moines, Ia.

15. Dr. Z. A. Wright, Lincoln, Neb.

16. Dr. B. C. Davis, Omaha, Neb.

17. Dr. C. E. Miller, St. Paul, Minn.

18. Dr. D. F. Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn.

19. Dr. E. G. Moore, St. Paul, Minn.

20. Dr. F. H. Taylor, St. Paul, Minn.

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Mr. Clark married Esther S. Barney, of Swanton, daughter of Rufus and Hannah Barney, and his children were Arthur O., Ida M., Lillie E., Nettie G., and Bertha, all of whom are deceased. Lillie E. Clark married Charles A. Neff, of Newport, R. I., and at her death left three children, Charles C., Lillie, and Rhoda M. Mrs. Clark died July 29, 1888, aged twenty-six. Lawrence D. Clark served in the late war, in Company A, First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, as captain. He re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment as major and served six months. He organized Companies A and K as volunteers of Franklin county, Vt. Martin L. Clark, adopted by Lawrence H. Clark, died in Andersonville prison at the age of sixteen. L. D. Clark owns a considerable tract of land in Swanton.

Corliss, Joseph, was born in Windham, Rockingham county, N. H., where he lived and died at an advanced age. He married Marriam Emerson, and his children were Solomon, Ephraim, Joseph, Benjamin, Peter, John, Sarah, Mary, and Marriam. He married, second, Betsey Utinnox, and his children by this union were Betsey, Cyrus, Lydia, Elijah, and Abigail. John Corliss was born in Windham, N. H., and came to St. Albans, Vt., in 1816, at the age of thirty. He died in Bakersfield, Vt., October 19, 1837. He was a farmer by occupation, and married, January 9, 1821, Jane, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Martin) Todd, of St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Todd was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Corliss's children are Martin J., Ozro J., John R., Levi O., and Daniel T. The latter was born in St. Albans, Vt., December 17, 1825, and came to Swanton in 1853, where he married, first, Matilda S., daughter of John and Siba (Potter) Belle, and his children by her are Jane, Frederick D., Julius O., Leonora B., Sarah E., and Martin J. He married, second, Mrs. Samantha R. Marvin, daughter of Benjamin and Zelinda (Jackson) Meggs, and is now a retired farmer residing in Swanton, where he has lived for thirty-five years. He was selectman in 1855-56, and has been lister eight years and justice of the peace two years. His son, Julius O. Corliss, was born in Swanton, May 3, 1853, and married, March 30, 1882, Hattie F., daughter of Theodore B. and Samantha R. (Meggs) Marvin. Their children are Gaylord M., Lucretia B., and Sulia F. Mr. Corliss is a farmer on the homestead in Swanton.

Currie, Robert, who was born in Canada, came to Alburgh, Vt., where he died at the age of forty-four. After moving to Alburgh he married Lucy Niles, of that place, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Niles. She died in Alburgh in 1856, at the age of sixty-six. His children were Frances, Janette, Elizabeth, Catherine, Paulina, John, George, Eunice, David, Mary Ann, Clark, and Nathan. Nathan Currie was born in Alburgh, July 25, 1824, and in 1863 came to Swanton, where he now resides. He married Elizabeth Huxley, of Alburgh, daughter of Harvey M. and Alma (Wing) Huxley. She died at Swanton in 1887, November 23d, at the age of fifty-eight. They had one daughter, Alma G., born February 28, 1854, who married Henry Bliss, of Swanton, son of Milton H. Bliss. They also have one daughter, Alma G., born in Swanton, September 1, 1873.

Dwyer, Martin, was born in Ireland and came to Highgate, Vt., where he lived several years, and finally moved to Albany, Vt., where he died in 1873 at the age of fifty. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the late war in Company H of a Vermont volunteer regiment from Highgate, and after three years' service was discharged. He married Mary, daughter of George Gilbert, of Highgate, and their children are Ella A., Margaret, and George W. The latter was born in Highgate, December 8, 1862, and came to Swanton in November, 1889. He married Etta May, daughter of Henry and Mary (Campbell) Martin, of Bedford, P. Q., and their children are Glenna May, born July 24, 1887; Hazzel Gladys, born August 19, 1889; and Lillian Martin Abbie, born June 8, 1891. Mr. Dwyer is the popular proprietor of a livery and sales stable.

Donaldson, James, was an early settler of the town of Swanton, and died at about the age of eighty years. His children were James, Jane, Roselle, Betsel, Henry, Albert, Sylvester, and Riley W. The latter was born in Swanton, where he lived until

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his death in 1877, at the age of sixty-five. His occupation was farming. He married Catherine Wing, of Alburgh, Vt., daughter of John Wing, and his children were Sylvester, Albert, Mary, Alma, Elizabeth, and Sabin W. The latter was born in Swanton, June 9, 1845, and married Nancy N., daughter of Abraham and Betsey (Collins) Boomhour, of Swanton. His children are Jessie M., Beeman A., and Daisy M. He is a resident of Swanton, and follows the occupation of farming and carpentering.

Donaldson, John, was born in the North of Ireland and came to Vermont at the age of sixteen, at the time of the French and Indian war, in which he served as a soldier. He came to Waterford, Vt., where his children were all born. He married Jane Lane, by whom he had nine children. They were Betsey, Henry, Peter, John, David, Katie, Peggy, Hugh, and James. They finally settled in Highgate, where he died, in the western part of the town. His son, Hugh Donaldson, who was born in Waterford, Vt., came to Highgate, where he settled on a farm, and died in 1823, at the age of forty-six. He married Polly, daughter of Stephen and Eleanor Lampman, their children being Jane, Polly, William C., Stephen, Elizabeth, Leonard, Eleanor, and Hugh. The latter was born in Highgate, Vt., November 12, 1811, and came to Swanton at the age of twenty-two, where he now resides on a farm. He married, first, Waty Lake, of Swanton, daughter of Benonia Lake, and by her had four children, George, Church, Sarah Ann, and Waty. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Moore, of Highgate, daughter of David and Annie (Titchout) Moore, and his children by her are Romeo, Heeta, Laura, Frederick, Lillie, Mary, Myron, Byron, and Edward.

Donaldson, Leonard, a native of Swanton, Vt., is now a resident of Bloomingdale, Essex county, N. Y., and follows the occupation of farming. He married Laura, daughter of David Moore, and his children are Angeline, Melinda, Mary Ann, and James. The latter was born in Swanton, July 15, 1842, and married, first, C. Augustus Meade, and has one daughter, Annetta. She married, second, Rodney T. Wood, of Swanton, son of Cornelius and Sarah (Stearnes) Wood, and they have one daughter, Fanny J. They are now occupying the Meade homestead farm in Swanton.

Dorman, Ebenezer H., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1825, and came to Swanton among the early settlers. He was a Congregational minister, and after filling the pulpit for thirty years he died in Swanton in 1862, at the age of seventy-one. His son, Dennison, was born in Georgia, Vt., and came to Swanton at the age of six years, where he lived until his death, in 1883, aged sixty-six. He was a farmer, and represented Swanton in the second legislative term. He married Augusta S., daughter of John and Ruth Mason, and his children were Mary F., now a resident of Pittsford, Vt., and Myron C., who was born in Swanton, April 18, 1842. The latter married Alice C. Bullard, of Swanton, daughter of Charles H. and Polly (Pratt) Bullard, and they have three children, Cora, Sam D., and C. Belle. He owns a stock farm in Swanton, and is the possessor of the noted trotting stallion "Starr Ethan."

Dunbar, John, was born at Taunton, Mass., and came to Swanton, Vt., in 1798 with his wife, Lucinda, whose maiden name was Wilber, on horseback, being among the early settlers of that town. There were then but three log houses to be seen, the one which he built making the fourth near the mouth of Forge Brook. He was a nailmaker by trade, and an honest miller. He died in 1846, at the age of seventy-three. His wife, Lucinda, died in 1861, aged ninety-six. Their children were Lois, Shadrick, John, Sallie, Eveline, Nelson, and Almond. The latter was a native of Swanton, where he lived until his death in 1886, aged seventy-three years. He was a miller by trade, and married Fannie, daughter of Josiah Crawford, of Swanton, and their children were John, Almond C., Elisha N., Sarah B., Alice S., Sidney E., and George B.

Dunning, Hugh, son of Bernard, was born in Ireland, and came to Swanton, Vt., in 1840, where he died in 1878, at the age of seventy. He married Mary King, of Swanton, daughter of Ezekiel and Bridget Mulholland, and their children were Edward, James, Mary, Ellen, Agnes, and John. The latter served in the late war in Company F, under

Captain Bullard, and died in 1875, aged forty. His mother still survives, and resides in Swanton at the age of seventy-two.

Herrick, Arwin P., was born in Massachusetts and came to Highgate, Vt., where he died at the age of twenty-eight. He served in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Olive Wait, of Swanton, daughter of Oliver Wait, and his children were Stephen L., Arwin P., Harriet, and Caroline. Arwin P. Herrick, a native of Highgate, came to Swanton in 1888, where he now resides. While in Highgate he was in business as merchant for several years. He married Jane Conner, of that town, and their children are Olive E., A. P., jr., and Ida J. He is now seventy years of age, the date of his birth being May 20, 1819. A. P. Herrick, jr., married Mary McNally, of Swanton, daughter of John and Mary McNally, and his children are Mabel (deceased), Albert R., and Hiram. Mr. Herrick has been proprietor of the American House at Swanton for two years.

Hyde, John, was born in Colchester and died at Morristown, Vt., at about the age of eighty. He married Mary Carpenter, of Milton, who died in Swanton in 1865. His children were Horace A., Edgar, George, Henry, Mary, and Jedediah. Horace A. Hyde was born at Fairfax, Vt., and came to Swanton. He died in the army. He married Frances E., daughter of William and Mary Keyes, and had one son: Edgar A. Hyde, who was born in Swanton, March 4, 1860. The latter married Jennie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Caine, June 25, 1883, and they have one daughter, Sabie B. Mr. Hyde is now a railroad conductor on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, and resides in Swanton. Horace A. Hyde served in Company B, First Vermont Cavalry, enlisting in 1860 and serving three years. He died in the hospital at Macon, Ga., in 1861, at the age of forty.

James, John, was born in New Hampshire and came to Starksboro, Addison county, Vt., where he lived many years, and died in 1880, at the age of sixty-four. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Leafy Hall, of Highgate, Vt., who survives her husband and resides at Charlotte, Vt., at the age of eighty-five. She was a daughter of Dr. John Hall. Their children were Andrew, Edward, Julia, Louisa, Olivia J., Freeman J., George W., and Cornelius W. The latter was born in Starksboro, January 27, 1854, and came to Swanton in 1883. He married, February 28, 1874, Anna Slocum, daughter of George N. and Maranda (Read) Slocum. She was born in Burlington, Vt., December 23, 1851. Their children are Charlie L., born July 15, 1877, died November 20, 1883; Myrtle A., born August 5, 1879; Hattie L., born February 7, 1881, died November 26, 1883; Lella May, born May 4, 1885; and Harley C., born December 3, 1887, died April 1, 1889. Mr. James is now serving a second year as deputy sheriff of Franklin county. He is carrying on the ice business, and has been a merchant in Swanton for several years.

Janes, Orin, a native of the Province of Quebec, came to Swanton before his marriage and purchased a farm, being the first permanent settler in the southern part of the town of Swanton. He lived here for forty-two years and died in 1870, at the age of about seventy-five. He married Clarissa, daughter of William and Clarissa Whitman, of the Province of Quebec, his children by her being Martha, Mary, Ann E., Albert, Laura, Helen, Judson, Francis, Cary, and William. The latter was born in Swanton, September 15, 1840, and married Calista Wheelock, of Eden, Lamoille county, Vt., daughter of Stephen and Submit (Jacobs) Wheelock. She was born August 28, 1843. Their children are Belle M., Agnes L., Frances A., and Orin S. He resides on the homestead in Swanton. Belle M. Janes married E. C. Wood, of Swanton, May 30, 1883, and died November 25, 1888, at the age of twenty-four. They had one son, Charles, who died young.

Keenan, Alexander, was born in Ireland and came to Swanton while young, where he died in 1888, at the age of eighty-four. He married Rose Madden, of Ireland, and his children were Margaret, Robert, Charles, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, and Rosa. The latter was born in Swanton in 1846, and married Bradley Wright, of Highgate, son

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of Augustus and Electa Wright. He died in 1888, aged fifty-eight. His children were George, Charles, Annie, Ella, Frank, Eddie, Robert, Maggie, Leah, and Fred. His widow, Rosa Keenan, survives her husband at the age of forty-four. Charles Keenan was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to Swanton, where he now resides. He married Annie Coile, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and is now a manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds at Swanton. He served in Company D, Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment, for four years.

Lampman, Taber, was a native of Holland and came to Dunham, Canada, and thence, to Swanton, where he lived many years, but afterwards removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he died at an advanced age. His children were Henry, Ira, Hiram, Peter, Matthew, Isaac, Nelson, Abram, Jane, and Betsey. By occupation he was a farmer. His son, Henry Lampman, was born in Canada, and came to Swanton while young, where he remained until his death in 1881, aged eighty-four. He married Olive, daughter of William Carter, and their children are Norman, Henry, Olive, Polly A., Amos, and Worden. The latter was born at Swanton, June 18, 1819, and married Pamela Pearce, of Swanton, who was born January 22, 1818. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Aurilla (Griffin) Pearce. They had four children: Aurilla, Lucilia, George W., and Martha L. He is now a resident farmer of Swanton. George W. Lampman married Lois Wheeler, of Alburgh, Vt., daughter of Alson and Diana (Kingsley) Wheeler, and his children are Mabel A. and Lois E. He married, second, Bell Turner, and by her has three children, George W., Worden E., and Cleveland.

Lasell, Joshua, was born December 21, 1729, in Lanesboro, Mass., and died at that place September 22, 1807. He was of French extraction, and a farmer. His wife, Hannah, was born in 1738 and died in 1827. His children were Josiah, born in 1757; Lemuel, born in 1759, died in 1843; Susanna, born in 1762; Martha, born in 1765, died in 1841; Hannah, born in 1767; Laban, born in 1770; Elias, born in 1772, died in 1855; and Bingham, born in 1775, died August 30, 1819. The latter married Anna Powell, of Lanesboro, Mass., daughter of Dr. John Powell, who died in Swanton, Mass. Mrs. Powell (Annie Lasell) died in Swanton at the age of seventy-eight. The children of Bingham were: John, born in 1801, now a resident of Wisconsin; Caroline, born in 1804; Emerson, born in 1815; and Lorenzo, born June 23, 1808, in Swanton, where he now resides. Lorenzo Lasell married Lydia A. Martin, who was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., in 1811, a daughter of Edward and Betsey (Chase) Martin. Their children were Susan E., born November 12, 1839; Martha A., born June 29, 1843; Agnes F., born August 18, 1845; Emery L., born November 25, 1849; Eva, born January 6, 1853; and Henry M., born May 15, 1856. He has been a contractor and builder in Swanton, and has served his town as selectman and surveyor of highways. He was drafted and served on the Canada line in 1853 in the Papineau war. Bingham Lasell was the first doctor in Swanton village, where he died. Emma L. Lasell married Charles, son of James and Lydia Wilson, and they have one daughter, Anna B., now a resident of Swanton. Charles Wilson died in St. Albans, Vt., July 4, 1879.

Leach, Charles L., M.D., son of Leonard W. and Harriet (Stevens) Leach, was born at Enosburgh, Vt., April 12, 1845. He was educated at Enosburgh and St. Albans schools and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1868. He commenced practice as an allopathic physician and surgeon at Montgomery, Vt., and in February, 1870, moved to Highgate, but in 1874 he came to Swanton, Vt., where he has since been located. He married, first, Serena, daughter of Chester A. and Samantha (Miller) Crampton, and second, Emily, daughter of William L. and Emily (Adams) Sowles. Mr. Leach was town superintendent of schools, justice of the peace eight years, lister ten years, and trustee of Swanton village. In 1884 he was elected president of the Swanton National Union Bank. Leonard Leach was a native of Fairfield, Vt., and when twelve years of age he drove an ox-team from Fairfield to Swanton, carrying baggage for a company of soldiers at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh in the War of 1812.

Long, Levi, was born in Tolland county, Conn., and came to Rutland, Vt., where he settled on a farm, living there until his death at the age of eighty-seven. Three of his brothers served in the War of the Revolution. By his wife, Abigail, he had eight children, viz.: Rufus, Levi, Joseph, Jared, Harvey, Lyman, Clark, and Pamela. Jared Long was born in Rutland, Vt., and after his marriage moved to Highgate, Vt., where he lived fourteen years, and finally removed to Rutland, where he died in 1880, aged eighty-eight. He was a farmer, and served in the War of 1812. He married, December 25, 1814, Martha Barr, of Highgate, Vt., daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Weaver) Barr, and his children are Martha P., Julia A., Alfred J., Benjamin F., Clark L., Mary E., and Charles C. The latter was born in Rutland, October 8, 1815, and came to Highgate at the age of eleven, with his father. On December 11, 1844, he married Sarah A., daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Boland) Fenn, of Rutland. He is now a resident farmer of Swanton, and a dealer in lumber and coal. He lived in Highgate for forty-three years and has lived in Swanton about twenty-six.

Martin, Reuben, born in Woodbury, Conn., served with his brother Solomon in the Revolutionary war. He married Sally Williams, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., and his children were Jonas, Zadock, Nathaniel, Stoddard, Leonard, Reuben, Stratton, Sally, Sylvia, and Patty. Nathaniel Martin was born in Lanesboro, Mass., and came to Charlotte, Vt., where he died in 1852, at the age of seventy-five. He married Jerusha Hinman of Charlotte, Vt., daughter of Enos Hinman, who died in 1876, in Troy, N. Y., aged eighty-four. His children were Annis, Sophia, Laura, Marrilla, Mary Ann, Enos H., Nathaniel W., Reuben, Calvin C., Mynor, and Samuel H. The latter was born in Charlotte in 1807, March 13th, and came to Swanton in 1885, where he now resides. He has been a shoemaker and a tanner. November 5, 1826, he married Sally, daughter of Frederick F. and Sally (Kenney) Fuller, who was born in 1808 and died in 1883 at Keeseville, N. Y., at the age of seventy-five. His children were William N., who died in 1874 at the age of thirty-two, and Henry F., who was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., February 17, 1828. Henry F. Martin married Cordelia Evrist for his first wife, and for his second he married, October 13, 1859, Mariah, daughter of Sanford M. Sherrill, of Peru, N. Y. He is now a hardware merchant at Swanton, Vt. His great-grandfather, Enos Hinman, served in the War of 1812, and marched from Litchfield, Conn., to Quebec, serving at the battle of Bennington.

Mitchell, Robert, who was born in Palmer, Mass., died in Sheldon, Vt., at the age of seventy-eight. He was by occupation a farmer and a blacksmith. His wife was Susan Wheelock, of the above place, who died in Sheldon, Vt., at the age of seventy-six. His children were Alolphus, Joseph, Herman, Robert, Lucretia, Ameretta, Sarah, Marcia, and John. The latter was born in Sheldon, and died in 1887, at the age of sixty-nine. He served in the War of 1812, and was by occupation a farmer and butcher. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Roxy (Davis) Rice, of Sheldon, and his children were Leroy, Arden, Lucretia, Angelia, and William H. William H. Mitchell, born in Sheldon, August 7, 1840, came from Enosburgh, Vt., to Swanton in 1888. He married Catharine Bolac, of Highgate, Vt., daughter of Paul and Catharine (Kane) Bolac, and their children are George, Clara, and May. Mr. Mitchell is now proprietor of a meat market in Swanton village. He served for three years in Company F, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, was wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., and received an honorable discharge.

Munsell, Joseph, was a descendant of one of the three brothers of the surname Munsell who came from France before the war of the Revolution, and so far as known was born in Connecticut and came to Swanton, Vt., among the early settlers. He was the first permanent settler on a farm known as the Munsell farm, where he died in 1838, aged sixty-five. His wife, Charlotte, died in 1876, aged eighty-six, and his children were Rev. Joseph R., John A., William W., Charlotte, Cleora, Diantha, Euphelia, and Elizabeth. John Munsell lived on the homestead with his brother William until his death, and married Eliza C. Wingate, a native of New Hampshire. His children were Wingate W., William H., Lottie E., and John. Wingate W. Munsell was born in

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, from the year 1789 to the present time. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the year of election is given in parentheses.

George Washington (1789)
John Adams (1797)
Thomas Jefferson (1801)
James Madison (1809)
James Monroe (1817)
John Quincy Adams (1825)
Andrew Jackson (1829)
Martin Van Buren (1837)
William Henry Harrison (1841)
John Tyler (1845)
Franklin Pierce (1853)
Abraham Lincoln (1861)
Andrew Johnson (1865)
Ulysses S. Grant (1869)
Rutherford B. Hayes (1877)
James A. Garfield (1881)
Chester A. Arthur (1881)
Grover Cleveland (1885)
Benjamin Harrison (1889)
William McKinley (1897)
Theodore Roosevelt (1901)
William Howard Taft (1909)
Woodrow Wilson (1913)
Calvin Coolidge (1925)
Herbert Hoover (1929)
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933)
Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953)
John F. Kennedy (1961)
Lyndon B. Johnson (1963)
Richard M. Nixon (1969)
Jimmy Carter (1977)
Ronald Reagan (1981)
George H. W. Bush (1989)
Bill Clinton (1993)
George W. Bush (2001)
Barack Obama (2009)
Donald Trump (2017)

Swanton, February 19, 1842, and married in June, 1877, Mrs. Martha A. Barney, daughter of Joseph Blake. He is now a resident of Swanton. He served in Company F, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, during the late war, was detailed as a musician, and received an honorable discharge in June, 1865. Mr. Munsell participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Shenandoah Valley, at the breaking of the lines at Petersburg, and at the surrender of General Lee. He has taught instrumental and vocal music from the age of eighteen with the exception of the years spent in the army, and held musical conventions in all of the New England states, in several of the Western states, and in five provinces of Canada.

Newell, Oliver, M.D., was one of the early settlers in Farnham, Province of Quebec, where he died at the age of seventy years. He was an allopathic physician and surgeon. His children were George, Seymour, Herbert, Charles, Warren, Cynthia, and Lucy. Herbert Newell was born in Farnham, P. Q., and is now a resident of West Shefford, P. Q., and is a hardware merchant. He married for his second wife Melvina Stone, daughter of George and Hannah Stone, of Stanbridge, P. Q., and his children are George, Addie, Ednah, and Charles H. The latter was born in Farnham, P. Q., January 5, 1861, and came to Swanton in 1879. He married Mattie L. Jewett, of Swanton, September 8, 1886. Mrs. Newell died August 29, 1890, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Newell is now a dealer in coal and a member of the firm of Jewett & Newell.

Percy, Ephraim, born in Troy, N. Y., died in Chateaugay, N. Y., at the age of about eighty years. He served in the War of 1812 with two or three of his sons. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had seven children, Ephraim, James, Samuel, Garret, Robert, Jemima, and Mary. His son Samuel was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1875, and died at the age of seventy-five. He married Laura, daughter of David and Anna (Smith) Beach, and died in Chateaugay, at which place his wife also died in 1865, at the age of sixty-seven. Her father was a captain in the war of the Revolution and drew a pension. Their children were Laura A., Samuel, Jackson A., and Orpha R. Laura Percy married Chauncey Smith, of Chateaugay, N. Y., son of Lines and Mary Smith, and is now a resident of Swanton.

Reynolds, John, was born in Alburgh, Grand Isle county, Vt., where he died at an advanced age. His wife bore him three children, Lorinda, Lorancy, and Henry L. The latter died at Alburgh in 1837. He married Jane Sowles, of that town, daughter of Lewis and Mary Sowles, and had one son, Charles H. Reynolds, who was born in Alburgh in 1835, and came to St. Albans in 1854, where he was postmaster for three and one-half years. In 1875 he came to Swanton, where he now resides. He was elected postmaster of Swanton in February, 1887. Mr. Reynolds married Alice H. Blake, of Swanton, September, 7, 1876, and their children are Arthur H. and Carlos C. He served in the late war in Company I, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, to quartermaster, to captain, and to adjutant quartermaster volunteers, being discharged in December, 1865. He has served as selectman and as justice of the peace in Swanton each two years.

Rich, Charles Wright, who lived for fifty years on his farm in Swanton, Vt., midway between St. Albans and Swanton villages, came here from Richville, in the town of Shoreham, Vt., in 1840. He was the son of Judge Davis Rich and the grandson of Charles Rich, the latter of whom had come among the pioneers to Shoreham with his father and uncle from Warwick, Mass., in 1785, and who was a member of Congress from 1813 until his death in 1824. Charles W. Rich was born March 29, 1817, and died August 27, 1889. In 1836 he graduated from the University of Vermont (where he was a classmate of Bishop Bissell, and a college mate of Alexander Mann and of Henry J. Raymond), and afterwards taught school in Plattsburgh and practiced civil engineering, during which time he helped survey a line for a railroad projected through the wilderness in the northeastern part of New York state, but which was never built. Impelled by a fondness for country life, which he always retained, he determined to devote himself to farming, and after some time spent in searching for a locality commend-



ing itself to his taste, in surroundings of natural beauty, he bought the farm of Dea. Benjamin Fay. In 1847, having found thereon an abundant store of lime rock, he built kilns and commenced burning lime for sale to his neighbors, his trade extending through the county. Four years later the Vermont Central Railroad was built, and its course lying through his farm the new facilities for transportation brought additional trade, and a few years later lime burning had become his principal vocation, although he always preferred to be styled a farmer, and made various additions to his original farm from time to time. He was very active in business, for in addition to the lime burning he established and ran for a number of years barrel stock and shingle-mills in Ellenburgh and Mooers, N. Y., and was the first in this part of the country to engage in pressing and shipping hay. Subsequently he ran hay presses in Canada, and engaged in the manufacture of straw paper at Au Sable Chassin, N. Y. He never aspired to public office, and discouraged his friends from using his name in connection with politics, although he took an active interest in all matters of public good, and contributed freely to public and private charities. He was an unusually kind hearted and genial man, and had a mind well stored with information, to which he added constantly by reading and study. His first wife was Julia E. Parker, daughter of John G. Parker, of Rochester, N. Y., whom he married in 1851, and by her had two children, Charles and John Parker. In 1863 he married Mrs. Louisa H. Hayden, daughter of Benjamin R. Harwood, of Boston, by whom he also had two children, Ellen Harwood and Robert Davis. His second wife, with John P. and Ellen H., still survive him.

Rich, Joseph, was born in St. Johns, P. Q., and in 1883 came to Swanton, where he died in 1884, aged ninety-three years. He served in the English army and fought at the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Margarate Trombly, of St. Johns, and their children were Alexander, Margarate, Joseph, Rossie, Eliza, Julia, Mary, Louisa, and Edward. The latter was born in St. Johns, June 15, 1836, and came to Swanton in 1836, where he now resides. He married, February 3, 1859, Eliza J., daughter of Christopher and Isabella (Walton) Carr, of Stanbridge, P. Q., and their children are Christopher J., Nellie J., and Edward E.

Richardson, John, was born in Fairfax, Vt., March 7, 1792, and came to Swanton, Vt., where he lived several years, and died in Alburgh, Vt., at the age of seventy. His wife, Lydia Holden, was born August 7, 1794, and died May 24, 1850, at Fairfax. Their children were Lovisa, Amanda, Etta, Serena, Rosetta, Sarah, and Eli. The latter was born in Fairfax and died in Swanton, March 20, 1882, aged fifty-two. He married, in 1860, Lucia A. Lowell, of Fairfax, daughter of Joseph and Aura (Webster) Lowell. Mr. Richardson served nine months in Company K, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, and his widow, who now draws a pension, survives him at the age of forty-nine. She lives in Swanton and has an adopted daughter, Sadie, who married Oliver Kittridge, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., son of Luther Kittridge, and they have two children, Harry and Allen. Oliver Kittridge is now a conductor on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad.

Robinson, Stephen, came from Connecticut to Clarendon and from there to Swanton in 1800. He was born in 1764 and was among the early settlers of the town, being the first permanent settler on the farm in the northeast part of Swanton. He died February 19, 1843, aged eighty-three. He married Phebe Butler, who died in 1840, at the age of seventy-four. He lived on the farm until his death. His children were Stephen, Phebe, Eli, Dora, Isaiah, Hannah, Brown, Olive, Obed, and Warren. Brown Robinson was born in Clarendon, July 12, 1798, and married Sally, daughter of William and Martha (Keith) Orcutt, who were early settlers of the town. His children are William O., Caroline, Ambrose W., Amos, Sarah, and Horatio. The latter was born in Swanton, September 13, 1822, where he has been a life-long resident. He married, November 15, 1849, Harriet E. Keith, who was born in York, Livingston county, N. Y., a daughter of Edward and Chloe (Burnell) Keith, and his children are Marie E., Henriette H., Nettie G., and Eva M. He is now a resident farmer on the homestead farm of his grandfather, living in the

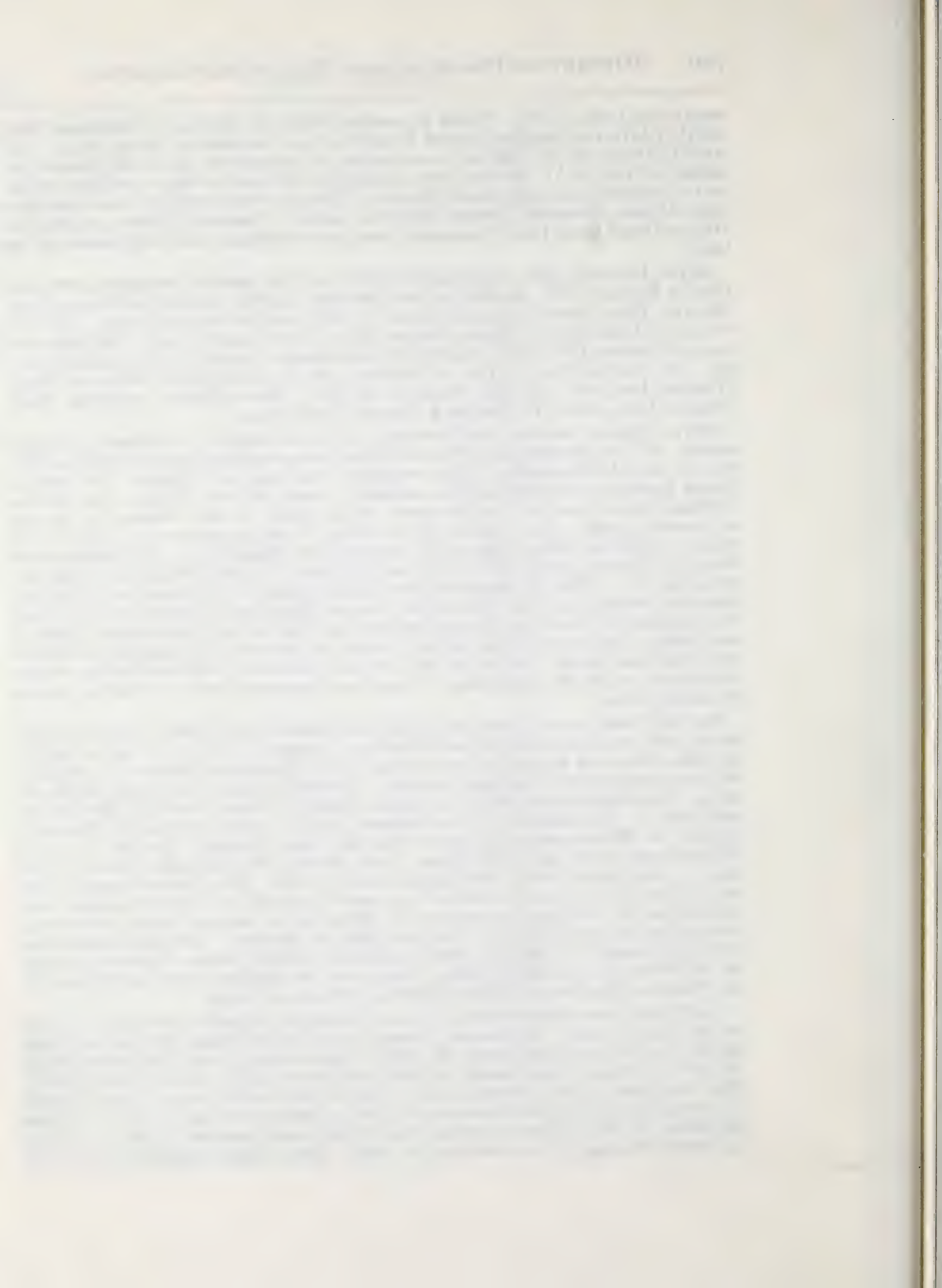
same house built in 1807. Nettie G. married Walter F. Jennings, of Baltimore, Md., and they have one daughter, Marion F., and are now residents of Boston, Mass. Edward Keith and his son, Edward, were natives of Chesterfield, Mass., and Edward, jr., settled in York, N. Y. He was born in August, 1783, and his wife was Chloe, daughter of Manasseh and Jane (Orcutt) Burnell. They had nine children, who were Roxanna, Alpheus, Edmund, Edward, Hiram B., Lewis N., Harriet E., Henry, and Mary J. William Orcutt came from Chesterfield, Mass., and was one of the early settlers of the town.

Royce, Hezekiah, born in Claremont, N. H., in 1774, came to Swanton in 1800, settling on Swanton Hill. He died in East Swanton in 1867, at the age of ninety-three. His wife, Polly Rhoda Royce, died March 18, 1848, aged seventy-two years. His children were Ruth, Harvey, Lyman, Jotham, Eliza, Jared C., and Harvey. The latter was born at Swanton Hill in 1803, and died at East Swanton, August 27, 1879, aged seventy-six. He married Mary A. Ives, of Salisbury, N. H., a daughter of John and Mary (Thomas) Ives, who was born December 20, 1812. Their children are Rhoda, Mary, Louise, Almira, Albert H., Martha A., Maryette, and Addie.

Royce, Jotham, was born in Claremont, N. H., and settled in Dickinson, Franklin county, N. Y., at the time of the War of 1812, where he remained until his death in 1877, at the age of ninety-three. His occupation was that of a farmer. He married Fanny Pierce, by whom he had four children: Albert, Edward, William, and Adaline. William Royce was born in Dickinson, N. Y., where he now resides, at the age of seventy years. He married Elvira Cady, of the same town, a daughter of Reuben and Eliza (Allen) Cady, and a descendant of Ethan Allen. His children were Mary E., Harriet, Angelo, Bella S., Sidney S., Rolla W., Celia, Willard R., Lillian B., and Albert P. Albert P. Royce was born in Dickinson, N. Y., November 2, 1847, and came to Swanton in 1872. He married, second, Mary Ann Chadwick, of St. Albans, Vt., daughter of Amos and Rhoda Chadwick, and had by her two children, Daisy C. and Hallie. His first wife was Addie F. Royce, of Swanton, Vt., daughter of Harvey and Mary Ann Royce. By her he had one son, Herman C., who now resides on the farm known as the Dr. Janes place. Mary Ann Royce survives her husband at the age of seventy-seven.

Sartwell, Jason, son of Jacob and Hannah, and a native of Vermont, came to Swanton in 1830, where he remained until his death, August 9, 1878, at the age of eighty. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Lydia Hunkins, of Fletcher, Vt., daughter of Moses and Hannah (Schedgell) Hunkins. She died August 10, 1879, aged eighty-six years. His children were Moses H., William, Leonard, Horace, Mariah L., Melvina M., and Mary E. The latter was born in Swanton, April 17, 1832, and married Thomas N. Bradley, of Williamstown, Vt., son of Eben and Mary Bradley. He died in 1875, in Williamstown, at the age of fifty-three. Their children were Addie M., Edward T., and Jesse L., the latter of whom was drowned June 15, 1883. Mrs. Sartwell married, second, William Honsinger, of Alburgh, Vt., a son of Emanuel and Mary Honsinger, who died August 10, 1883, aged seventy-seven. She survives him, and resides in Swanton, at the age of fifty-eight, with her daughter, Addie M. Bradley. Edward T. Bradley was born in Richmond, Vt., July 28, 1860, and married Abbie M. Blake, of Swanton, daughter of William H. and Helen Blake. They have two children, Ina J. and Mildred V. Mr. Blake is of the firm of Blake & Bradley, at Swanton village.

Smith, John, born September 27, 1769, in Connecticut, came to Underhill, Vt., where he died June 19, 1815. He married, January 1, 1797, Mary Rogers, who was born September 25, 1774, and died January 19, 1849. Their children were Eliza, born October 18, 1797; Augustus, born January 6, 1800, died January, 1835; Harry, born March 2, 1802, died June 16, 1887; Frederick, born June 29, 1804, died February 3, 1866; Joseph R., born June 8, 1806, died December 31, 1887; George, born January 17, 1809, died September 30, 1872; Charles, born August 29, 1811, died December 2, 1868; and Mary A., born November 2, 1814, died April 14, 1864. Harry Smith came to H. Adams, Vt.,



in May, 1842, and died in Swanton. He married Almira Naramore, November 15, 1827, daughter of Justin and Bethia (Hawley) Naramore, of Underhill, and their children were Francis B., born January 30, 1829; Helen, born February 2, died May 19, 1831; Marcia E., born October 8, 1832, died November 25, 1833; Marcia E., 2d, born July 5, 1835; Mary, born July 9, 1837, died February 2, 1861; and Harriet, born May 23, 1843, died April 23, 1851. Mrs. Almira Smith survives her husband, and resides in Swanton, at the age of eighty-four.

Smith, Lines, was born at Athol, Mass., and came to Grand Isle, Vt., but finally moved to Phillipsburg, Can., and died in Brome, Can., at the age of ninety years. His wife, Mary, died at Phillipsburg, Can., at the age of seventy-five. His children were Abner, Asa, Henry, Chauncey, Lines, Lydia, and Lucy. Chauncey Smith, born at Grand Isle, Vt., January 6, 1808, moved to Alburgh, where he died at the age of eighty-two. In 1889, September 28th, he married Mary Steward, of Canada, and his children were Henry, Mary Ann, Barbara, Edward, and Charles F. Charles F. Smith, who was born in Canada, came to Swanton in 1867, where he now resides. He married Frances E. Keyes, of Swanton, daughter of William Keyes, and their children are Mary E., Lena, and Chauncey W. He is now the proprietor of Hotel Champlain at Maquam Bay, Vt., and proprietor of a sales stable and a dealer in carriages, sleighs, robes, etc., at Swanton. His mother, Laura A. Smith, survives her husband in Swanton at the age of sixty-six years. Edwin E. Smith and wife Martha are residents of Sacramento, Cal., where they have lived for sixteen years. Barbara Smith married A. J. Belle, of Swanton, son of William H. and Eliza (Whitman) Belle, and her children are Andrew J., Willis H., Clarence E., Frederick S., Edward M., and Charles F. The Hotel Champlain was built in 1877 by A. B. Jewett and O. M. Gallup (and owned by the Maquam Land Company) at the cost of \$100,000, including a farm of 750 acres of land. Edward Belle married Anna Belle Herrick, of Swanton, daughter of A. P. Herrick, April 9, 1890.

Snow, Barney, was born in Wales in 1808, and came to Boston, Mass., in 1884, where he died the same year at the age of seventy-six. He was engaged in the iron foundry business. He married Betsey Pitts, of Richmond, Vt., and his children were George, Elihu, Robert, James, Sarah, Jane, Gertrude, Emily, and Mary Ann. Elihu Snow was born in Lewis, Essex county, N. Y., October 3, 1845. He married Mary E., daughter of William H. and Mary (McChune) Hancock, May 14, 1867, and his children are George H., of the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., William H., Ernest E., Susie M., and Eunice. He was educated at the common schools in New York and took a thorough Methodist Episcopal theological course. He commenced preaching at Gaysville in 1876, and later in Stockbridge, Windsor county, Vt., where he remained three years. From there he removed to Plainfield, where he remained three years, and thence went to Ludlow, where he was located three years. He then moved to Franklin, where he preached three years, and from Franklin came to Swanton, where he has labored two years. He enlisted in the late war at the age of eighteen, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteers, for three years, and was honorably discharged at City Point, Va., February 6, 1866, from the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers. He held the rank of principal musician. Rev. Mr. Snow has held the office of department chaplain of the G. A. R. of Vermont, and was chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1888.

Stone, David T., was born in Guilford, Conn., October 9, 1769, and his wife, Thankful Smith, was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Stone came to Jericho, Chittenden county, Vt., where he lived several years, and died in Westford, Vt., September 3, 1845, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died in Underhill in 1834. Mr. Stone was a farmer. Their children were Hervey, Hiram, and Electa. Hervey Stone was a native of Jericho, and died in Swanton in 1887, at the age of eighty-seven. He married Eliza Smith, of Underhill, Chittenden county, Vt., a daughter of John and Mary (Rogers) Smith, and his children were John S., Mary E., Lucia E. (who died in New Jersey, aged fifty), Harriet M., and Henry M. The latter was born in Jericho in 1828, and in 1852 came

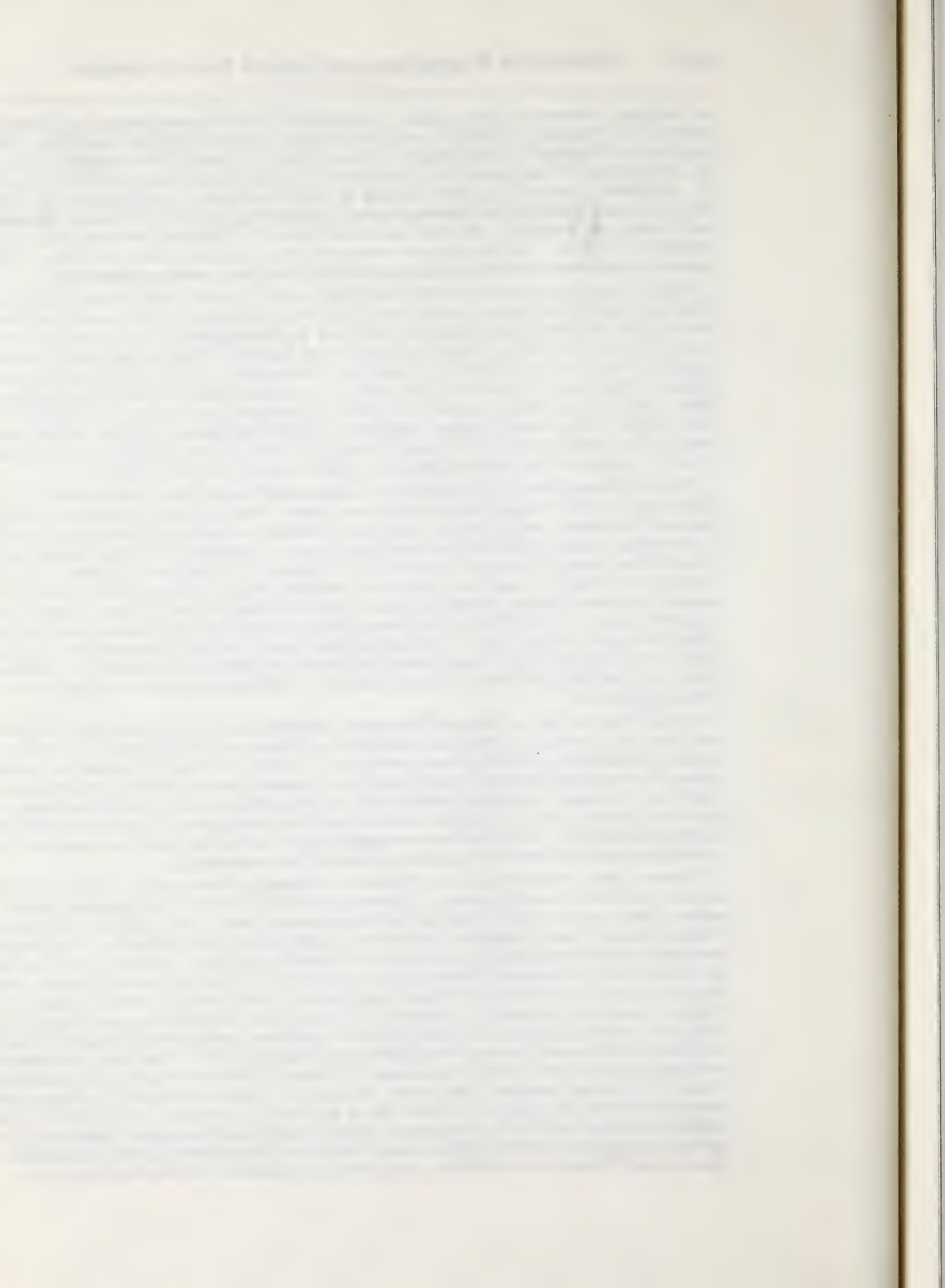
to Swanton, where he now resides. He married Olive Barker Sawyer, of Rutland county, Vt., daughter of Noah W. and Olive (Barker) Sawyer, September 4, 1851. His children are Charles H., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Emily O., also of Minneapolis; George B., a clergyman, of Baltimore, Md.; Edward S., a clergyman of Enosburgh, Vt.; Walter H., deceased; Arthur W., a law student in New York city; and Florence M. Mr. Stone has been justice of the peace ten years, and held many offices of trust in the town and county of Franklin. He was associated with F. Tarble in building the water works at Swanton. He has built two stores, and is an extensive dealer in lumber. His mother, Eliza Stone, survives at the age of ninety-two, and resides at Swanton.

Suter, Samuel, was born in Ober-Entfelden county, Aaran, Switzerland, where he lived and died at the age of eighty-two. He was a weaver by trade, and was twice married, his children being Andrew, who died in Switzerland at the age of seventy-three; Jacob, who died in New York city; and Andrew, who married Ann Kiburiz. Andrew Suter had the following children: Theophilus, Jacob, Henry, Anna, and Daniel. The latter, a native of Switzerland, was born March 16, 1837, and came to New York city in 1864. January 20, 1869, he removed to Swanton, Vt., where he now resides. He married Venera, daughter of Daniel and Elmira Walther, of Switzerland, and his children are Emil, Daniel, Henry T., Louis W., and Charles S. Mr. Suter is now a jeweler and a farmer in Swanton, where he has lived since 1869.

Thayer, Amasa, born in Massachusetts, came to Swanton from Bennington, Vt., in 1800, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. His children were Amherst, Polly, Sumner, Wheelock, and Clarinda. His son, Amherst, a native of Bennington, came to Swanton, where he died at the age of sixty-four. He married Barbara Cheney, and his children were Millicent, Amherst C., Wheelock S., Andrew M., and Lucy P. Wheelock S. Thayer, a native of Swanton, married, first, Julia Samantha Church; his second wife was Juliette Foster; and his third wife was Julia C. Kitts. He has one daughter, Mary A. Mr. Thayer has been a life-long resident of Swanton, and enjoys life at the age of seventy-four. He is a blacksmith and a farmer by occupation, and has been town clerk for thirty-four years, has served as justice of the peace for several years, and has held the office of town treasurer. He is a representative citizen and an enterprising man.

Tobin, Theobald M., a native of Weybridge, Addison county, Vt., is a son of William and Mary A. (Flannigan) Tobin, and married Sarah Chase, of Fair Haven, Vt., by whom he has three children, Phillip, Mamie, and Don. March 10, 1870, he started the publication of a weekly Republican sheet called the Swanton *Courier*, published at Swanton. This is a live paper, containing each week an interesting gist of well-edited news, a particular feature being his original caricatures and sporting notes. It has a circulation of 800 subscribers. Mr. Tobin is a successful editor, outspoken in all that tends to the development of local interests and the welfare of the community.

Warner, Isaac, son of Capt. John Warner, was born in Swanton, Vt., where he died at the age of about seventy years. He served in the War of 1812, and married Experience Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His children were John, Nelson, Hiram, Clark, Amanda, Experience, Polly, Isaac, and James A. The latter was born in Swanton, where he died at the age of sixty-eight. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Sarah Mix, of Stansted, P. Q., a daughter of Samuel and Mary Mix, and she died in 1870, aged sixty-eight. Their children were William P., Laura, Louisa, and Jerome B. Jerome B. Warner was born at Swanton, March 15, 1839, and married Louisa M. Warner, of New York state, daughter of Lyman Warner, and their children are Nettie, Allen, Edwin, and Van Buren W. The latter is a farmer and resides in Swanton on the homestead. William P. Warner was born in Swanton, June 27, 1824, and married, first, Julia, daughter of Isaac Comstock, by whom he had six children, viz.: Frank P., David, Mary A., Orlo C., Bertha E., and Lena I. His second wife was Violetta C., daughter of John B. and Jane (Donaldson) Mack, and by her he has had two children, Rolla A. and Ralph G. He is now a farmer in Swanton. Capt. John Warner was a physician, and served as captain in the Revolutionary war.



Wauzer, Hill, a native of Connecticut, died in New Hampshire. His children were John, Hill, Thomas, Jerusha, and Betsey. John Wauzer, also a native of Connecticut, came to Swanton at the time of the War of 1812, in which he served under General Wool, and finally settled in Fairfax, Franklin county, Vt., where he died at the age of seventy-eight. He married Jerusha Colburn, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Willard, Jay, Helen, Daniel, Alfred, Theoda, Lina, and John. The latter, born in Berkshire, Vt., in 1826, came to Swanton in 1848 as a section foreman on the Central Vermont Railroad. He married, first, Sarah Webster, of Troy, N. Y., daughter of Thomas and Sally Webster. His second wife was Jane, daughter of David and Jannette Lawrence. Mr. Wauzer served in Company B, First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting September 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1863, at Stephensburg, Va. He re-enlisted the same day and served until August 9, 1865, when he received his second honorable discharge, this time at Burlington, Vt. He was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Gettysburg, and was at Richmond at the time of Lee's surrender. He now draws a pension.

Wilder, Col. Ransom E., was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1805. He was colonel of a militia regiment, and was a general merchant in St. Albans Bay for a few years, but finally moved to Sheldon, Vt., where he was a farmer for many years, and where he died April 13, 1860, at the age of fifty-five years. He married Harriet Fish, March 6, 1831, a daughter of Daniel and Sybil Fish, of Sheldon, Vt., who died at the age of fifty-three. They had eight children as follows: Harriet E., James E., Edgar, Daniel F., Alanson D., Allen D., Ellery J., and Hoyt R. Daniel F. Wilder served in Company B, Vermont Cavalry, and was commissary-sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Hagarstown and died at Finley Hospital, Washington. He had a hand-to-hand conflict with a Rebel officer, whom he shot to save his own life. Ellery J. Wilder served in the late war in the frontier cavalry suggested by the St. Alban's raid. Hoyt R. Wilder, son of Ransom, was born in Sheldon, Vt., October 2, 1848, was educated at Fairfax Institute, and was graduated from the University of Michigan and Detroit Medical College in 1869 and in 1870. In 1872 he came to Swanton, where he has since remained, practicing as general physician and surgeon. After his graduation he practiced for two years in Fairfield, Vt. He married Venia M., daughter of Joseph and Malvinea (Mansfield) Knowles, of Cowansville, P. Q., and his children are Herbert A., Henry L., Florence E., Annie G., and Howard Edgar.

Wood, Abraham, a native of Scotland, came to Chesterfield, N. H., where he died in September, 1838, at the age of seventy-two. He married Sarah Loren, of Sudbury, Mass. He was educated at Hartford, Conn., and was a Congregational minister under King George at Chesterfield, N. H. His children were Abraham, Loren, Cornelius, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, and Flavilla. Cornelius Wood was born in Chesterfield, N. H., and died at the age of eighty-five. He married Fanny Doolittle, of Winchester, N. H., daughter of Benjamin and Editha (Field) Doolittle, and his children were Lucy, Stearnes, N. A., Loren, Fanny E., Cornelius E., Mary A., Sarah E., Eben D., Rodney T., and Benjamin D. The latter, born in Swanton, January 11, 1824, married Sophia E. Pratt, of Swanton, daughter of Allen and Asenith (Wait) Pratt, by whom he had these children: Allen A. and Edgar C. She died in Swanton, July 26, 1886, at the age of sixty-two. Allen A. Wood married Flora Redfield, of Kansas, daughter of J. C. Redfield, and has one daughter, Carrie E. They are now residents of Wichita, Kan. Edgar C. Wood married, first, Belle Jones, of Swanton, daughter of William and Calista Jones, and had one son, Charles. His second wife is Dora Gaylor, of St. Armand, P. Q., daughter of Oren and Mary Gaylor, and he is now a resident farmer in Swanton with his father, who has lived on the Laselle farm for thirty-two years. Fanny C. Wood married Royal S. Cushman, of Georgia, Vt., son of Salmon and Highley Cushman, and their children are Frances A., Phila E., and Alice L. Phila E. Cushman married Henry G. Hammond, of Dunbarton, N. H., son of Thomas and Hannah Hammond, and they have two children, Alice C. and Phila M. They are now residents of Burlington, Vt.

CHAPTER XLI.

FAMILY SKETCHES OF GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

TO enumerate all of the old and prominent families in Grand Isle county would in itself make a large and pretentious volume, while it would be practically impossible to give a genealogical sketch of all. We have been compelled, owing to lack of space, to limit these sketches to only those who have felt and manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. Sketches of many of the early settlers will be found in connection with the chapters containing the history of the respective towns. In this chapter biographical notices have been collected and printed of those whose descendants to-day form the business and social life of the stated localities.

ALBURGH.

Bell, William, was born in Ireland and came in early life to Alburgh, Vt., among the first settlers, where he died at an advanced age. He married Elizabeth Duell, and his children were Orlando, Michael, William, Job, Elihue, Ralph, Taber S., Phoebe, Polly, Elsie, Ruby, and Jane. Orlando Bell was born in Alburgh, September 21, 1797, and died there October 27, 1882. He married Samantha Blackman, who was born December 28, 1802, and died August 2, 1880. Their children were Franklin B., born in Bombay, N. Y., Norman, Martin, Delia, Phoebe, Mary, Martha, Ada E., Helen A., and Calvin W. All but Franklin B. and Calvin W. were born in Alburgh. The latter was born in Bombay, N. Y., June 29, 1825, and came to Alburgh at the age of five years with his father, where he has remained up to the present time. He married Lydia J. Wyman, February 8, 1822, in Milwaukee, Wis., and their children are George W., Alice S., Emma T., Edna M., and Belle. Alice S. married, in 1880, Wilson Sawyer, of Boston, Mass. and their children are Bessie and Edna. Emma T. Bell married Frank P. Pray, of Alburgh, and their children are Nellie, Mildred, and Alice, now of Woodville, N. H.

Bremmer, George, was born on the ocean coming from Scotland to America, his parents coming to Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1770. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner with his family by the Indians and carried to St. Johns, Canada, where he died. George, jr., left St. Johns in 1787 and came to Alburgh among the early settlers, locating in the eastern part of the town, where he remained until his death, in 1844, aged seventy-seven. His son, Thomas, married Catharine Bramer in 1823, located near his father, and died in 1850. His son George married Minerva Reynolds, of Isle La Motte, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Reynolds, and their children were George W., Arthur R., and Cora. He is now proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel at Alburgh, which he has kept for nine years. He has served as justice of the peace nine years, and has held other offices of trust. He is also foreman for the railroad in the construction of bridges.

Cheeseman, William, was born in Kent, England, and came to Canada in 1837, removing thence to Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., where he remained until his death in 1871, aged seventy-nine. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Ann Eddie, of Kent, England, daughter of Stephen and Maryam Eddie, and their children were Sarah, Maryam, John, George, William, Jane, Alfred, and Frederick G. The latter was born in Kent, England, July 13, 1830, and came to Canada with his father at the age of seven years, and thence to Alburgh in 1887, where he now resides. He married, in 1854, Lovina D. Dewey, of Sabrevois, P. Q., daughter of Silas and Mary (Miller) Dewey, and their children are Silas W., Aaron A., Wealthy P., William McG., Frederick A., and Bertha J. Capt. Silas H. White, a native of New York, was born in 1793, at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., and died at Sabrevois, P. Q., at the age of ninety-three years and eight months. His wife, a native of Ireland, died at the above place in Canada in 1857, at the age of forty-seven years.

Harrington, Hezekiah, of Connecticut, was thrice married. His first marriage was on October 1, 1793, to Prudence Kain, of Goshen, Conn.; his second was on October 18, 1807, to Sally Johnson, at Westford, Vt.; and his third was on January 6, 1824, to Rachel Owen, at Perry, Licking county, O. His children were Giles, Barney, Nelson, Sally, Harvey, Sylvester, and George. Giles was born at Barkhamstead, Conn., April 22, 1801, and died at his farm at Silver Lake, near Au Sable Forks, N. Y., November 22, 1873, aged seventy-two years and seven months. He married, December 24, 1825, Phoebe M. Dixon, of South Island, Vt., daughter of Thomas and Lydia Griffith Dixon, and his children were Henry, Armon, William A., Giles, jr., Hardy W., Edward F., Lee D., and Wyman C. His widow, Phoebe M., still survives him in East Alburgh at the age of eighty-one. Giles Harrington came to Alburgh in March, 1827, and opened a law office at Alburgh Center (then called Alburgh City), where he resided for many years. He later removed to East Alburgh, near Alburgh Springs, where he lived until his death. Mr. Harrington had been engaged in the practice of law as an attorney, principally in Franklin and Grand Isle counties, for about fifty years. He had an extensive practice, and was frequently consulted in doubtful cases, his knowledge of legal matters being clear and accurate, and his opinions on legal questions were regarded as sound and worthy of great consideration and respect. He was an honorable man—always advising clients to settle their differences rather than engage in litigation. He was emphatically a peacemaker. A writer in the *Montpelier Argus* thus truthfully does justice to his general character as a citizen: "To the sterling virtues and incorruptible integrity of Giles Harrington, our pen cannot do justice. He was several times elected as representative from Alburgh to the state legislature, and was also state senator and judge of probate. At different times he was candidate for lieutenant-governor, member of Congress, and also for presidential elector."

Harvey, Alanson H., was born in Swanton, Vt., November 12, 1830, and came to Alburgh while young. He married Mary M. Harris, of Stanbridge East, Province of Quebec, who was born April 17, 1837. She is a daughter of Alonzo and Phebe Harris. Mr. Harvey is now a general merchant at East Alburgh, where he has been engaged in business for twelve years. He is also serving as postmaster.

Harvey, Calvin, was born in St. Albans, Vt., in February, 1799, and came to Alburgh Springs in 1843, where he died October 25, 1877. He married, first, Almira Hicks, and second, Mary Hicks, and his children were Caroline, Sally, Julia, Alanson H., Silas, and Charles P. The latter was born in Swanton, Vt., March 25, 1829, and married Cordelia Donaldson, of Alburgh, daughter of Clarissa (Niles) Donaldson, and they have one son, David S. The latter was born in Alburgh Springs, Vt., September 18, 1862, and is now a general merchant at that place where he has been engaged in business for eight years. Charles P. Harvey is a blacksmith by trade. Mrs. C. P. Harvey is postmistress at Alburgh Springs.

Ladue, Samuel, son of John, was born in Alburgh, Vt., among the early settlers of the town. The family was of French origin,—Huguenots,—persecuted by the Catholics,

1871

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its people. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

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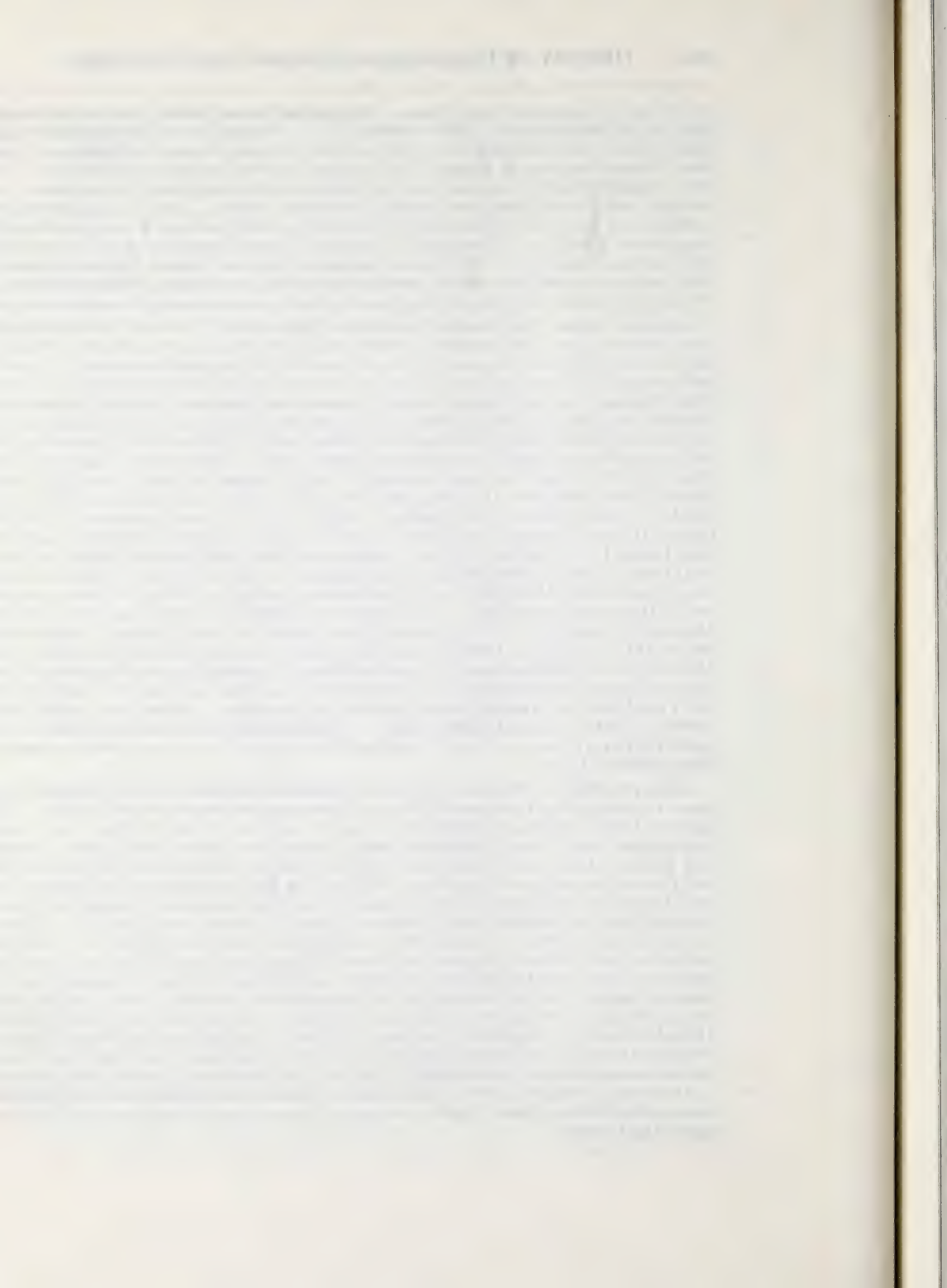
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and driven to this country from France. He married Selina Newell, who died at the age of eighty in Beekmantown, Clinton county, N. Y. Samuel died at the same place aged eighty-three. Their children were Albert, Newell, Abram, Lorace, Sylvester, and Emeline. Lorace was born at Alburgh, Vt., and died in 1862, at the age of thirty-six. He was a wheelwright by trade, and married Martha Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Alburgh, and their children were Amelia, Emma, and Fred L. Fred L. Ladue was born in Beekmantown, N. Y., September 7, 1860, and married Nellie A. Young, of Alburgh, daughter of Nelson and Charlotte M. (Manning) Young, September 3, 1885, and they have one son, Glendon Y. Mr. Ladue graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1883, and commenced as a regular practicing physician and surgeon at Alburgh Springs, Vt., in April, 1883, where he has continued up to the present time with marked success.

Manning, Joshua, was born in Connecticut, September 15, 1751, and died in Alburgh at an advanced age. He came to Alburgh in 1787 among the early settlers, served in the War of 1812, and received a wound from which he never recovered. He was twice married, his children by his first wife being Joshua, Rebecca, Absalom, Harry, John, Thomas, Joseph, Richard, Gabriel, Elenora, and Margaret. Richard, a native of Alburgh, was born in 1793 and died in 1858, and was a life-long resident of that place. He married Lucina Darby, who was born December 25, 1798, and died September 18, 1856. She was a daughter of Jonathan Darby. Their children were James B., born March 22, 1816; Jane A., born January 12, 1818; Joshua S., born March 22, 1825; Phoebe, born November 17, 1829; Jonathan, born April 19, 1827; Albert W., born April 25, 1833; Gilbert, born March 1, 1837; Mary R., born September 6, 1839; George H., born August 1, 1842; and Allen, born July 30, 1822. The latter married, first, Louisa Darby, January 23, 1841, daughter of David and Rebecca Darby, and second, Julia A. Harver, February 16, 1854, daughter of Calvin Harver. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mathilde (Clark) Chamberlain, March 14, 1887. She was a daughter of Henry and Alice Clark. His children are Gilbert G., born August 19, 1841; Miranda G., born July 23, 1843; Asabel, born August 26, 1845; Hiram E., born October 30, 1847; George A., born March 2, 1850; and Rosette L., born July 8, 1852. Mr. Manning is now a resident on the homestead farm. He served as first lieutenant of the first company in town, formed at the time of the St. Albans raid, and was an orderly in the French war and received a land warrant for the same. Gilbert and Asabel both served in the late war and drew pensions. Mr. Manning has served as justice of the peace for twenty years, and held the office of side judge for four years, with numerous other offices of trust.

McCargar, Thomas, was born and lived until manhood, near Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Kemptville, Province of Ontario, Canada, as a farmer, where he died. He married Phoebe Beach, of Kemptville, Canada, daughter of Malvin Beach, and their children are Hugh, Henry, Benjamin, David, Tyrus, Milo, Betsey, Sarah, Mary, Nancy, and Phoebe. Hugh was born at South Gower, Canada, where the mother was temporarily moved on account of the War of 1812, but he lived and died at Kemptville at the age of fifty-six. He married Elmina Denmark, of New York state, daughter of Peter Denmark, and their children were Margaret, Myron E., Phoebe, and William D. Myron E. McCargar was born at Kemptville in 1848, and came to Alburgh, Vt., in 1873, where he now resides. He married Emma E. Eddy, daughter of John and Adaline Eddy, and they have two children, Merrill E. and William E. Mr. McCargar is now a produce dealer, in which business he has been engaged for seven years. He has held the position of selectman of the town for two years. He also owns a farm in Alburgh. Hugh McCargar was captain of a company of militia at the battle of the Windmill Point, Prescott, Canada, in the Canada Radical war in 1837, when the rebels from the United States were cornered in the windmill for refuge. He was among the men who captured and took them prisoners of war. Their leader, General Van Shoults, and several others were hanged before Queen Victoria commuted the sentence to banishment to Van Dieman's Land instead.



Mills, Samuel H., was born in Williamstown, Mass., July 6, 1779. His father, Abel Mills, served in the Revolutionary war, and soon after the war Samuel H. with his father moved to Colwell's Manor, P. Q., where Abel remained until his death, March 15, 1849. Samuel H. married Harriet Catlin, who was born April 1, 1791, and died March 17, 1876. She was a daughter of Wait Catlin, of Bedford, P. Q., and her children were Emaline A., born January 20, 1808; Adaline A., born October 2, 1819; Eleanor A., born July 5, 1813; James W., born August 18, 1816; Samuel H., born May 19, 1818; Reed M., born June 11, 1820; Minard E., born August 4, 1822; Elvira H., born August 16, 1825; Guy C., born July 19, 1828; Hamilton A., born November 7, 1830; and Charles L., born March 11, 1834. Hamilton A. married, first, Sarah J., daughter of Jeremiah Peck, of Troy, N. Y., and by her had six children: Henry W., William S., Frank H., Mary E., George B., and Mina D. He married, second, April 17, 1888, Mrs. Mary A. Pray, of Alburgh Springs, Vt., daughter of John and Clarissa (Clawson) Bowen. Her first husband, Fred C. Pray, died November 19, 1881, aged twenty nine. He was a son of David and Eleanor Pray. Mr. Mills is now the proprietor of the Mansion House at Alburgh Springs, a summer hotel of note, built in 1838, and with a capacity for accommodating 100 guests. This hotel is situated on the banks of the Missisquoi Bay at the head of Lake Champlain. He served in the late war in Company A, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years, participating in the engagements at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and South Mountain. He received an honorable discharge in 1863.

Morse, Louis, was born in the Province of Quebec, and moved to Newport, Vt., at the age of about eighty-five years, where he died about 1880, aged eighty-eight. His three children were Filander, Lewis, and Betsey. Filander was born in Newport, Vt., and died in Swanton in 1887, at the age of sixty years. He married Elizabeth Clark, of Swanton; and their children were Clark, Edson, George, Mary, Julia, Alida, Linnie, and Charles L. The latter was born in Swanton, and married Mary A. Bohannon, October 30, 1873. She was a daughter of Andrew and Ann (Gates) Bohannon, and was born in Alburgh, April 13, 1853. Their children are Merton C., born November 4, 1878, and Roy W., born July 3, 1882. Mr. Morse is now a resident of Alburgh, and is engaged in business as a farmer and a merchant.

Phelps, Abel, was born in Connecticut and served in the War of 1812 at the battle of Plattsburgh. He came to South Island at the age of twelve years, and died in Alburgh in 1860, at the age of eighty-five. He was a farmer, and married Mary Pelton, of Otis, Mass., daughter of Ephraim Pelton, and his children were Orange, Ophelia, Benager, Mix, Olivia, Marcellus, Sidney, and Marietta. Marcellus was born in South Hero, Vt., where he married, October 10, 1827, Euphrasia, daughter of William and Phoebe Ames Russell, who died in 1875, aged fifty-six. Their children were Eugene, Helen, Herbert C., Herman, Elizabeth, Phoebe, William, and Alice. Herbert C., a native of Alburgh, was born December 31, 1844, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874. He commenced practice as a regular physician and surgeon at Alburgh Center, where he is now located. He served in Company K, Eleventh Infantry Vermont Volunteers, designated also as the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and participated in the battle of Cedar Creek. He was wounded and received an honorable discharge August 31, 1865, and is now drawing a pension. He has been in the government service for twenty-two years as lighthouse-keeper.

Reynolds, Capt. Grindle, was born in Ireland and early came to Grand Isle, Vt., from Connecticut, among the early settlers, dying there at an advanced age. He held many offices of trust in the town. His children were Jackson, Guy, William, Henry H., Mary, Sally, Betsey, and Julia. Henry H. was born at Grand Isle, in 1804, where he lived many years. He finally removed to Alburgh, where he died at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Reynolds represented the town and county in both branches of the legislature. He was three times married, his first wife being Ann E. Hyde, of Grand Isle; his second being Phoebe Landon, also of Grand Isle; and his third being Mrs.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization. It is a history of the human spirit, of the human soul, of the human heart. It is a history of the human race, of the human world, of the human future.

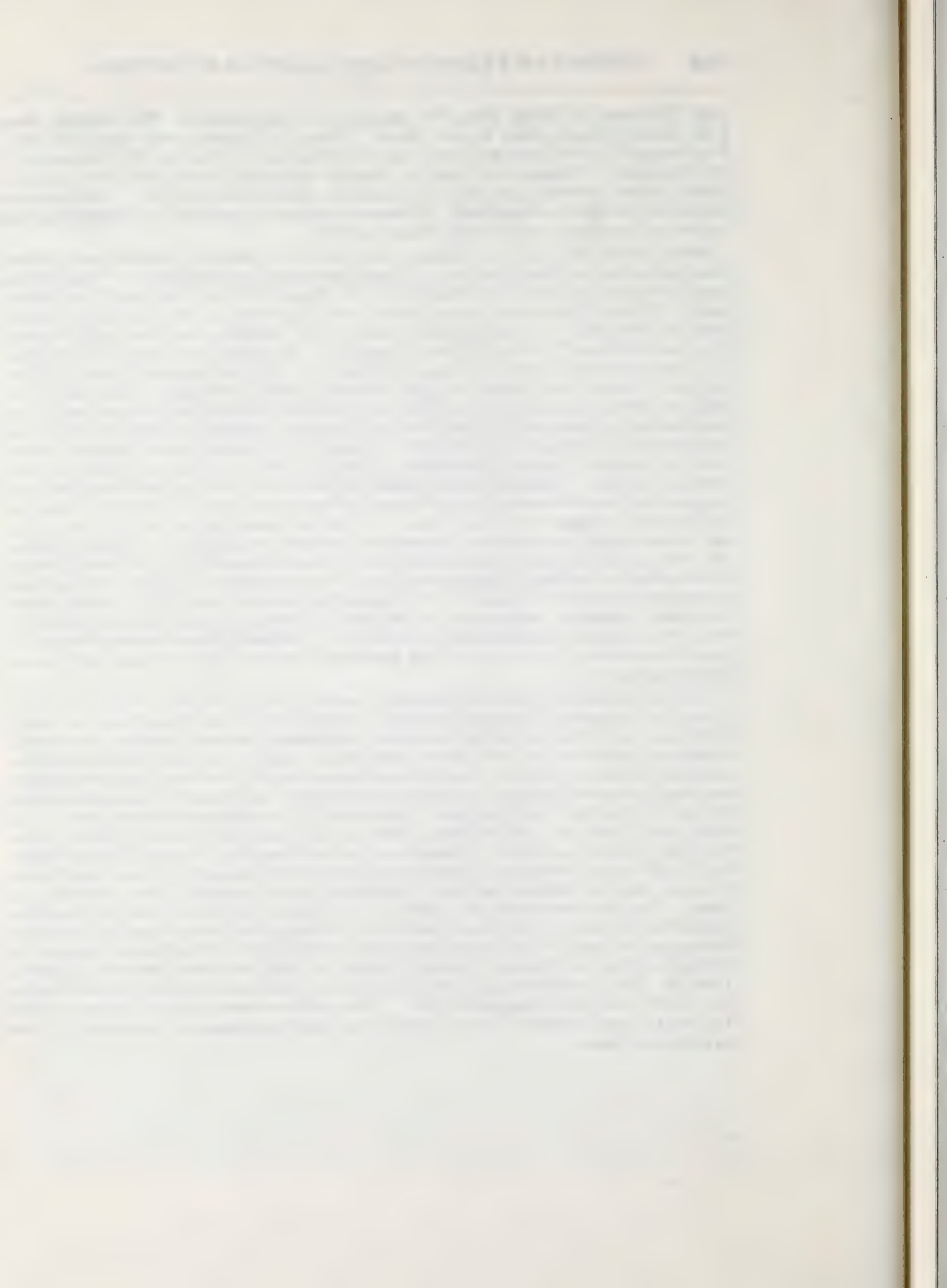
The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization, of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human spirit, of the human soul, of the human heart. It is a history of the human race, of the human world, of the human future.

The third part of the history of the world is the history of the human soul. It is a history of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization, of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human spirit, of the human soul, of the human heart. It is a history of the human race, of the human world, of the human future.

Julia Boardman, of South Hero, Vt., daughter of John Landon. His children were John, Hardy, Charles, Ann E., and Maria. Hardy L. Reynolds was born in Milton, Vt., January 25, 1855, and married Annie E. Gallagher, of Alburgh, Vt., November 9, 1878, daughter of Joseph and Ann E. (Curtis) Gallagher. They have two children, Julia C., born November 19, 1879, and Annie R., born February 2, 1884. He is now a farmer and retains the homestead. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884-86, and was elected state senator in 1890.

Scott, Darius, was a son of Leinuel (who died in Montreal, Canada) and Betsey Scott (who died in New York city). Both are buried in Fletcher, Vt. Darius was born in Fletcher, and died in Wolcott, Vt., in August, 1879, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a farmer and drove a stage from Cambridge to St. Albans for twelve years, or until 1862. He married Olive, daughter of Artemas Larrabee, and his children were William F., Adelia M., and Marcus D. The latter was born in Cambridge, Vt., January 9, 1845, came to Alburgh, December 1, 1889, and married Helen M. Walbridge, of Wolcott, daughter of Ira and Martha (Morrell) Walbridge. They have one daughter, Minnie E., who married Henry A. Kusic, of Wolcott, and has one son. Mr. Scott served in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry, enlisting August 15, 1864, and was honorably discharged July 29, 1865, by reason of a gunshot wound through the left wrist at Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah Valley, Va., and on account of which he now draws a pension. He has held many offices of public trust, having been lister, justice of the peace in Lamoille county, and selectman several terms each. He has been commander of George P. Foster Post, No. 55, G.A.R., W.M. of Mineral Lodge, No. 93, F. and A.M., and is now deputy collector and inspector of customs at the port of Alburgh Springs, Vt. He is a farmer, and owns a farm of 110 acres in Wolcott, Vt. William F. Scott is now editor of the *Barre Enterprise* at Barre, Vt., being also one of the oldest printers in continuous service in Vermont. He learned his trade of Hon. E. B. Whiting, of the St. Albans *Messenger*, commencing at the age of seventeen years, he being now fifty-two. He married Abbie Hartwell, of Berlin, Vt. Adelia M. Scott married Harvey A. Rowell, who served three years in the Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, and now resides in Washington, Vt.

Vantine, Benjamin, a native of Germany, came to New York city with his brother, where they separated, Benjamin coming to Grand Isle, Vt., and from there to Chazy, N. Y., soon after the war of the Revolution, and among the early settlers. He cleared a fine farm, and with his sons, David and John, served in the War of 1812, at Plattsburgh and Sackett's Harbor. The British encamped on Mr. Vantine's farm, where they remained for several days on their way to Plattsburgh, and he never received payment for the supplies they bought of him. He died in 1825 at the age of ninety-three. His wife, Polly, bore him nine children: David, John, Joseph, Emanuel, Peter, Lizzie, Catherine, Dorcas, and Polly. Joseph was born in Grand Isle, Vt., and died in Chazy, N. Y. He married Sophronia Newman, of Milton, Vt., daughter of John and Huldah Newman, and his children are Jane, Catherine, Alvira, Anne E., Mary, George, and Peter. The latter was born at Chazy, N. Y., April 24, 1829, and married, first, Mrs. Leticia Sowles, daughter of Henry and Nancy Gregg, and his children by her were Hardy and Wyman. His second marriage was with Mrs. Phebe Sowles, daughter of Richard and Locina (Darby) Manning, March 18, 1869, who bore him one daughter, Lillie M. Mrs. Vantine's first husband was Charles Sowles, whom she married December 3, 1850. He died August 22, 1867. Their children were Edwin E., James, Frank H., Ira C., and Milford. Peter Vantine has been postmaster of Alburgh, Vt., for twenty-two years.



GRAND ISLE.

Adams, Edwin, born August 27, 1831, is a son of Hector Adams, who was born at Burlington, Vt., in 1800, and married Laura Mariam, by whom he had eight children. Edwin Adams married Maria B. Tobias, November 4, 1853, who was born July 7, 1833. Her parents were Solon and Mary Tobias, life-long residents of Grand Isle. Solon was born June 11, 1793, and died September 17, 1874. His wife, Mary, was born November 28, 1795, and died March 6, 1873. The children of Edwin Adams are: Edna, born October 11, 1854; Ellen, born June 1, 1862, died December 15, 1863; Mattie G., born June 22, 1868; and Harry E., born December 11, 1869, died January 26, 1891. Edna married Homer E. Griswold, January 12, 1880, and their children are Fannie E., born July 28, 1882, and Ellen A., born February 11, 1886. Mr. Adams came from the town of Milton to Grand Isle in 1849, and engaged with D. E. Griswold as a clerk, but soon became a partner, and remained about a year. He then spent some time in Wisconsin with a company of railroad engineers and returned to Grand Isle in 1853, engaging in mercantile pursuits and in farming. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1859-60 and was sheriff of Grand Isle county in 1860-61. He went to Michigan in 1863, where he was employed for four years in farming and speculation. In 1869 he located permanently at Grand Isle, and has since been engaged in a general store and in farming. He has also been town treasurer, lister, justice of the peace, and assistant United States assessor.

Ladd, Lewis, born April 28, 1797, at Norwich, Conn., came to Grand Isle with his parents about 1800. He married Maria Hyde, February 28, 1842, and two children were born to them, viz.: Margaret A., born in December, 1842, and Alfred H., born February 23, 1848. The former married Wyman M. Gordon, March 23, 1863. Alfred H. Ladd married Jane White, March 18, 1885, and their children are Maria E., born August 5, 1886; Lewis Alexander, born June 5, 1888; and Margaret Isabel, born February 24, 1890. Lewis Ladd was one of four sons who worked together for several years and accumulated considerable property, which was divided about 1847, when Lewis became sole owner of the farm at Ladd's Point in the town of Grand Isle, where he remained until his death, January 21, 1867. His wife died in December, 1874. She was a descendant of an old English family of distinction and wealth, and upon the mother's side was from a family by the name of Dean. There are now in the possession of A. H. Ladd two pieces of antique furniture, a secretary and an old English sideboard, which were brought from England fully 200 years ago, and have always been owned by some of the family. They are well preserved articles, and excel in workmanship and finish.

ISLE LA MOTTE.

Hall, Enoch, was born in Connecticut and in 1788 came to Isle La Motte, Vt., where he lived until his death in 1806, at the age of seventy. He was one of six families that settled in Isle La Motte from Guildhall, Vt., was one of the first three selectmen of the town in 1791, was a very active man in the interests of the community, and held many offices of public trust. He married Sarah Merrill, and his children were Nathaniel, Grace, and Elihu. The latter married Roxana Holcomb, and their children were James, Enoch, Hiram, Simeon, Ira, Laura, Carmi, Charlotte, Diana, Jeremiah, Mariah, and Lovisa. Carmi Hall was born in Isle La Motte and married Polly Pike, by whom he has these children: Ransom, Melissa, Ira A., Jerod P., Ellen M., and Allen M. Ransom Hall married Charlotte A., daughter of Dyer and Martha P. (Hall) Hill, and his children are Addis O. and Dyer H. The former is now a noted stenographer in Boston, and an inventor of a new system of phonography called Hall's Multum in Parvo Phonography.

Vol. 1

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Vol. 2

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Hill, Caleb, born at Granville, N. Y., came to Isle La Motte, Vt., about 1806 among the first settlers of the town, where he remained until his death in 1814. He was a hotel-keeper on the north end, and was shot by an American officer, in the War of 1812 in his own house. He cleared several farms and owned a good share of the land on Isle La Motte at that time. He married Cynthia Strong, of Granville, N. Y., daughter of Seth Strong. Their children are Rhoda, Ira, Calvin, Nathan, Horace, Harry, Hiram, Caleb, Barbara, Maria, Charlotte, and Phoebe. Calvin Hill was born at Granville, N. Y., and came here with his father. He married Mercy Pike, of Isle La Motte, March 14, 1816, daughter of Ezra and Polly (Garlick) Pike, and his children were Dyer, Cynthia, Nelson, Calvin, Mercy, Phoebe, Henry, and Franklin. He died at the age of thirty-six on June 25, 1831. His widow, Mercy Hill, still survives her husband at the age of ninety-three, residing on the homestead—the oldest person now living on Isle La Motte. Dyer Hill was born on Isle La Motte in the same house where he has always lived, and is now seventy-two years of age. He married, first, Martha Hall, of Isle La Motte, daughter of Enoch and Hannah (Scott) Hall, and their children are Henry, Alice, Charlotte, Wilbur, and Julian. Henry and Julian graduated from the University of Vermont, Burlington, Henry being a lawyer and Julian a physician, the latter being located in Buffalo, N. Y. Dyer Hill married, second, Hannah Wait, of Isle La Motte, daughter of William and Betsey (Truman) Wait. His grandfather, Gardner Wait, drew a pension from his service in the Revolutionary war. Ezra Pike was also a soldier of the Revolution. Henry C. Hill was born in Isle La Motte in 1828, July 1st, and married Cornelia Scott, of La Motte, daughter of Harry and Cornelia (Wicker) Scott, July 1, 1852. His children are Elvira C., who married Dr. O. A. Holcombe, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., by whom he has one daughter, Jessie; Herbert E., who married Emma Chrystie, daughter of Rev. Robert Chrystie, and had two children, Edith C. and Hattie C., and died in 1882, March 10th; and Lena L., who, on August 19, 1885, married Frank H. Severance, now editor of the *Buffalo Express-Illustrated*, and by whom she has one son, Hayward M.; Arthur H., now in New York city; and May A., who married R. E. Houghton, June 9, 1889, and has one son, Roland H. Henry C. Hill has served as town clerk for two years, postmaster for sixteen years, was state senator in 1866-67, and has been a merchant for thirty-nine years. Arthur H. Hill married Kathleen W. Simons, June 22, 1891.

Holcomb, Jesse, was born in Connecticut and came to Isle La Motte, Vt., while young. He was among the first settlers of the town, and cleared a farm, where he lived until his death, at the age of seventy-six. He married Mehetable Winchell, and his children were Timothy, Martha, Amasa, Chloe, Spede, Timothy, 2d, Jesse, Electa, Mary, and Ephraim A. The latter was born in Isle La Motte, March 10, 1814, and married Mercy Hill, of Isle La Motte, who was born May 3, 1824, a daughter of Calvin and Mercy (Pike) Hill. Their children were Myron, Byron, and Mahlon B. The latter, a graduate of Burlington College, married Marcia M. Stearns, of Brasier, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., daughter of Nathan Stearns, and they have one son, Frank M. He is now a practicing physician at Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y. Byron T. Holcomb married Laura Duston, of Sun Prairie, Wis., daughter of Frederick Duston, and they have three children, Helen, Myron, and Frederick. Mr. Holcomb is now a resident of Chicago and Evanston, Ill., being engaged in a sugar refinery. He graduated at the University of Burlington. Ephraim A. Holcomb served in the Vermont legislature in 1842-43 and has held many offices of trust in the town.

Pike, Ezra, was born in Massachusetts, and came from Hoosick, N. Y., among the first settlers, clearing a farm on which he died at the age of about sixty-eight. He was a pensioner of the war of the Revolution and held many offices of trust in the town of Isle La Motte. He married Polly Garlick, and his children were Ezra, Reuben, Jesse, Jarvis, Jerod, Henry, Sally, Terza, Lucy, Emeline, Mercy, Polly, and Anna. Ezra Pike was born in Massachusetts and came to Isle La Motte with his father, where he died at the age of eighty-three, in 1873. He married Barbara Hill, of Isle La Motte, daughter

of Caleb and Cynthia (Strong) Hill, and their children were William, Preston, Emily, Mariah, Albina, Theresa, Mary, Melitable, and Seneca H. The latter, born on Isle La Motte, September 13, 1816, married, first, Cynthia E. Hall, of that town, on March 2, 1840, daughter of Rev. Ira and Cynthia (Wait) Hall, and his children by her are Perry, Ambrose, Thererina, Seraphina, Ezra, Ira E., Seymour S., Sidney L., Fillmore, Linnie, and Merritt L. He married, second, March 24, 1888, Martha, daughter of Hiram and Susan (Hall) Hall. Mr. Pike has served as representative of Isle La Motte two terms, and has been justice of the peace for several years. He is now side judge, and has been constable twenty-one years. He was twice elected high sheriff of his county, and was captain of the first company organized in the town during the late war, the company being an independent one. Martha Hall married, first, Winfield S., son of Charles and Lucy (Barney) Carew, and had one son, Herbert L. (deceased). Mr. Carew died March 17, 1876.

Rochester, George, was born in Northumberland, England, and in 1819 came to Champlain among the early settlers, where he died in 1855, aged sixty-eight. He married Jane Yeman, of Northumberland, England, and his children were George, Waller, Thomas, Alexander, Nancy, and John. John Rochester was born at Champlain, N. Y., September 16, 1819, and married Nancy McGregor, of Alburgh, Vt., daughter of Duncan McGregor, and their children were Elenora and Elda A. He is now a resident farmer of Isle La Motte, where he has lived since 1865. He has been mate on a steamboat for twenty-two years. Duncan McGregor was present when Caleb Hill was shot, and helped to extinguish the fire as it caught from the shot.

Scott, Henry, a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott, born near Albany, N. Y., November 24, 1763, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to Grand Isle county with Ethan and Ira Allen, his cousins, as one of the early settlers. He owned the southern part of the town, and died in March, 1833. He was a descendant of Cornelius Scott, who was a son of William and Sarah (Derrickson) Scott. The latter was a daughter of Cornelia Bogardus, who was a daughter of William Bogardus, who was a son of Annette or Anneke Webber Jansen, or Anneke Jans, who was a granddaughter of King William the Third. Cornelius' husband, Beverordus Bogardus, was the first settled minister in New York city. Henry Scott married Christiana Rowley, and their children were Mary, born July 2, 1785; Attee, born September 14, 1786; Margaret, born April 1, 1788; Belinda, born August 19, 1789; Harry, born October 12, 1790; Christiana, born February 11, 1792; Simeon, born May 15, 1794; Hannah, born July 17, 1795; Cornelius, born April 28, 1797; Daniel, born July 8, 1799; Sullivan, born February 9, 1802; and Ethan, born March 12, 1803. Harry Scott married Cornelia, daughter of Joseph and Dolly (Knapp) Wicker. She was born in Hardwick, Mass., August 24, 1794. Their children are George, Maria, Harriet, Allen, Wealthy, Pullia M., Cornelia L., Anson, Amasa, and Elvira.

NORTH HERO.

Blanchard, R. C., has resided in North Hero about thirty years. He was born at Isle La Motte in November, 1824, and spent several years in New York state, after which he returned to Grand Isle county. He married Marriette, daughter of John Truman, of Alburgh, in March, 1851, and they are the parents of six children: Wellington, Andrew, B. C., Annette, Helen, and George. B. C. and Annette reside in this town. The latter is the wife of Eldridge Hutchins and has two children. B. C. Blanchard is with his father on a stock farm of nearly 400 acres, where they make a specialty of fine horses and cattle.

Dodds, D. L., born August 18, 1865, resides on the farm which his father owned and occupied for many years. Mr. Dodds was educated at Barre and Burlington, Vt., and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a successful farmer and a dealer in produce. His father, David Dodds, came from Scotland in about 1845, and settled at North Hero, where he

The first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient. It is dependent on the outside world for many of its raw materials and for many of its finished products. This is a serious disadvantage, especially in the case of a small country like the Netherlands, which has a limited area of land and a limited population. The second disadvantage is that the system is not very flexible. It is based on a fixed set of rules and regulations, which are not always able to cope with the changing needs of the economy. The third disadvantage is that the system is not very efficient. It involves a great deal of bureaucracy and red tape, which slows down the process of decision-making and implementation.

Despite these disadvantages, the system has been successful in many respects. It has helped to stabilize the economy and to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met. It has also helped to create a sense of order and discipline in the society. However, it is clear that the system is not perfect and that there are many areas where it needs to be improved. In particular, it needs to be made more self-sufficient, more flexible, and more efficient.

One of the main reasons for the success of the system is the fact that it is based on a strong central government. This government is able to enforce the rules and regulations and to ensure that the system is implemented properly. Another reason for its success is the fact that it is based on a system of mutual cooperation and solidarity. The different parts of the system are able to work together and to support each other, which helps to ensure that the system as a whole is successful. Finally, the system is successful because it is based on a set of values and principles which are widely accepted by the population. These values and principles are the basis of the system and they help to ensure that the system is able to cope with the challenges of the future.

In conclusion, the system is a complex and multifaceted one. It has many strengths and many weaknesses. However, it is clear that it has been successful in many respects and that it has played a vital role in the development of the country. It is important that we continue to study the system and to identify the areas where it needs to be improved. Only in this way can we ensure that the system is able to meet the challenges of the future and to continue to play a vital role in the development of the country.

soon acquired property which he prudently and successfully managed until his death. He owned about 400 acres of land in the town, and his capacity for business led him into other pursuits, especially dealing in grain, etc., which also yielded him a large remuneration. He was one of the most active business men of the county. In 1857 he married Sarah J., daughter of Uriah and Mary Hazen, and they were the parents of twelve children: Mary C., born January 2, 1858, married J. H. Sternburgh; J. Watson, born April 23, 1859, died April 11, 1880; Emma J., born January 17, 1861, married R. E. Samson; Oscar H., born June 11, 1863; David Leslie; William R., born September 5, 1867; Helen M., born February 20, 1870; Warren C., born December 21, 1871; John H., born December 20, 1873; Walter W., born October 10, 1875; Solon A., born December 13, 1877; and Clyde R., born October 23, 1879. Mrs. Dodds died April 3, 1881, in her fortieth year. He married, second, Lettie Bennett, in April, 1885. One son, Stanley S., was born to them on March 14, 1886. Mr. Dodds died March 1, 1890, in his sixty-third year.

Dodds, Matthew W., son of James, was born November 7, 1854, and is a thorough and practical farmer. He married Sarah H., daughter of Jerome and Anna (Hazen) Hutchins, February 20, 1878, and four children have been born to them: Gladys A., born October 28, 1880; Anna B., born July 27, 1885; Glenford M., born April 23, 1888; and Babe, born August 26, 1890. James Dodds was born March 6, 1820, came to America in early life and located at North Hero. He was a well known and influential citizen, and a successful farmer and merchant. He died June 28, 1876. His wife, Mary (Herrington) Dodds, died April 3, 1883. Jerome Hutchins was a prominent citizen of North Hero, and held offices of responsibility, especially that of representative to the General Assembly. He died November 6, 1881, and his wife, Anna, July 10, 1883.

Hathaway, R. R., born at St. Albans Point, Vt., February 29, 1836, is a son of Hiram and Adaline (Tuller) Hathaway, of St. Albans, who were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. R. R. Hathaway spent his earlier life upon a farm. He went to California in 1856, and spent several years in mining and in other pursuits. A few years after his return he located at North Hero, where he engaged in business in a general store. He has held the office of town treasurer for several successive years, was postmaster for sixteen years, has served as deputy sheriff, represented the town in the legislature of 1888, and has been county clerk of Grand Isle county since 1876. He married Elizabeth F., daughter of Joseph and Clarissa Evarts, of Georgia, Vt., in December, 1866. They have three children: Addie B., born February 11, 1865; Charles H., born in September, 1871; and Ray R., born February 5, 1885.

Haynes, Elijah, born at North Hero, May 23, 1803, was educated at Burlington, Vt., and became a physician, practicing in his native town for twenty-five or more years. He was many times elected by his native town to the different town offices, and was probate judge in Grand Isle county from 1853 to 1860. His first wife was Harriet Darrow, by whom he had one son, Benton, now a successful physician of Grand Isle. He subsequently married Polly Ann Darrow, who bore him these children: Mary, born July 18, 1840, married O. P. Knight, to whom was born these children: Fred L., Ernest, Abbie, Oscar, Custer, Waldo E., and Hardy. Mary died January 1, 1881, and Abbie died November 4, 1887. Moses, born November 23, 1847. William, born January 22, 1850. Elson, born in 1853, died in December, 1859. Jessie, born March 8, 1856, died June 8, 1881. Luman E., born October 9, 1860. William Haynes was educated at the common schools and at Bedford, Canada. He has held the offices of selectman at North Hero and judge of probate for Grand Isle county. He married Josie, daughter of Julius and Sophia (Frazer) Miner, October 4, 1875, and their children are Grace, Jay F., Chauncey W., Fannie A., Guy K., and Harry W. Luman Haynes married Edith Race, by whom he has one son, L. E. Haynes, 2d, and with his brother William occupies the homestead. A beautiful grove of maples and other trees, planted by Elijah Haynes about forty years ago, beautify the place.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as reported in the official directory for the year 1914. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, including the name of the state or territory in which the member practices. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the directory, and are not necessarily in the order of their rank or position in the association.

1. Dr. J. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

2. Dr. W. B. Jones, New York, N. Y.

3. Dr. A. C. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Dr. E. D. White, Boston, Mass.

5. Dr. F. G. Green, St. Louis, Mo.

6. Dr. H. I. Black, San Francisco, Cal.

7. Dr. J. K. Grey, New Orleans, La.

8. Dr. L. M. Hall, Portland, Me.

9. Dr. N. O. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10. Dr. P. Q. Reed, Denver, Colo.

11. Dr. R. S. Cook, Minneapolis, Minn.

12. Dr. T. U. Bailey, Kansas City, Mo.

13. Dr. V. W. Fisher, Omaha, Neb.

14. Dr. X. Y. Grant, Des Moines, Ia.

15. Dr. Z. A. King, Lincoln, Neb.

16. Dr. B. C. Lee, Omaha, Neb.

17. Dr. D. E. Miller, St. Paul, Minn.

18. Dr. F. H. Moore, Minneapolis, Minn.

19. Dr. G. I. Taylor, St. Paul, Minn.

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Hazen, Joseph, came from Connecticut to North Hero in 1790. He had a family of eight children, six of whom remained in town and were useful and influential citizens. Uriah, the youngest son, resided upon the farm until his death. He was born June 5, 1786, and died May 30, 1879. His wife was Polly S. Honsinger, who was born at Alburgh, June 18, 1810, and died May 14, 1883. They were the parents of three children: Sarah J., born June 9, 1841, who became the wife of David Dodds; Uriah H., born September 21, 1845; and Ida M., born May 11, 1853. Uriah H. Hazen married Mary J., daughter of Christopher and Abigail Pillow, in 1866, and their children are Isa M., born June 6, 1867; Kate M., born July 23, 1871; Henry A., born March 23, 1873; Albert and Allen A. (twins), born September 4, 1875; Dan L., born December 16, 1876; and Rhoda L., born December 30, 1882. Isa M. Hazen married Ira Thorpe, March 1, 1887, and they have a daughter, Iva, born November 26, 1888. Uriah H. Hazen has always remained upon the farm of his father. He has been selectman, town superintendent of schools for four years, and justice of the peace for several successive terms. He is a man of strict integrity, a strong advocate of temperance, a great reader, and a deep thinker.

Hyde, Rev. W. H., born May 26, 1833, at East Highgate, Vt., was educated in the schools of Franklin county, and spent some time in the West in various pursuits. He left these interests thinking that a more useful life would better accord with his taste and judgment, and therefore engaged in the ministry, following this chosen work with the Methodist Episcopal church in the St. Albans district of Vermont for nearly forty years. He has spent several winters in Florida, where he has established a mission school for colored girls where they receive mental and moral training, and where they are also taught industrial pursuits. He married Rhoda J., daughter of Charles P. and Rhoda (Adams) Brown, of Eden, Lamoille county, Vt., in March, 1860, and they have two sons, George B., born March 1, 1863, and William B., born March 21, 1866. The former was educated at Bakersfield, Vt., and at the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. He studied medicine and graduated from the Atlanta Medical College, Georgia, and from the Post-Graduate School and Hospital of New York city. He engaged in missionary work in Mexico under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly five years, and supplemented his gospel labors by giving gratuitous medical attendance to those for whom he labored, treating several thousand patients annually, among whom were several hundred cases of small-pox. Overwork and climate influence made it necessary that he return to the North, and he is now engaged in the gospel ministry and in the practice of medicine at North Hero. He married Aletha C., daughter of Charles E. and Abbie (Hunt) Halsted, of New York city, May 11, 1886. Their two children are George Edward, born at Tettela de Ocampo, Mexico, March 9, 1887, and Charles Halsted, born June 5, 1890, at Belleview, Fla. Mr. Hyde is honorable secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund Society, which has been so actively and successfully engaged in archaeological exploration in Egypt during the last two years. The Hyde families are of English descent, their ancestors coming to this country about 1700.

Tudhope, John, born at Paisley, Scotland, November 12, 1861, is the son of James and Mary Tudhope. His father emigrated to this country in April, 1865, and the family came about three years later. John was educated in the public schools of Grand Isle county by private tutors and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He commenced business as a merchant at North Hero in July, 1886, and has been very successful. He has held the office of town clerk since 1887, and the confidence of his townsmen in his ability and integrity found expression in his being chosen to represent North Hero in the Assembly of 1890-91. He is recognized as a conscientious and able representative, and is ever zealous in the interests of his town and county.

The first of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of financial crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had borrowed heavily from foreign lenders, and the interest payments on these loans were a heavy burden. The government had also been forced to raise taxes in order to pay the interest on the loans. This had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people, and the government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The second of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of political crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been divided into two main parties, the Tories and the Whigs, and the Tories had been in power since 1783. The Whigs had been in opposition, and they had been able to win a number of important votes in the House of Commons. This had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people, and the government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The third of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of military crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to raise a large army in order to fight the American Revolution, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The fourth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of economic crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to raise taxes in order to pay the interest on the loans, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The fifth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of social crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The sixth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of religious crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The seventh of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of cultural crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The eighth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of intellectual crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The ninth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of moral crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

The tenth of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of spiritual crisis since the end of the American Revolution. The government had been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win the support of the British people, and this had led to a general feeling of discontent among the British people. The government had also been forced to make a number of concessions in order to win their support.

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J. A. Smith	123 Main St.
W. B. Jones	456 Elm St.
C. D. Brown	789 Oak St.
E. F. Green	1011 Pine St.
G. H. White	1314 Maple St.
I. J. Black	1617 Cedar St.
K. L. Gray	1920 Birch St.
M. N. Hall	2223 Spruce St.
O. P. King	2526 Willow St.
Q. R. Lee	2829 Ash St.
S. T. Scott	3132 Hickory St.
U. V. Walker	3435 Chestnut St.
W. X. Young	3738 Walnut St.
Y. Z. Allen	4041 Elm St.
A. B. Carter	4344 Oak St.
C. D. Evans	4647 Pine St.
E. F. Harris	4950 Maple St.
G. H. Clark	5253 Cedar St.
I. J. Lewis	5556 Birch St.
K. L. Walker	5859 Spruce St.
M. N. Young	6162 Willow St.
O. P. Allen	6465 Ash St.
Q. R. King	6768 Hickory St.
S. T. Scott	7071 Chestnut St.
U. V. Walker	7374 Walnut St.
W. X. Young	7677 Elm St.
Y. Z. Allen	7980 Oak St.
A. B. Carter	8283 Pine St.
C. D. Evans	8586 Maple St.
E. F. Harris	8889 Cedar St.
G. H. Clark	9192 Birch St.
I. J. Lewis	9495 Spruce St.

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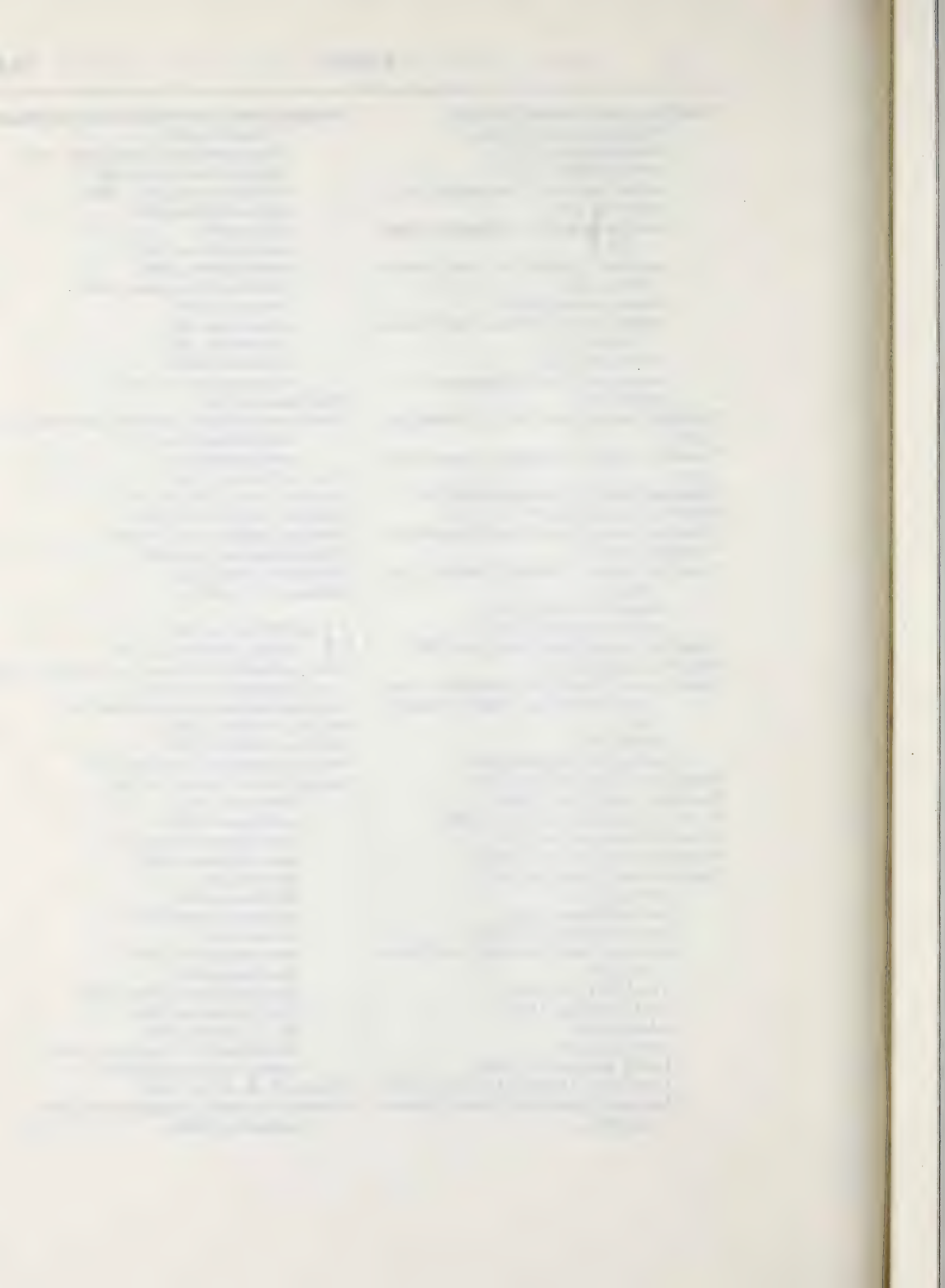
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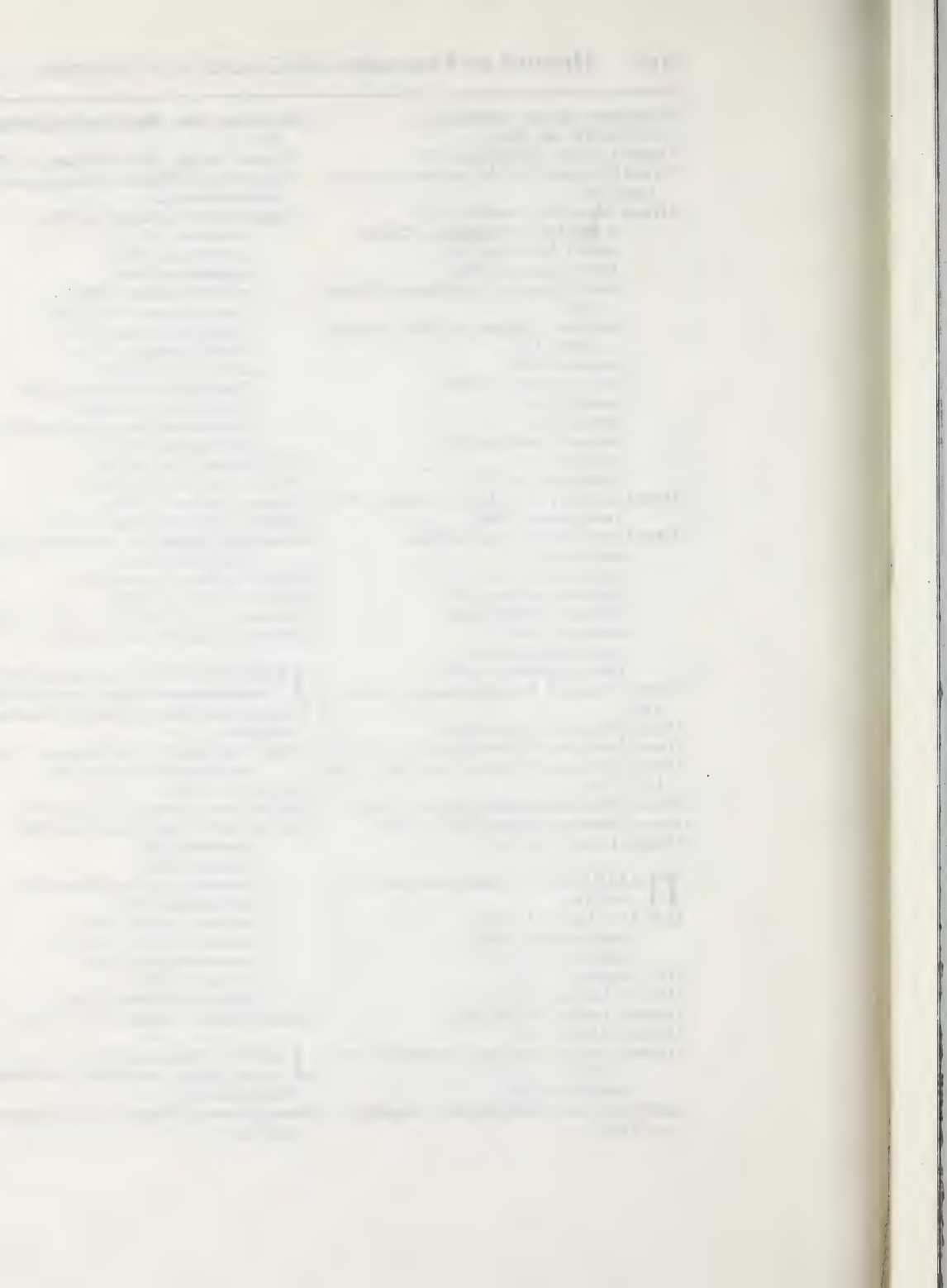
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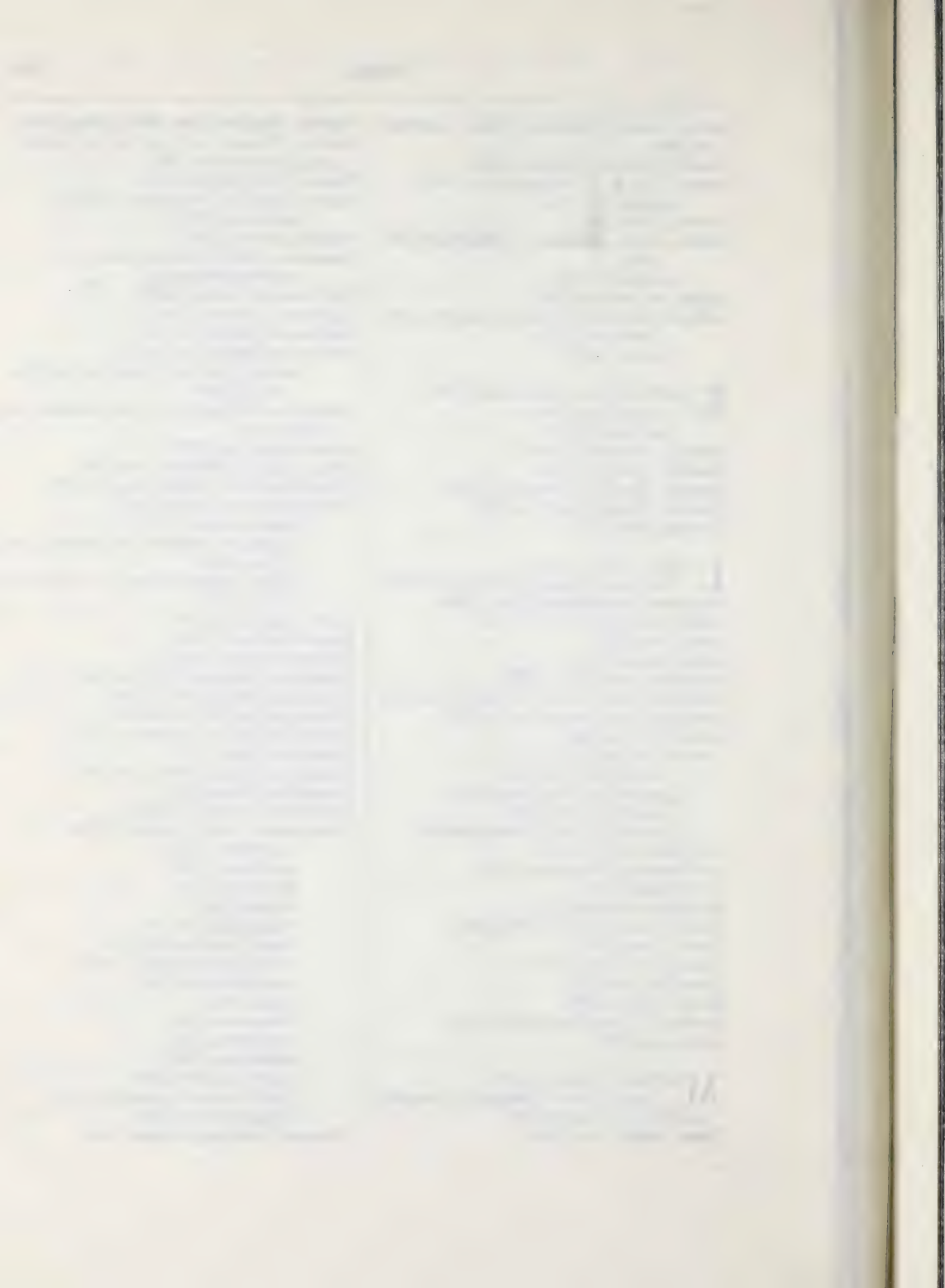
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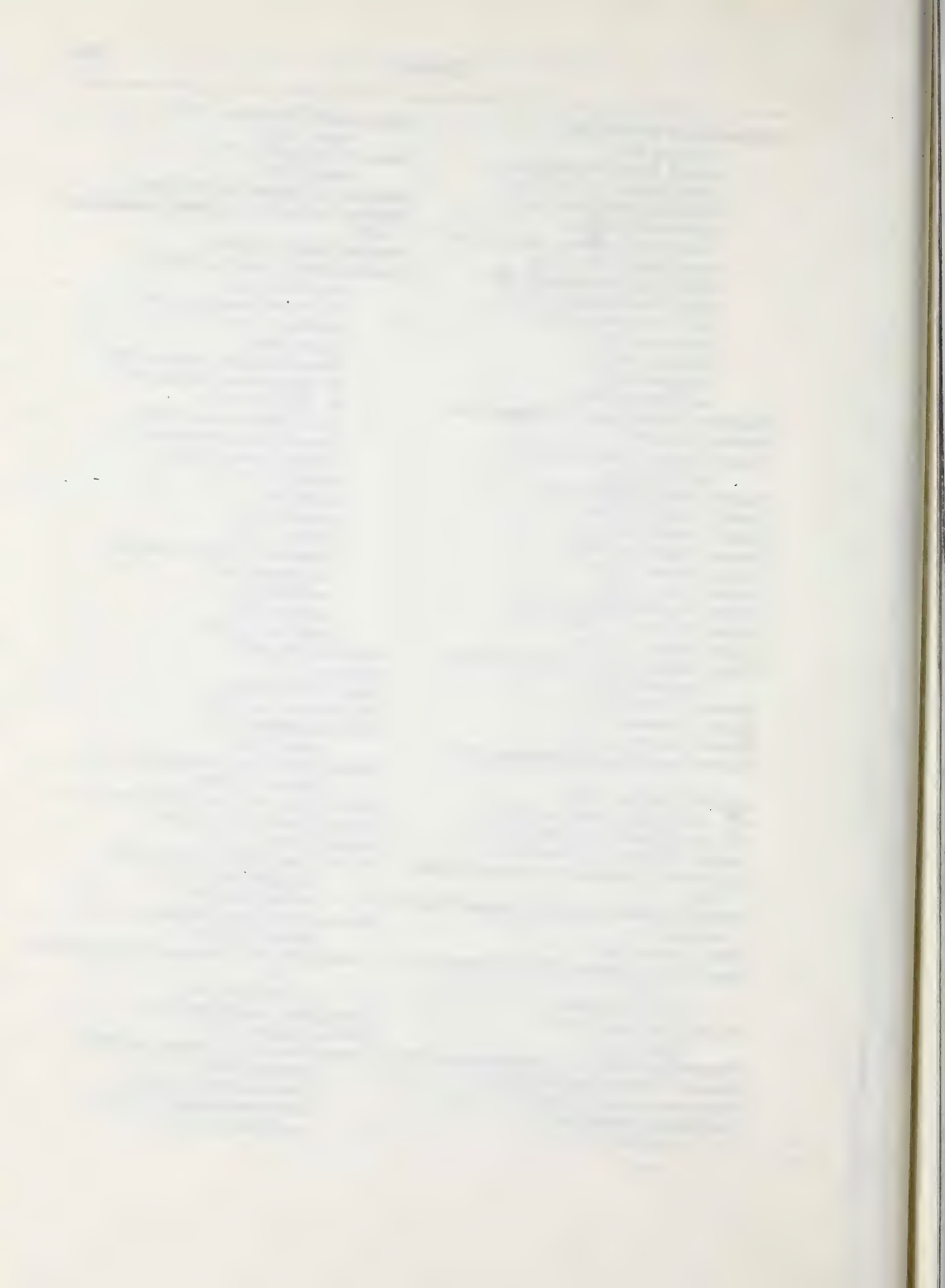


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